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What Is Congressional Quarterly?

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY is the term used to designate all the services performed by Congressional Quarterly News Features, a private enterprise devoted to producing penetrating articles and complete, authentic reference data on Congress.

These services include: Special stories and features for newspapers; a current reference document on Congress, CQ Weekly Report; and the permanent reference volume, Congressional Quarterly Almanac. Particular attention is given to detailing the stands and activities of lobbyists and pressure groups.

Congressional Quarterly is designed to help newspapermen and the public check on the Congress of the United States, one of the most complex organizations in the world, whose official documents accumulate at the rate of more than a hundred pounds and 15 million words and several feet of bookshelf per year.

Congressional Quarterly is the only news bureau devoting exclusive attention to the United States Congress. Reproduction and quotation rights are reserved for its editorial clients, which include daily newspapers, magazines and publications of trade associations and unions.

Congressional Quarterly's staff organizes and indexes the vast stream of material pouring from Capitol Hill, from day to day, in session and out. Every week it reports to editors in CQ Weekly Report and at the end of the year it compiles the story into Congressional Quarterly Almanac.

CQ is complete in that it summarizes every public bill (except minor administrative and District of Columbia) which is acted upon by either house. Synopsis of debate, all amendments and their disposition is given on all major bills.

Bills introduced, but which were not acted on, are summarized, under the name of the sponsor at the end of each chapter. This provides a quick check on the activities and stands of each individual Congressman.

To make the material easier to use, it is divided into eight broad subjects —Agriculture, Appropriations, Education and Welfare, Foreign Policy, Labor, Military and Veterans, Miscellaneous and Administrative, Taxes and Economic Policy — and every record vote is published in readable charts and listed by states.

Until Congressional Quarterly was published in 1945, there was no way for an editor or an interested citizen to find out about Congress and his own Representative and Senators without great expense and professional research.

EDITORIAL POLICY —Congressional Quarterly is non-partisan and unbiased. It is complete, concise and convenient. To achieve pin-point accuracy only official sources are consulted for Congressional action and microfilm records are kept of lobby source material.

Data is recorded, checked and rechecked. There is constant vigilance from first drafts through proofs and final production. Voting records occasionally differ from those in the official Congressional Record, because many times a Congressman will rise days or weeks after roll call and ask that the Record be corrected to show he voted another way. If there is unanimous consent, and there usually is, the change is made in the text of that day's Record. But no change is made in the original tally of votes until the bound volumes come out a year later. Congressional Quarterly voting charts include all such changes.

In order to condense the facts, but maintain objectivity, Congressional Quarterly devotes proportionately as much space to each issue as the Congress itself devoted to it in committee and on the floor. To give a complete picture of Congressional action without bias, the facts must be included, but not just some of the facts, nor more than the facts. Reporting which includes some measures and omits others can be considered as biased as reporting which twists the facts. Congressional Quarterly therefore achieves objectivity by thorough coverage — no piece of legislation, no matter how small, is left out of the summary — and by proportionate reporting of all actions. There is no highlighting of certain bills, soft-pedaling of others.

CQ ALMANAC is a condensation—a great deal more than a digest—of acts, amendments, committee activities, debate, hearings, investigations, lobbies, party policies, pressures and a record of votes — all recorded votes and many unrecorded votes.

The 1950 volume also gives key votes for Members of the 81st Congress, for the past six sessions—1945-50. The complete record will be found in the back volumes of Congressional Quarterly Almanac on your library shelves. Thus for the first time a six year record is available for Senators up for re-election.

The analysis of each bill passed by the 81st Congress summarizes the recent background of the issue and gives page references in back volumes of Congressional Quarterly for those readers interested in the complete details and past votes.

Congressional Quarterly keeps individual voting records on every member of the House and Senate on every record vote. These blanks for the 79th, 80th and 81st Congresses are available to its subscribers. They are keyed to the back volumes of the Almanac and can be filled in with little trouble or expense.

CQ WEEKLY REPORT tells the story of Congress as it happens day in and day out. It reports regularly on the various phases of Congressional action covering:

Congressional Issues — Regularly, CQ takes an important major question scheduled for early action and details the background, the past votes, the arguments for and against it. It digests the bills involved and presents the stands of Congressmen on both sides.

Pressures on Congress — CQ covers the continuing story of the pressures exerted on Congress. It presents summaries of the legislative programs of the key lobbies. From week to week it reports the stands taken by organizations on specific bills and problems. It lists all lobbyist registrations, salaries and expenditures and analyzes the issues for which lobby money is spent.

The Congressional Week — CQ summarizes the actions of Congress every week. It charts every record vote, summarizes bills acted on and bills introduced. It reports on hearings, committee action and floor debate.

INDEX — Congressional Quarterly every three months, issues a cumulative index, with cross references, to be inserted in the front of the spring - back binder. This provides a quick check for continuing reference as action happens. At the end of the year it is replaced by Congressional Quarterly Almanac, which organizes the material by subject, instead of chronologically, for permanent reference.

Special Features of Congressional Quarterly

Congressional Quarterly presents charts and analyses of Congress not available from any other source. Here are some of its special features, which with the Glossary of Congressional Terms and the explanation of How A Bill Is Passed — both in this volume—will help you to understand some of the technicalities of the operation of the United States Congress.

VOTING CHARTS. When record votes are reported in the Congressional Record, the names are listed without party designation or any indication of where the Member comes from. Congressional Quarterly supplies the party labels, and lists the names of members under each state, with Congressional district numbers for Members of the House of Representatives. At the top of each chart, the vote is broken down to show how Democrats and Republicans divided on each issue. This party breakdown is an important key to what happens in Congress, and the full record could not be obtained anywhere else without hours of work for each session. Moreover, Congressmen correct the Record, days or weeks after a roll call, so that the vote printed in the Record is sometimes incorrect. Congressional Quarterly follows through on these switches and publishes the final complete vote, which does not appear in the Record until it is bound—a year later.

CQ POLL. Many important issues are decided in the House and Senate by voice, teller or division votes on which the Members are not recorded individually. Every week, when Congress is in session, Congressional Quarterly sends out ballots asking the Members of Congress how they stood on the more important questions which were decided by non-record votes. In addition, Members who were absent for important roll calls are asked how they would have voted if they had been present.

KEY VOTES. Consolidated charts showing how each Representative and Senator voted on the most important roll calls of the year. This is for convenience in making a quick check of a Congressman's record, when the reader does not wish to go through all of the votes.

BACK VOTES. In order to provide a quick summary of a Congressman's record, key votes for the 79th, 80th, and 81st Congresses, 1945-1950, are included in this volume. Since it is difficult to find information on major votes before the publication of Congressional Quarterly, the 1949 Almanac also includes the votes of Members of the 81st Congress on key controversial issues from 1919 through 1944.

PARTY UNITY CHARTS. On most controversial issues a majority of Republicans vote one way and a majority of Democrats vote the other, but individual Congressmen often cross party lines. Congressional Quarterly keeps a running record and prints a chart showing how many times each Representative and Senator voted with the majority of his own party when there was a party split, and how often he voted with the opposition. The charts in this volume give party unity percentages for the 79th, 80th and 81st Congresses, 1945-1950.

BIPARTISAN SUPPORT. Congressional Quarterly also compiles percentages of bipartisan support for every Congressman. This shows how he voted on issues where the majority of both parties took the same side. Percentages for the 79th and 80th and 81st are shown on the Bipartisan Support charts in this volume.

ON THE RECORD. These percentages show the number of times a Congressman's stand is known and unknown on all votes of the session. When he is absent for a roll call he can be paired for or against a bill, or announce that if he were present he would have voted for or against the bill. Then Congressional Quarterly polls Members whose stands are unknown to give an additional chance to go "on the record". If a Member does not avail himself of any of these opportunities to make his stand public, a question mark is recorded opposite his name on the CQ voting charts. On-the-record percentages are computed from the number of times a Congressman's position is known or unknown on all record votes during the year.

SENIORITY. A Congressman's committee assignments, chairmanships, office space and a great many other perquisites depend on his seniority in his party. Charts on page 741 show the rank by number of members of the House and Senate in the 82nd Congress for the Democratic and Republican parties. (See Vol. V, p. 22-24 for 81st Congress). Congressmen sworn in on the same date have the same rank. If there is a question of precedence they are then taken in the order of the alphabet.

AGES. The chart of facts and figures on Members of Congress shows their ages as of January 3, 1951, the day the 82nd Congress convened. All figures have been checked with the Congressmen, but when it is impossible to get exact data—some Members won't tell their ages—an approximate age is indicated, arrived at from school graduation dates, army service and other available dates.

PROFESSIONS. This chart also checks off the extra-curricular professions of Members of the 82nd Congress. When they have had two or three careers in different fields this is indicated.

COMMITTEE COVERAGE. Much of the real work of Congress is handled in committee, and is fairly cut and dried by the time it reaches the floor to be reported in the Congressional Record. In covering a new Congress, Congressional Quarterly lists the membership of Senate and House Committees, and gives a brief biography of the chairmen and ranking minority members, including how they have voted in the past on issues of the type which their committees will handle, together with political and economic characteristics of the states and districts they represent. Changes in committee memberships are noted as they occur.

CQ BOX SCORE. A chart of Programs vs. Progress, which shows the stand of Democrats and Republicans on the Administration program and just where it got in Congress. In addition to the chart in the front of this volume showing President Truman's program for the 81st Congress and what was done about it, there is a chart comparing progress of the Administration's program in three Congresses—See Vol. V.

PRESSURE GROUPS. As part of the real story of Congress, Congressional Quarterly reports on the stands of organizations exercising their right of petition to Congress. Their opinions and recommendations on pending measures follow the running story on each bill where lobbies were active.

LOBBY REGISTRATIONS. Congressional Quarterly has listed all lobby registrations since the passage of the Lobbying Act. The list for the first year of operation will be found in Congressional Quarterly Vol. III for 1947 and is continued in 1948, 1949 and this volume. Lobby lists are organized by categories and include organizations represented, individuals registered and salaries.

LOBBY EXPENDITURES. Congressional Quarterly provides the only analysis and complete, cumulative tabulation of lobby expenditures. These are listed by organizations in Congressional Quarterly for 1948-50.

How To Use CQ Almanac

This Almanac sets forth the complete record of the 81st Congress at its second session. In addition, it covers key issues in the first session and in the 79th and 80th Congresses. Since more than two thirds of the Members of the 81st Congress have served before, their past records have been compiled from CQ Almanacs 1945-49, in order to provide a clue to their future votes, and also as a means of matching campaign stands against performance in Congress.

How To Check A Congressman

1. To gauge his activity, locate his name in the index. Here are listed Congressional subjects and actions in which he played a signal role. Turn to the page indicated after each citation beneath his name in the index. A summary of his position on the topic is given there.

2. For a quick survey of his voting on the crucial issues that were before the second session of the 81st Congress, check for his name in the charts entitled "1950 Key Votes" on pages 37-39.

3. For a complete record of his voting in any comprehensive field — such as Labor or Foreign Policy — check the voting charts which follow the Almanac section in each category. CQ lists every record vote for every member of Congress. All voting charts should be checked for a Congressman's complete participation in legislative business.

4. Check the issues and votes on which he did not commit himself, marked ? on the charts. The frequency with which he registered no stand can be determined by reference to his "On the Record" percentage in the chart at the front of the Almanac. This gives the percentage of times his stand is known, whether he voted, paired or announced for or against, or answered the CQ Poll, when he was absent or undeclared on a roll call.

5. Check the bills he introduced. To do this, refer again to the index. Bills he introduced will be listed under his name, together with the general field to which they pertained. For a summary of the bill's purpose, and the name of the committee to which it was referred, turn to the "Bills Introduced" pages following the section on the category indicated, and locate the Congressman's name. His bills accompany it. It is important to recognize that bills introduced by a Congressman may be enacted under another Congressman's name, particularly in the House. This results from the House curb on joint sponsorship of the same bill. Thus, several identical bills are frequently introduced, under different names. The enacted bill usually bears the name of the senior Congressman introducing the measure.

6. Check his party unity. The number of times he supported his political leadership, the number of times he opposed it, and the number of times he hedged by pairing or answering "present" are tabulated on a percentage basis. The tables start on page 59. Ones which follow also indicate his support of bipartisan measures.

7. Check his flexibility. His current record can be compared with his previous record by looking up his votes in previous Congresses.. Key votes. 1919-45 start on page 100 of the 1949 Almanac. Those for 1945-50 start on page 37, this volume. Complete details on a Congressman's actions in the 79th and 80th Congresses and the first session of the 81st Congress will be found in CQ Almanac 1945-49.

8. Finally, evaluate your Congressman's activity in relation to his opportunities. This can often be determined by noting his official position —either in committee or in his party councils. His seniority is also given, as well as data on his age and profession, his campaign expenditures, and the majorities by which he was elected.

How To Check On A Bill

Locate the subject, by name or description, in the index. The topic may be cross-referenced. For example, citations under the broad definition of "HOUSING" include the Housing Act of 1950, which itself has a separate index listing, more detailed. An alternative method of locating the subject is to examine the table of contents, where much broader classifications are given.

Turn to the pages indicated by the index. A complete history of the subject will be found beneath its name. All major bills are compartmentalized in the following sequence:

1. Official number of the bill, and the number of the law it became if the bill was enacted.

2. A short description of the bill or law, including a summary of the course of it's enactment, the date approved, the date it expires, if at all, and the final approving votes.

3. A point-by-point analysis of the measure's provisions.

4. House and Senate votes on the measure, with non-record votes listed if available. Pages are given where detailed voting charts may be found.

5. Analysis of whether the measure jibes with the platform professions of sponsoring political groups. Any Presidential requests or comments relating to the measure are given.

6. The background and past history of the measure, through previous Congresses if necessary. In this case, page numbers of back Almanacs are given for reference.

7. A summary of the bill's progress through the house of origin.

8. Summary of the bill as originally introduced by sponsors.

9. Committee action on the bill, including data on hearings, if held, and amendments and votes affecting the bill while in committee. Majority and minority reports issued when bill was returned to the chamber are summarized.

10. Debates on the bill before passage or rejection in the house of origin. Principal debaters and decisive votes are given.

11. Final action on the bill in the house of origin.

12. Amendments passed.

13. Amendments rejected.

14. Summary of bill's course through chamber to which it was sent by the house of origin.

15. Committee action in this second chamber.

16. Debate

17. Final action.

18. Amendments passed.

19. Amendments rejected.

20. Conference proceedings in the case of differing House and Senate bills on the same subject. Outstanding points in dispute, and how they were reconciled.

21. Law enacted, including the date of the President's signature, and any comments by him on the measure.

22. Lobbying in connection with the legislation involved, including names, techniques, financing, arguments, and expenditures.

In addition, state tables and other relevant data are given on some bills on which they have bearing. Procedures involving vetoed bills are fully described.

How A Bill Is Passed

Note: Parliamentary terms, in blackface, are defined in the Glossary, Page 13

INTRODUCED — Any House Member may introduce any one of several types of **bills** and **resolutions** by handing it to the clerk of the House, or placing it in a box called the **hopper.** A Senator first gains recognition of the presiding officer to announce the introduction of a bill. In both cases, the bill is numbered, labelled with the sponsor's name, and sent to the Government Printing Office so that copies can be made for subsequent study and action. One bill sometimes carries several Senators' names; this practice does not extend to the House where each bill carries the name of one sponsor only, others frequently filing identical measures.

REFERRED — Following introduction, a bill is referred by the House parliamentarian on the Speaker's order, or by the Senate President to the appropriate committee. Sponsors may indicate their preferences for referral, although custom and chamber rules generally govern this. An exception is the referral of private bills, sent to whatever group is designated by their sponsors. Bills are technically considered **"read for the first time"** when referred to House committees.

COMMITTEE ACTION — When a bill is before a committee, it is under its sharpest Congressional focus. Its chances for passage are quickly determined — and most bills fall by the legislative roadway. For example, only 12.6 per cent of the 10,797 bills referred to committees in the 80th Congress became law. The others died beneath the press of more urgent measures pending, or through committee disapproval expressed simply by inaction.

Bills which are acted upon by committees, however, involve varying procedures. Committeemen may decide their course in closed or **executive session,** or they may hold public or private **hearings** to obtain interested testimony on the bill. An entire committee may officiate, or a subcommittee may investigate the measure, later voting on what its recommendation will be.

The full committee then votes on its recommendation to the House or Senate. This is called **reporting the bill.** A committee may favor a bill on reception, but amend it before reporting it. In this case, the chamber must approve, alter, or reject the committee amendments before the bill itself can be put to a vote.

COMMITTEE REPORT — Whenever a committee reports a bill with amendments, it explains its reasons, usually with a written statement, called a **report,** which accompanies the bill. Often committee members opposing a measure issue a dissenting **minority report.** Sometimes a committee refuses to act on a bill, equivalent to killing it. Then the group can be forced into action only by an organized committee majority insisting on it. Where a majority agrees on bottling up a bill, the measure can only be withdrawn from the group's purview by a **discharge petition,** requiring signatures of 218 House members on House bills, or by passage of a special resolution in the Senate. Discharge attempts rarely succeed. If a bill is blocked in the House Rules Committee, however, the chairman of the committee originally endorsing the measure can introduce a special **discharge resolution.** He can call up his bill on the second or fourth Monday 21 days after the discharge resolution is introduced.

After a bill is reported back to the House where it originated, it is placed on the **calendar.**

DEBATE — A bill is then brought to debate by varying procedures. If a routine measure, it may await the call of the calendar. If it is urgent or important, it can be taken up in the Senate by **unanimous consent,** or by a majority vote. In the House, precedence is granted if a **special rule** is secured from the Rules Committee. Such **rules** often are debated and voted upon in the same fashion as regular bills. They are important because they specify how long the bill may be debated, and whether it may be amended from the floor. If floor **amendment** is banned, the bill is considered under a so-called **gag rule** which permits only committee members to alter its language, subject to chamber acceptance. Some of the powers of the House Rules Committee were curtailed by the 81st Congress.

A bill debated under an **open rule** is fair game for friends and foes. Committee amendments are always taken up first, but may be changed, as may all amendments up to the second degree, i.e., a charged amendment can not be further altered. **Substitute motions,** however, are permissible.

Duration of debate in the House depends on whether the bill is in the **Committee of the Whole** or in the House proper. In the former, time for general debate is equally divided between proponents and opponents. At the end of this general discussion, the bill is **read "for the second time",** section by section, for amendment. Debate on each amendment is limited to five minutes. Persons debating bills considered in the House proper are allowed one hour apiece. This practice is infrequent. Senate debate is usually unlimited. It can be halted only by **unanimous consent,** or by **"cloture"** which requires several days time and a two-thirds vote.

VOTED — Voting on bills occurs repeatedly before they are finally approved or rejected, coming in the House both on the rule for the bill, and various amendments to it. Voting on amendments is often a more illuminating test of a bill's support than the final tally. While many votes on subsections of bills are bitterly and closely contested, many of the losers often join the winners on over-all passage of the bill "for the record." Often Congressmen approve final passage of bills after vigorously supporting amendments which would have scuttled them if adopted. The House and Senate vote both by untabulated **voice votes,** and a recorded **roll-call** of their names, to which they answer Yea or Nay. The House also uses a rising vote, called a **division,** and a **teller** vote, when members file up the center aisle past counters.

After amendments to a bill have been voted upon, a vote may be taken on a **motion to recommit** the bill to committee. If carried, this vote removes the bill from the chamber's calendar. If unsuccessful, a vote is then held on **reading "for the third time".** This is generally perfunctory, although opponents of action on a House bill can delay this move by **objecting,** and asking for a full reading of an **engrossed** (formal) copy of the bill. One such demand suffices to do this. After the eventual third reading, however, the vote on final passage is taken. The action may be followed by a **motion to reconsider** the vote just taken, and this motion itself may be followed by a non-debatable, highest - priority move to **lay it on the table.** Usually the majority voting for the bill's passage votes for the tabling motion, consolidating and safeguarding the previous action. The bill has then been formally passed by the chamber.

TRANSMITTED — After a bill is passed by either chamber, it is stripped of its sponsor's name, and henceforth is known officially by its initialed and numbered title. The ap-

proved bill is then sent to the opposite house. This body may then take one of several steps. It may pass the bill as is — accepting the other chamber's amendments. It may send the bill to committee for scrutiny or alteration, or reject the entire bill, advising the opposite house of its actions. Or it may simply ignore the bill submitted while it completes work on its own version of the legislation. Often the opposite chamber makes only minor changes, readily agreed to by the other house, and the measure has taken its penultimate step towards being law. But if the opposite chamber basically alters the bill submitted to it, or lays the measure aside until a differing version is prepared, an intervening step is required, and the separate bill approved by each house is **"sent to conference."**

CONFERENCE — A conference undertakes to harmonize any House bill and Senate bill which relate to the same subject, but which clash in their respective legislative provisions. The conference is staffed by interested senior members appointed by the presiding officers of the two houses, usually from the committees which managed the bills. This charges the members of one house most familiar with the bill with the duty of maintaining their chamber's position in the face of amending actions by the conferees of the other house. Theoretically conferees are not allowed to write new legislation in reconciling the two bills before them, but this curb is often by-passed. Many bills have been put into a palatable compromise form only after new language was provided by the conferees.

In most cases, the ironing out of difficulties in Senate and House bills requires time particularly on knotty appropriations measures. As a conference proceeds, conferees reconcile their differences, but generally they grant concessions only insofar as they remain sure that the chamber they represent will accept the compromises. Frequently uncertainty over this, or the positive refusal of a chamber to back down on a disputed amendment, will result in an impasse, and the two bills may die in conference, even though each was approved by its sponsoring chamber.

CONFERENCE REPORT — When the conferees have harmonized their bills, they prepare a **conference report**, explaining why they did — or did not — retain some amendments, and cut out others. The reports are the justifications, to their respective houses, of the actions of the conferees, and the explanations, in document form, must be submitted to each house. The conference report must be approved by each. Generally the compromises reached by the conferees are written into a new bill, which is printed in the conference report. Consequently, approval of the report is approval of the compromise bill worked out. The order of voting on conference reports is regulated. The chamber asking for a conference yields the other chamber the opportunity to vote first.

SIGNED — After a bill has been passed, either in its original form or its compromise form after a conference, it is **enrolled** on parchment paper and sent around the Capitol for various official signatures. The Secretary of the Senate signs it to certify that the printing is correct. The Speaker of the House then signs it, followed by the Vice-President in his capacity as presiding officer of the Senate.

The parchment document is then sent to the White House, where the President must sign it before it can become law. If he does not sign it within ten days (excluding Sundays) and Congress is in session, the bill becomes law without his signature.

VETOES — However should Congress adjourn before the ten days expire, and the President has failed to sign the measure, it does not become law. This procedure is called the **pocket veto.** Occasionally a President vetoes a bill, refusing to sign it and returning it to the Congress with a message stating his reasons. The message is sent to the chamber which originated the bill. If no action is taken there on the message, the bill affected dies. Frequently, however, Congress attempts to **over-ride the President's veto.** This requires a two-thirds vote to make the bill law, "the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding". The vote is usually taken the same day the message is received. Debate can precede this vote, with motions permitted to lay the message on the table, postpone action on it, or refer it to committee. If the President's veto is overridden by a two-thirds vote in both houses, the bill affected becomes law. Otherwise it is dead, and can be revived only by reintroduction and routing through the process all bills undergo.

When public bills are finally passed and signed, they lose their bill identification numbers and receive **public law** numbers.

Glossary of Congressional Terms

ACT — When a bill is passed by either chamber, and sent to the other, its title changes from "A Bill" to "An Act". The sponsor's name is deleted, but the number of the measure, and the initials designating the house of origin, remain unchanged.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE — Adjournment without definitely fixing a day for reconvening; literally "adjournment without day." Marks the official end of a Congressional session.

ADJOURNMENT TO A DAY CERTAIN — Adjournment under a motion or resolution which fixes the next time of meeting. Neither house can adjourn for more than three days without the concurrence of the other. A session of Congress is not ended by adjournment to a day certain.

APPEAL — A Congressman's challenge of any ruling or decision arbitrarily made by the presiding officer of the Senate or House. The Congressman appeals to Members of the chamber to override the decision. If carried by a majority vote, the appeal nullifies the chair's ruling.

APPROPRIATION BILL — Grants the actual monies approved by authorization bills, but not necessarily to the total permissible under the ceiling set by the authorization bill. Technically, all appropriations bills should originate in the House, and should await passage of authorization measures before enactment. In practice, however, rules to this effect are sometimes ignored or suspended. In addition to general appropriations bills, there are two specialized types, the deficiency grant and the supplemental grant.

Deficiency Appropriation: An appropriation to cover the difference between an agency's regular appropriation and the amount deemed necessary for it to operate for the full fiscal year. Regular appropriations normally are passed in one fiscal year for the ensuing fiscal year. Deficiency appropriations are for use in the same fiscal year in which they are passed.

Supplemental Appropriation: An appropriation supplemental to the regular appropriation, but not a deficiency. Supplemental appropriations normally are passed after the regular appropriation, but before the fiscal year to which they apply. Deficiencies are passed in the same fiscal year to which they apply. This distinction is not always adhered to.

Recission: An appropriations bill rescinding, or cancelling, funds previously appropriated.

AUTHORIZATION BILL — Authorizes a program, specifies its general aim and conduct, and puts a ceiling on monies that can be used to finance it. Usually enacted before appropriation bill is passed.

Contract Authorizations: Authority in bills permitting the Administration to let contracts or obligate itself to future payments from funds not yet appropriated. Both authorization and appropriations bills may carry this stop-gap feature. The assumption is that funds will be available for payment when contracted debts come due.

BILLS — Most legislative proposals before Congress are in the form of bills, and are designated HR (House of Representatives) or S (Senate) according to the house in which they originate and with a number assigned in the order in which they were introduced, from the beginning of each two-year Congressional term. "Public bills" deal with general questions, and become Public Laws if approved. "Private bills" deal with individual matters such as claims against the government, immigration and naturalization cases, land titles, etc., and become Private Laws if approved.

In addition to bills, other proposals receive similar action by Congress. Such proposals include:

Joint Resolution: A joint resolution, designated H J Res or S J Res, requires the approval of both houses and the signature of the President, just as a bill does, and has the force of law if approved. There is no real difference between a bill and a joint resolution. The latter is generally used in dealing with limited matters, such as a single appropriation for a specific purpose or the granting of Congressional approval for executive actions — for example, international executive agreements. Joint resolutions also are used to propose amendments to the Constitution. These do not require presidential signature but go to the Secretary of State to be transmitted to the states for ratification.

Concurrent Resolution: A concurrent resolution, designated H Con Res or S Con Res, must be passed by both houses but does not require the signature of the President and does not have the force of law. Concurrent resolutions generally are used to make or amend rules applicable to both houses or to express the sentiment of the two houses. A concurrent resolution, for example, is used to fix the time for adjournment of a Congress. It might also be used to convey the congratulations of Congress to another country on the anniversary of its independence.

Resolution: A simple resolution, designated H Res or S Res, deals with matters entirely within the prerogatives of one house or the other. It requires neither passage by the other house nor approval by the President, and does not have the force of law. Most resolutions deal with the rules of one house or the other. They also are used to express the sentiments of a single house, as condolences to the family of a deceased member or, in the Senate, to give "advice" on foreign policy.

Executive Resolution: A Senate resolution dealing with executive business rather than legislative, i. e., with the handling of a treaty or nomination. A motion to discharge a committee from consideration of a nomination is an Executive Resolution, whereas a motion to discharge a committee from consideration of a bill is an ordinary Senate Resolution. The Executive Resolution is not used in the House of Representatives.

Executive Document: A document, usually a treaty, sent to the Senate by the President for consideration or ratification. These are identified for each session of Congress as Executive A, Executive B, etc. They are referred to committee, remaining there until acted upon or withdrawn by the President.

The format of a bill often figures in Congressional action on it. Before becoming a law, a bill is sometimes engrossed, and always enrolled. The distinctions follow:

Engrossed Bill: The final copy of a bill, with the text as amended and certified to by the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate.

Enrollment of Bill: The act of preparing a bill for the signature of the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate and for transmission to the President. An enrolled bill is printed on parchment. In modern times, Congress has ignored the warning of Thomas Jefferson and older English parliamentarians that "when the bill is enrolled it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly, and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room for forgery."

The introduction of a bill, and its referral to an appropriate committee for action, follows the process given in "How a Bill Is Passed", (See Page 11).

Bills Introduced: In the Senate, any number of Senators can join in introducing a single bill. In the House, no more than one Member's name may appear on a bill. The result is that in the House many duplicate bills are introduced, no more than one of which is ever passed. Thus, a member may have his name on a bill introduced but not an identical bill passed. In cases of multiple identical bills introduced, the bill which is selected for passage is usually that sponsored by the chairman of the committee having jurisdiction.

Many bills in reality are committee bills and are introduced under the name of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee as a formality. All appropriation bills fall into this category, as do many other bills, particularly those dealing with complicated, technical subjects. A committee frequently holds hearings on a number of related bills and agrees on a single bill which is then introduced under the chairman's name.

Bills Referred: When introduced, a bill is referred to the committee which has jurisdiction over the bill's subject matter. The appropriate reference for bills is spelled out in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Bills are referred by the Speaker in the House and the Presiding Officer in the Senate. Appeals may be made from their decisions.

Amendment: Proposal of a Congressman to alter the language or stipulations in a bill or act. It is usually printed, debated, and voted upon in the same manner as a bill.

Enacting Clause: Key phrase in bills saying ". . . therefore be it enacted that . . .". If struck from legislation on motion of opponents, it draws teeth from the measure.

Readings of Bills: Ancient parliamentary law required bills to be read three times before they were passed. This custom is of little modern significance except in rare instances. Normally the bill is considered to have its first reading when it is introduced and printed, by title, in the Congressional Record. Its second reading comes when consideration begins, and its third reading when action has been completed on amendments. Amendments are not in order after a bill has been engrossed and read for the third time, though debate may — and in the Senate frequently does — continue on the bill itself before passage.

Rider: A provision tacked on to a bill, and sometimes originally a separate bill, which its sponsor hopes to get through more easily by including it in other legislation. Riders become law if the bills embodying them do. Riders providing for legislation in appropriations bills are outstanding examples, though technically banned.

BUDGET — The document sent to Congress by the President in January of each year estimating government revenue and expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year and recommending appropriations in detail. Congressional opinion on it is expressed by joint resolution.

Legislative Budget: The opinion of Congress, expressed in a concurrent resolution, on the over-all totals of the federal budget. The resolution is reported jointly by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, the House Ways and Means Committee, and the Senate Finance Committee. It includes, among other things, the estimated over-all federal receipts and expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year, and a recommendation for the maximum amount to be appropriated for expenditure in the fiscal year, with a reserve for deficiencies. According to the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the legislative budget must be reported by Feb. 14, but this may be postponed by Concurrent Resolution.

CALENDAR — An agenda or list of pending business. There are varying types of calendars in each house.

In the Senate, all legislative matters reported from committee go on a single calendar. They are listed there in order, but may be called up irregularly by the majority leader either by a motion to do so, or by securing the unanimous consent of the Senate. Frequently the minority leader is consulted to assure unanimous consent. Only cloture can limit debate on bills called up out of the order in which they appear on the calendar.

Executive Calendar: This is an additional, non-legislative calendar in the Senate on which Executive Documents such as treaties and nominations are listed.

Call of the Calendar: Senate bills which are not brought up by a motion or a unanimous consent agreement are brought before the Senate for action when the calendar listing them in order is "called." Bills considered in this fashion are usually non-controversial and debate is limited to five minutes on each.

In the House, legislative matters go on a wider variety of calendars.

Union Calendar: Bills which directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue are placed on this calendar according to the date reported from committee.

House Calendar: Public bills which do not directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue.

Consent Calendar: Members of the House may place on this calendar any bill on the Union or House calendar which is non-controversial. Bills on the consent calendar are normally called on the first and third Mondays of each month, but consideration of any bill may be blocked by the objection of any Member. If there are three objections, the bill is stricken from the consent calendar but remains on the Union or House calendar.

Private Calendar: Private bills dealing with individual matters such as claims against the government, immigration and naturalization cases, land titles, etc. Two Members may block a private bill, which then is recommitted to committee.

Discharge Calendar: The calendar to which motions to discharge committees are referred when they have the necessary 218 signatures and before they are acted on.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY — In the House, on every Wednesday, committees are called in the order in which they appear in Rule X of the House Manual, and may call up any of their bills from the House or the Union Calendar, except bills which are privileged. General debate is limited to two hours. Bills called up from the Union Calendar are considered in Committee of the Whole. Calendar Wednesday is not observed during the last two weeks of a session, and may be dispensed with at other times —by a two-thirds vote. It usually is dispensed with.

CHAMBER — Meeting place for the total membership of either the House or the Senate, as opposed to the respective committee rooms.

CLOTURE — The process by which debate can be limited in the Senate. A motion for cloture can apply to any measure before the Senate except a proposal to change the chamber's rules of procedure. It requires 16 Senators' signatures for introduction, and 64 votes for passage — 2/3 of the Senate membership as required by the Constitution. The motion is voted upon by a yea-nay roll call one hour after the Senate meets on the second day following introduc-

tion of the motion. If effected, cloture limits each Senator to one hour of debate.

COMMITTEE — A subdivision either of the House or the Senate which readies legislation for action by the parent chamber. There are several types of committees.

Standing Committee: A group permanently provided for by House or Senate rules. The standing committees at present are specified by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which broadly defines their respective jurisdictions. Hard-to-classify bills are referred to the appropriate committee at the discretion of the House Speaker or President of the Senate.

Select or Special Committee: A committee set up for a special purpose and a limited time by resolution of either House or Senate. Most special committees are investigative in nature.

Joint Committee: A specified number of members of both House and Senate are named to joint committees to consider many matters of importance. Usually a joint committee is investigative in nature. There are a few standing joint committees such as the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

Discharge a Committee: Relieve a committee from jurisdiction over a measure before it. This is a rarely successful procedure, attempted more often in the House than in the Senate. If a committee does not report a bill within 30 days after having the bill referred to it, any member of the House can file a discharge petition. This petition needs the signatures of 218 members. When the required signatures have been obtained, there must be a delay of seven days. Then, on the second and fourth Monday of each month, except during the last six days of a session, any Member who has signed the petition may be recognized to move that the committee be discharged. Debate on the motion to discharge is limited to 20 minutes, and, if the motion is carried, consideration of the bill becomes a matter of high privilege.

Alternatively, a committee chairman whose group's bill is blocked in the House Rules Committee can force its discharge if the House approves a resolution he files for that purpose. He can call up this resolution, however, only after it has matured for 21 days without Rules Committee action on the original blocked bill.

In the Senate, motions to discharge a committee are made in the form of Senate resolutions which can be called up on motion, just as other matters of Senate business.

Discharge Resolution: A special motion any Senator may introduce in that chamber to relieve a committee from jurisdiction over a bill before it, provided that the Senate approves the discharge resolution introduced. In the House, a discharge resolution is introduced by the chairman of a committee whose bill is blocked in the House Rules Committee. If the chairman's resolution is approved by the House, the Rules group loses jurisdiction over the bill before it.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE — The working title of what is formally "The Committee of the Whole House (of Representatives) on the State of of the Union." It is a misnomer because, unlike other committees, it has no fixed membership. It is comprised of any 100 or more House members who participate — on the floor of the chamber — in debating or altering legislation before the body. Such measures, however, must first have passed through the regular committees, and be on the calendar.

Technically, the Committee of the Whole considers only bills directly or indirectly appropriating money, authorizing appropriation, or involving taxes or charges on the public. Actually, the Committee of the Whole may consider any type of measure, and often does. The reason is twofold. Because the Committee of the Whole need number only 100 Congressmen, a quorum is more readily attained, and business is expedited. Secondly, none of the group's votes can be roll calls which require yeas and nays for the record.

The procedures of the Committee of the Whole on any measure are identical. The full House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole, supplanting the Speaker with a "chairman." The measure is debated or amended, with non-roll call votes as needed. When the Committee completes its action on the measure, it dissolves itself by "rising". The Speaker returns, and the full House hears the erstwhile chairman of the Committee report that group's recommendations. The full House then acts upon them.

CONFERENCE — A meeting between representatives of each house to reconcile differences between the two houses over the provisions of a given bill. The members of the conference committee are appointed by the Speaker and the President of the Senate and are called "managers" for their respective houses. Conference reports must be agreed to by a majority of the managers for each house, and cannot be amended by either house. They must be approved by both houses. Elaborate rules govern the conduct of conferences.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — The daily, printed account of proceedings in both House and Senate chambers, with expressions during floor action reported verbatim. Committee activities are not covered, excepting their reports to the parent body. Highlights of legislative action are embodied in the Record, and Congressmen are entitled to have their extraneous remarks printed in its appendix. They may edit and revise remarks made on the floor, and frequently do, so that verbatim quotes reported in the press are not always found in the Record.

CORRECTING THE RECORD — Rules prohibit Members from changing their votes after the result has been announced. But frequently, hours, days, or months after a vote has been taken, a Member announces that he was "incorrectly recorded" and requests — and almost always gets — unanimous consent to have the vote corrected in the permanent edition of the Congressional Record. This occurs more frequently in the House than in the Senate. Errors in the text of the Record can be corrected in the same manner.

EXECUTIVE SESSION — Meeting of a Senate or House committee which only the group's members are privileged to attend. Frequently witnesses appear before committees meeting in executive session, and other Congressmen may be invited, but the public and press are not allowed.

EXPENDITURE — The actual expenditure of money as distinguished from the appropriation of it. Expenditures are made by the disbursing officers of the Administration; appropriations are made only by Congress. The two are rarely equal in any fiscal year; expenditures may represent money appropriated one, two or more years previously.

FILIBUSTER — An effort by a minority to prevent a vote on a bill which probably would pass if brought to a vote. Filibusters attempt to use time-consuming tactics. The most common method is to take advantage of the Senate's rule for unlimited debate, but other forms of parliamentary maneuvering may be used. The stricter rules in the House make filibusters more difficult, but they are attempted from time to time through devices such as repeated demands for quorum calls.

FISCAL YEAR — Financial operations of the government are carried out in a 12-month fiscal year, be-

ginning on July 1 and ending on June 30. The fiscal year carries the date of the calendar year in which it ends.

FLOOR MANAGER — A Member, usually representing sponsors of a bill, who attempts to steer it through debate, revision, etc. to a final vote in the chamber. Floor managers are usually chairmen of the committees endorsing the bill and seeking its enactment, or ranking committeemen. Managers are responsible for apportioning the time granted supporters of the bill for debating it.

FRANK — A Congressman's facsimile signature on envelopes, used in lieu of stamps for his official, outgoing mail, thus postage-free.

GERMANE — Pertinence to the subject of a bill, of any amendments offered. All House amendments must be germane to the bill. The Senate requires germane amendments only to general appropriations bills, or those being considered under cloture.

HEARINGS — Most bills are not reported out of committee until interested persons are given a chance to be heard in support of, or opposition to, the legislation. The committee announces its hearings, from one day to many weeks in advance, and it may itself invite certain persons to testify. Persons who request time to testify may be turned down by the committee but most requests are honored.

HOPPER — Box on House Clerk's desk where bills are deposited on introduction.

HOUSE — The House of Representatives, as distinct from the Senate, although each body is a "house" of Congress.

IMMUNITY — Privilege of Congressmen to make verbal statements on the floor and in committee for which they cannot be sued or arrested for slander or libel. Also, freedom from arrest while traveling to or from sessions of Congress or on official business. Congressmen in this status may be arrested only for treason, felonies or a breach of the peace, as defined by Congressional manuals.

JOURNAL — The official record of the proceedings of the House and Senate. The Journal records the actions taken, but unlike the Congressional Record, it does not include the views expressed. Rules of both Houses provide for the Journal to be read and approved at the beginning of each legislative day. This is a matter of highest privilege and no other business can intervene except by unanimous consent, or, in the House, a successful motion to suspend the rules.

LAW — An Act which has been signed by the President, or passed over his veto by the Congress. Laws are listed by number; for example, the Housing Act of 1949 (S 1070) became Public Law No. 171.

LEGISLATIVE DAY — The "day" extending from the time either house meets after an adjournment until the time it next adjourns. Because the House normally adjourns from day to day, legislative days and calendar days usually coincide. But in the Senate, a legislative day may, and frequently does, extend over several calendar days.

LOBBY — Group seeking to influence the passage or defeat of legislation, usually for pay and on a full-time, organized basis. Elaborate definitions of what constitutes lobbying are set forth in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

MANUAL — The official handbook in each house prescribing its organization, procedures and operations in detail. The Senate Manual contains standing rules, orders, laws and resolutions affecting Senate business; the House Manual is the equivalent for the lower chamber. Both volumes contain previous codes under which Congress functioned and from which it continues to derive precedents. Committee powers are outlined. The rules set forth in the Manuals may be changed by elaborate chamber actions also specified by the Manuals.

MARKING UP A BILL — Going through a measure, usually in committee, taking it section by section, revising language, pencilling in new phrases, etc.

Writing a new bill: Recopying in final form for submittal a bill that has been heavily "marked up." Sometimes means abandoning a greatly revised bill and beginning anew.

MAJORITY LEADER — Officer of the nominally controlling party in either house who is virtually program director for that chamber, speaking for its majority.

MINORITY LEADER — Chief strategist and floor spokesman for the numerically inferior party in either house.

MOTION — Request by a Congressman for any one of a wide array of parliamentary actions. He "moves" for a certain procedure, or the consideration of a measure, or a vote, etc. Motions can only be made one at a time. The precedence of motions, and whether they are debatable, is set forth in the House and Senate Manuals. Motions most frequently resorted to in Congress include:

Recommit to Committee: A simple motion, made on the floor after deliberation on a bill, to return it to the committee which reported it. "Recommittal" is considered a death blow to the bill if approved. In the House a motion to recommit can be made only by a Member opposed to the bill, and in recognizing a Member to make the motion, the Speaker gives the minority party preference over the majority.

Recommit With Instructions: A motion to recommit may include instructions to the committee to report the bill again with specific amendments or by a certain date. Or the instructions may be to make a particular study with no definite deadline for final action.

Reconsider A Vote: A motion to reconsider the vote by which an action was taken has the effect, until it is disposed of, of suspending the action. In the Senate the motion can be made only by a member who voted on the prevailing side of the original question, or by a member who did not vote at all. In the House it can be made only by a member on the prevailing side. A common practice after close votes in the Senate is a motion to reconsider followed by a precedence-taking motion to table the motion to reconsider. On this motion to table, Senators vote as they voted on the original question to enable the motion to table to prevail. The matter is then finally closed and further motions to reconsider are not entertained. As a routine precaution in the House, the Speaker announces after every vote that "without objection, a motion to reconsider is laid on the table." Motions to reconsider must be entered in the Senate within the next two days of actual session after the original vote has been taken. In the House they must be entered either on the same day or on the next succeeding day the House is in session.

Table A Bill: The motion to "lay on the table" is not debatable in either house, and is usually a method of making a final, adverse disposition of a matter. In the Senate, however, different language is sometimes used. The motion is worded to let a bill "lie on the table", perhaps for subsequent "picking up." This motion is more flexible, merely keeping the bill pending for later action if desired.

Previous Question: In this sense, a "question" is an "issue" before the

House for a vote and the issue is "previous" when some other topic has superseded it in the attention of the chamber. A motion for the previous question, when carried, has the effect of cutting off all extraneous debate and forcing a vote on the subject originally at hand. If, however, the previous question is moved and carried before there has been any debate on the subject at hand and the subject is debatable, then 40 minutes of debate is allowed before the vote. The previous question is sometimes moved on a non-debatable question in order to prevent amendments. The motion for the previous question is a debate-limiting device and is not in order in the Senate.

Dilatory Motion: A motion, usually made upon a technical point, for the purpose of killing time and preventing action on a bill. The rules outlaw dilatory motions, but enforcement is largely within the discretion of the presiding officer.

MORNING HOUR — The time set aside at the beginning of each legislative day for the consideration of regular routine business. The "hour" is of indefinite duration in the House, where it is rarely used. It lasts two hours in the Senate where it is used more frequently. The morning hour can be terminated earlier if the morning business has been completed. This business includes such matters as messages from the President, communications from the heads of departments, messages from the House, the presentation of petitions and memorials, reports of standing and select committees and the introduction of bills and resolutions. During the first hour of the morning hour in the Senate, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill on the calendar is in order except by unanimous consent. During the second hour, motions can be made but must be decided without debate.

NOMINATIONS — Names of persons appointed by the executive branch of the government to hold office. The Senate is required by the Constitution to confirm, or withhold confirmation from, these persons. Sometimes Senators object to appointees as being "personally obnoxious" to them, with other Senators blocking the appointment out of courtesy to colleagues.

ONE MINUTE SPEECHES — Addresses by House members at the beginning of a legislative day. The speeches may cover any subject, but are strictly limited to one minute's duration.

POINT OF ORDER — An objection raised by a Congressman that the chamber is departing from rules governing its conduct of business. The objector cites the rule violated, the chair sustaining his objection if correctly made. Order is restored by the chair suspending proceedings of the chamber until it conforms to the prescribed "order of business". Often a point of no order — noise and disorderly conduct in the chamber — is similarly made and treated.

PRIVILEGE — Privilege relates to the rights of Congressmen, and to the relative priority of the motions and actions they may make in their respective chambers. The two are distinct. "Privileged questions" concern legislative business. "Questions of privilege" concern legislators themselves.

Privileged Questions: The order in which legislative measures may be considered by Congress is governed by strict priorities. Other things being equal between two bills, for example, the one with the higher precedence according to chamber rules is considered first. It is considered more "privileged" than the other, perhaps because of its nature. Motions are similarly ranked. A motion to table is more privileged than a motion to recommit. Thus a motion to recommit can be superseded by a motion to table. Even if the recommital-move were before the chamber for action at the time, it would be eclipsed by the more privileged tabling-move, and a vote would be forced on the latter motion only. A motion to adjourn, however, would take precedence over this one, and is thus considered of the "highest privilege."

Questions of Privilege: These are matters affecting members of Congress individually or collectively. Congressmen singly involve questions of "personal privilege." A member rising to a question of personal privilege is given precedence over almost all other proceedings. An annotation in the House Rules points out that the privilege of the Member rests primarily on the Constitution, which gives him a conditional immunity from arrest; and an unconditional freedom of debate in the House.

Questions affecting the rights, safety, dignity and integrity of proceedings of the House or Senate as a whole are questions of privilege of the House or Senate, as the case may be.

QUORUM — The number of Members whose presence is necessary for the transaction of business. In the Senate and House it is a majority of the membership (when there are no vacancies, this is 49 in the Senate and 218 in the House). A quorum is 100 in the Committee of the Whole. If a point of order is made that a quorum is not present, the only business in order is either a motion to adjourn or a motion to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to request the attendance of absentees.

RECESS — Distinguished from adjournment in that a recess does not end a legislative day and therefore does not interfere with unfinished business. The rules in each house set forth certain matters to be taken up and disposed of at the beginning of each legislative day. The House, which operates under much stricter rules than the Senate, usually adjourns from day to day. The Senate often recesses.

REPORT — Both a verb and a noun. A committee which has been examining a bill referred to it by the parent chamber "reports" its findings and recommendations to the chamber when the committee returns the measure. The process is called "reporting" a bill. A "report" is the document setting forth the committee's explanations of its action. Most reports favor a bill's passage. Adverse reports are occasionally submitted, but more often, when a committee disapproves a bill, it simply fails to report it at all. When a committee report is not unanimous, the dissenting committeemen may file a statement of their views, called Minority Views and referred to as a Minority Report.

RULE — A rule may be either a standing order governing the conduct of House or Senate business and listed in each chamber's Manual, or a decision made by the House Rules Committee as to how a specific measure shall be considered on the floor. The House group may determine under which rule in the House Manual a bill shall be considered, or it may provide a "special rule." In its most common usage, such a rule is in the form of a Resolution introduced by the Rules Committee. If adopted by the House, the resolution becomes a temporary rule as valid as any standing rule. The special rule lapses only after action has been completed on the measure to which it pertains to.

A special rule provides the maximum time for general debate. It may also waive points of order against provisions of the bill in question or against specified amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. It may even forbid all amendments or all amendments except those proposed by the legislative committee which handled the bill. In this case it

is known as a "closed" or "gag" rule, as opposed to an "open" rule which puts no limitation on floor action, thus leaving the bill open to alteration.

In the absence of any special rule to facilitate consideration of business, a standing rule may be suspended. Suspension requires approval of a motion to that effect which can be made in the House only on the first and third Mondays of each month, and during the last six days of a session. On such motions, 40 minutes debate is allowed and a two-thirds vote necessary. The usual form of the motion is to suspend the rules and pass a given bill. The question of suspending the rules and passing the bill is voted on as a whole and is not divisible. No amendments are allowed. Failure of the motion, however, does not kill the bill.

SENATE PRESIDENT — Presiding officer of the upper chamber, normally the Vice President of the U. S. In his absence, a President Pro Tempore (President for the time being) presides.

SPEAKER — The presiding officer of the House of Representatives, elected by its members.

SPECIAL SESSION — A session of Congress after it had adjourned sine die, completing its regular session. Special sessions are convened by the President of the U. S. under his Constitutional powers.

STRIKE OUT THE LAST WORD — A move whereby House members are entitled to speak for a fixed time on a measure then being debated by the chamber. A Member gains recognition from the chair by moving to strike out the last word of the amendment or section of the bill then under consideration. The motion is perfunctory, and customarily requires no vote.

STRIKE FROM THE RECORD — Remarks made on the House floor may offend some Member, who moves that the offending words be "taken down" for the Speaker's cognizance, and then expunged from the verbatim report to be carried in the Congressional Record.

SUBSTITUTE — A motion, an amendment, or an entire bill introduced in place of pending business. Passage of a substitute measure kills the original measure by supplanting it. Substitutes may be amended.

TREATIES — Executive proposals which must be submitted to the Senate for approval of 2/3 of the Senators present. Before they act on such foreign policy matters, Senators may refer them to committee for scrutiny. Treaties are read three times and debated in the chamber much as legislative proposals.

VETO — Disapproval by the President of a bill or joint resolution, other than one proposing an amendment to the Constitution. When Congress is in session, the President must veto a bill within 10 days, excluding Sundays, after he has received it; otherwise it becomes law with or without his signature. When the President vetoes a bill, he returns it to the House of its origin with a message stating his objections. The veto then becomes a question of high privilege.

Override a veto: A two-thirds vote is required to override and the yeas-and-nays are required by the Constitution. The form of the question is, "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?"

Pocket Veto: The act of the President withholding his approval of a bill after Congress has adjourned. When Congress is in session, a bill becomes law without the President's signature if he does not act upon it within 10 days, excluding Sundays, from the time he gets it. But if Congress adjourns within that 10-day period, the bill is killed without the President's signature.

VOTES — There are several methods by which Congressmen may register approval or disapproval of matters before them in committee or in their respective chambers. These include:

Voice Vote: In either House or Senate, Members answer aye or no in chorus and the presiding officer decides the result.

Division Vote: In either House or Senate, Members in favor stand and are counted by the presiding officer. Then members opposed stand and are counted. Members are not recorded individually. In the House, the presiding officer announces the numbers for and against. In the Senate, only the result is announced.

Teller Vote: In the House, Members file past tellers and are counted as "yea" or "nay" but not recorded individually. The teller vote is not used in the Senate. In the House, tellers are ordered upon demand of one fifth of a quorum. This is 44 in the House, 20 in Committee of the Whole.

Record Vote: This is a roll call of the entire chamber membership, to which each Member must answer Yea or Nay. The Constitution requires yea-and-nay votes on the question of overriding a veto. In other cases, they can be obtained by the demand of one-fifth of the Members present. In the House, the yeas-and-nays are required automatically whenever a Member objects to a non-record vote when a quorum is not present if the question is one which requires a quorum. The yeas-and-nays are not taken in the Committee of the Whole.

"Without Objection": Used in lieu of a vote on non-controversial motions, amendments, or bills, which may be passed in either the House or the Senate if no Member voices an objection.

"Unanimous Consent": Synonymous with "Without Objection".

Pairs: Frequently Congressmen are either unable to attend a roll call vote, or do not wish to be recorded officially in its final tally. They resort to the device of pairing, an opponent of the measure coupling with a proponent. Pairs do not affect the announced totals of roll call votes. "General" pairs between two Members are in effect until mutually suspended. Other pairs apply to specific votes only, and reveal the position of each person pairing.

Another device for registering opinion on a bill without recording a vote is for a member to "announce" or "declare" — after the roll has been called — what his vote would have been.

81st CONGRESS

FACTS
and
FIGURES

Senate Changes During 81st Congress

PARTY BREAKDOWN (MEMBERSHIP—96)

At Beginning of 81st Congress:

Democrats	54
Republicans	42

Jan. 3, 1949 through Oct. 19, 1949:

R to D:	0
D to R: (Wagner-Dulles; Miller-Dworshak)	2

At end of first session:

Democrats	52
Republicans	44

Oct. 20, 1949 through Jan. 2, 1950:

R to D: (Dulles-Lehman; Baldwin-Benton)	2
D to R:	0

At beginning of Second Session:

Democrats	54
Republicans	42

Jan. 3, 1950 through Jan. 2, 1951:

R to D:	0
D to R: (Downey-Nixon)	1

At End of 81st Congress:

Democrats	53
Republicans	43

Senators serve for six years. The governor of a state may appoint a Senator to fill a vacancy until the next election. A Senator appointed or elected to fill a vacancy serves for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

HOW CHANGES CAME ABOUT

Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) resigned Jan. 19, 1949, to become vice president of the United States and president of the Senate. Garrett L. Withers (D) was appointed to fill the vacancy until the 1950 elections. The governor who appointed him, Earle C. Clements, was elected at that time for the term expiring in 1951 and for the following 6-year term, and took his seat Nov. 27, 1950.

J. Melville Broughton (D N.C.) died March 6, 1949. Frank P. Graham (D) was appointed March 29 to serve until the 1950 elections. Graham won the first North Carolina Democratic primary May 27, 1950, but lost in the runoff primary June 24 to Willis Smith who was automatically elected Nov. 7 and took his seat Nov. 27, 1950 for the term expiring in 1955.

Robert F. Wagner (D N.Y.) resigned because of ill health June 28, 1949. John Foster Dulles (R) was appointed July 8 to serve until the by-election. He was defeated Nov. 8, 1949 by Herbert H. Lehman (D Lib.), who took his seat effective that date for the term expiring in 1951. Lehman was re-elected in 1950 for the following 6-year term.

J. Howard McGrath (D R.I.) resigned Aug. 23, 1949 to become Attorney General. Edward L. Leahy (D) was appointed Aug. 24 to serve until the 1950 elections. John O. Pastore (D) was elected in November for the term expiring in 1953, and took his seat Dec. 19, 1950.

Bert H. Miller (D Idaho) died Oct. 8, 1949. Henry C. Dworshak (R) was appointed Oct. 15 to fill the vacancy, and was elected Nov. 7, 1950 to complete the term expiring in 1955.

Clyde M. Reed (R Kan.) died Nov. 8, 1949. Harry M. Darby (R) was appointed by Gov. Frank Carlson to serve until the 1950 elections. Carlson (R) was elected in November to complete the term expiring in 1951 and for the following 6-year term. He took his seat Nov. 29, 1950.

Raymond E. Baldwin (R Conn.) resigned Dec. 17, 1949 to take a seat on the Connecticut supreme court. Gov. Chester Bowles (D) Dec. 5 appointed William Benton, a political independent, to serve until the 1950 elections. Benton was the Democratic candidate in November, 1950, for the term expiring in 1953, and won after a touch-and-go race against Prescott S. Bush, the Republican candidate.

Sheridan Downey (D Calif.), whose term expired in 1951, resigned because of ill health Nov. 30, 1950. Richard M. Nixon (R) who had won the election for the term expiring in 1957, was appointed to fill the vacancy and took his seat Dec. 4, 1950. Downey was not a candidate for re-election, and the 1950 contest was between Nixon and Helen Gahagan Douglas (D), both serving as Representatives from California.

House Changes During 81st Congress

PARTY BREAKDOWN (MEMBERSHIP—435)

At beginning of 81st Congress:

Democrats (D)	262
Republicans (R)	171
American-Labor (AL)	1
Vacancies (V)	1

Jan. 3, 1949 through Oct. 19, 1949:

R to D:	0
D to R: (Coffey-Saylor)	1
R to V: (Welch)	1
D to V: (Somers)	1
V to D: (Heller)	1
V to R:	0

At end of first session:

Democrats (D)	261
Republicans (R)	171
American-Labor (AL)	1
Vacancies (V)	2

Oct. 20, 1949 through Jan. 2, 1950:

R to D:	0
D to R:	0
R to V: (Bates & Thomas)	2
D to V: (Gorski)	1
V to D: (Shelley & Kelly)	2
V to R:	0

At beginning of second session:

Democrats (D)	262
Republicans (R)	169
American-Labor (AL)	1
Vacancies (V)	3

Jan. 3, 1950 through Jan. 2, 1951:

R to D:	0
D to R: (Worley-Guill)	1
R to V: (Lemke, Church, Nixon and Barrett)	4
D to V: (Lesinski)	1
V to D:	0
V to R: (Widnall & Bates)	2

At end of 81st Congress:

Democrats (D)	260
Republicans (R)	168
American-Labor (AL)	1
Vacancies (V)	6

Representatives serve for two years. Vacancies may be filled by election only. Scheduling a special election may require several months, and depends upon state laws. The longest vacancy in the 81st Congress occurred when the Fifth District of Illinois was unrepresented during the entire second session because of the death, late in 1949, of Rep. Martin Gorski.

HOW CHANGES CAME ABOUT

John J. Delaney (D N. Y.) died Nov. 18, 1948, leaving one vacancy in the House when it convened. Louis B. Heller (D) was elected in Brooklyn Feb. 15, 1949, and was sworn in Feb. 28, 1949.

Sol Bloom (D N. Y.) died March 7, 1949. He was replaced by Franklin

D. Roosevelt, Jr., who was elected in Manhattan May 17, 1949. Roosevelt ran on the ticket of the Liberal and Four Freedoms Parties, opposing the Tammany - backed Democrat, and Republican and ALP candidates. He took his seat June 14, 1949 as a Democrat - Liberal.

Andrew L. Somers (D N. Y.) died April 6, 1949. The seat remained unfilled during the first session. Mrs. Edna Kelly (D) won in the New York election Nov. 8, 1949, in Brooklyn, and filled the vacancy effective that date.

Robert L. Coffey, Jr. (D Pa.) was killed April 20, 1949 when the plane he was piloting crashed. His mother, Mrs. Robert L. Coffey (D) lost to John P. Saylor (R) in a special election Sept. 13, 1949. Saylor took his seat Sept. 28, 1949.

Richard J. Welch (R Calif.) died Sept. 10, 1949. John F. Shelley, Democrat and president of the California Federation of Labor, was elected to the vacancy Nov. 8, 1949, and took his seat effective that date.

George J. Bates (R Mass.) was killed Nov. 1, 1949, in a commercial plane crash that took 50 lives. He was succeeded by his son, Lt. Comdr. William H. Bates, who won a special election Feb. 14, 1950, and was sworn in March 1, 1950.

Martin Gorski (D Ill.) died Dec. 4, 1949. His seat remained unfilled during the 81st Congress, as the Democratic candidate who won the seat for the 82nd Congress did not file for the 81st Congress vacancy.

J. Parnell Thomas (R N. J.) resigned Jan. 2, 1950 to serve a prison sentence for fraud. William B. Widnall (R) was sworn in Feb. 14, 1950 to fill the vacancy after winning a special election Feb. 6.

Schuyler Otis Bland (D Va.), Chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, died Feb. 16, 1950. He was succeeded by Edward J. Robeson, Jr. (D) who won a special election May 2, 1950 and was sworn in May 11, 1950.

Eugene Worley (D Tex.) resigned April 3, 1950, after he had been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as associate judge of the U. S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. Ben H. Guill, the lone Republican candidate won out over 10 Democratic opponents in the May 6 election, and Texas had a Republican in Congress for the first time in 24 years.

John Lesinski (D Mich.), Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, died May 27, 1950. His son, John Lesinski Jr. (D) won the contest for the 82nd Congress, but did not file for the existing vacancy, and the seat remained unfilled during the 81st Congress.

William Lemke (R N. D.) died May 30, 1950. His seat remained unfilled during the 81st Congress, as 82nd Congress candidates did not file for the 81st Congress vacancy.

Ralph E. Church (R Ill.) died March 21, 1950, shortly after suffering a heart attack while testifying before the House Expenditures Committee against the President's plan to reorganize the National Labor Relations Board. His wife, Marguerite S. Church (R) won the election for the 82nd Congress, but did not file for the short term, so the seat remained unfilled for the remainder of the 81st Congress.

Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D N. C.) died Aug. 31, 1950. Woodrow W. Jones (D), successful candidate for the 82nd Congress and for the 81st Congress vacancy, took his seat Nov. 30, 1950.

Herbert A. Myer (R Kan.) died Oct. 2, 1950. He was replaced Nov. 27 by Myron V. George (R) who won the seat both for the 81st Congress and for the 82nd Congress.

Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.) resigned Nov. 30 in order to accept appointment to fill the Senate vacancy caused by the resignation of Sheridan Downey.

Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) resigned December 15 to become governor of Wyoming.

OFFICERS

No changes were made in the officer lists of either house during the 81st Congress.

SENATE:

President pro tempore — Kenneth McKellar (D. Tenn.)

Majority leader — Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.)

Majority whip — Francis J. Myers (D Pa.)

Minority leader — Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.)

Minority whip — Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.)

Chairman Minority Policy Committee — Robert A. Taft (R Ohio)

Chairman, Republican Conference — Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.)

Sen. Lucas was also chairman of the Majority Policy Committee and the Democratic Conference.

HOUSE:

Speaker — Sam Rayburn (D Tex.)

Majority leader — John W. McCormack (D Mass.)

Majority whip — J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.)

Chairman, Democratic Conference — Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)

Minority leader — Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R. Mass.)

Minority whip — Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.)

Chairman, Republican Conference — Roy O. Woodruff (R. Mich.)

Committees of the 81st Congress

Senate

To prepare bills for consideration by the upper chamber, the Senate has 15 standing committees. The largest of these is the 21-member Appropriations Committee. Most groups have 13 members.

Under the Legislative Reoganization Act of 1946, majority Senators are entitled to serve on two committees, plus either the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee or the District of Columbia Committee. Minority senators are entitled to serve on any two committees. In the second session of the 81st Congress, Democrats without full committee assignments were: James O. Eastland, Miss. (Expenditures and Judiciary Committees); and William Benton, Conn. (Rules and Administration, and Expenditures Committees). Republicans without full assignments were: Frank Carlson, Kan. (Post Office and Civil Service Committee); and Richard M. Nixon, Calif. (District of Columbia Committee).

As in the House, committee chairmanships go to Senators with seniority in point of view of their committee service. Committee assignments are made by the Democratic Steering Committee and the Republican Committee on Committees. The selections are submitted to the respective party conferences for approval, after which the Majority and Minority leaders present their resolutions to the Senate, naming the members and designating the chairmen of the committees. Senate floor action is taken by simple majority vote.

Each party has a policy committee, called a "conference". All Democratic Senators automatically belong to the Democratic Conference, and all Republicans belong to the Republican Conference.

House

The House has 19 standing committees, ranging in size from the nine-member Un-American Activities Group to the 45-member Appropriations Committee. The average group numbers 25 or 27. The majority party's members always outnumber the minority members. The ratio established between them frequently changes from Congress to Congress.

Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, members of the majority party are entitled to one committee post, or two, if one is the District of Columbia, Expenditures, House Administration or Un-American Activities Committee. Members of the minority party are entitled to serve on one committee, or two, if one is the District of Columbia unit or Un-American Activities group.

Each party's Committee on Committees submits resolutions of appointments for each standing committee. The resolutions ordinarily pass the House by unanimous consent.

The majority member with greatest seniority on the committee automatically becomes chairman.

Subcommittees are formed from the total committee memberships, have their own chairmen, and are usually autonomous while executing their functions. However, their reports and findings must be acted upon by the full parent committee before submission to the House.

In addition to standing committees, the House has Select and Special committees, set up by special resolution for a definite, and renewable, duration. They are usually investigative in nature. They deal with specific questions. Chairmanships usually go to members best acquainted with the field in which the group will function.

Besides the foregoing categories of committees, each party has its political committees. These include the groups on policy, the direction of legislation through the House, and campaign matters, as well as the committees on committees and caucus groups. Each party's caucus group includes all members of that party in the House.

Joint Committees

Joint committees draw upon both parties and both houses of Congress for their members. Members are assigned in the same fashion as they are to standing committees. Most joint committees or commissions are set up to examine special and specific questions. Their studies may be continuing, with the committees' existence being periodically renewed.

Joint committees deal with legislative matters primarily. Commissions relate to more general matters, and usually include members of the Executive or Judiciary branches of the government, as well as figures prominent in public life.

Following is a list of Congressional committees, with a brief outline of the function of each. Also shown are the names of the chairman and the ranking Republican member, as of Dec. 30, 1950.

SENATE

Agriculture and Forestry

Agriculture in general, including farm credit and security, crop insurance, soil conservation and rural electrification; forestry in general. Elmer Thomas (D Okla.); George D. Aiken (R Vt.).

Appropriations

Appropriation of government revenues. Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) Styles Bridges (R N.H.)

Armed Services

All matters pertaining to the National Military Establishment; maintenance of the Panama Canal and control of the Canal Zone; conservation of petroleum resources; strategic and critical materials. Millard E. Tydings (D Md.); Styles Bridges (R N.H.).

Banking and Currency

Banking and currency generally; financial matters other than taxes and appropriations; public and private housing; price and rent control, and other anti - inflation measures. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.); Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.).

District of Columbia

All measures relating to municipal affairs of the District of Columbia, except appropriations for its operation. Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.); John J. Williams (R Del.).

Expenditures in the Executive Departments

Budget and accounting measures other than appropriations; reorganization of the executive branch of the

government; general governmental administrative problems. John L. McClellan (D Ark.); Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.).

Finance

Revenue measures generally; tariffs, import quotas and related matters. Social security, veterans' compensation, pensions and armed forces' life insurance. Walter F. George (D Ga.); Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.).

Foreign Relations

Relations of the U. S. with other nations and with international organizations; treaties. Tom Connally (D Tex.); Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.).

Interior and Insular Affairs

Public lands, natural resources, territorial possessions of the U. S.; Indian affairs. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.); Hugh Butler (R Neb.).

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Regulation of interstate transportation, communication, inland waterways; Coast Guard, merchant marine and civil aeronautics; Weather Bureau, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Standards. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.); Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.).

Judiciary

Federal courts and judges; civil liberties; constitutional amendments; interstate compacts; immigration and naturalization; apportionment of Representatives; meetings of Congress a attendance of Members, claims against the U. S. Pat McCarran (D Nev.); Alexander Wiley (R Wis.).

Labor and Public Welfare

Education, labor and welfare matters. Rehabilitation and education of veterans; medical care and treatment of veterans. Veterans' hospitals. Elbert D. Thomas (D Utah); Robert A. Taft (R Ohio).

Post Office and Civil Service

Postal and federal Civil Services. Census. National Archives. Olin D. Johnston (D. S.C.); William Langer (R N.D.).

Public Works

Public buildings and roads; flood control; rivers and harbors, stream pollution, water power. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.); Harry P. Cain (R Wash.).

Rules and Administration

Senate administration generally; management of the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, etc. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.); Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.).

Crime Investigation

A special committee to investigate organized crime in interstate commerce was set up by the 81st Congress, 2nd session. (See story, page 437.) Membership from Senate Commerce and Banking Committees. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.); Charles W. Tobey (R N. H.).

Small Business

The Select Committee to conduct a study and investigation of the problems of small business was set up by special resolution by the 81st Congress, 2nd session. (See story, page 406.) Legislation sometimes results from reports made by the group following its studies and investigations of problems of small businesses. John Sparkman (D Ala.); Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.).

Remodeling

A special committee on reconstruction of the Senate roof and skylights and remodeling of the Senate chamber consulted with the Office of the Capitol Architect in supervising construction and remodeling of the Senate wing of the Capitol. The work was completed in 1949. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.); Robert A. Taft (R Ohio).

Democratic Steering Committee

Makes assignments to committees at beginning of each session, and as may be required at other times by deaths or resignations of Members.

Democratic Policy Committee

Comprised of committee chairmen, this group determines party policy and strategy in the Senate. Scott W. Lucas (Ill.).

Republican Policy Committee

This group determines Republican policy and strategy in the Senate. Robert A. Taft (Ohio).

Democratic Campaign Committee

To assist Democratic candidates for the Senate; coordinates state and national campaigns. Clinton P. Anderson (N. M.).

Republican Campaign Committee

To assist Republican candidates for the Senate; coordinate state and national campaigns.

Owen Brewster (Maine).

Democratic Patronage Committee

In charge of patronage in the Senate.

Carl Hayden (Ariz.).

HOUSE

Agriculture

Agriculture and forestry in general; farm credit and security, crop insurance, soil conservation and rural electrification.

Harold D. Cooley, (D N.C.); Clifford R. Hope, (R Kan.).

Appropriations

Appropriation of government revenues.

Clarence Cannon, (D Mo.); John Taber, (R N.Y.).

Armed Services

All matters relating to the National Military Establishment; conservation of petroleum resources; strategic and critical materials; scientific research and development for military purposes.

Carl Vinson, (D Ga.); Dewey Short, (R Mo.).

Banking and Currency

Banking and currency generally; financial matters other than taxes and appropriations; public and private housing; price and rent control and other anti-inflation measures.

Brent Spence (D Ky.); Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.).

District of Columbia

All measures relating to municipal affairs of the District of Columbia except its appropriations.

John L. McMillan (D S.C.); Sid Simpson (R Ill.).

Education and Labor

Education, labor, and welfare matters.

Graham A. Barden (D N.C.); Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., (R Pa.).

Expenditures in the Executive Departments

Budget and accounting measures other than appropriations; reorganizations in the Executive branch of the government; intergovernmental relationships.

William L. Dawson (D Ill.); Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.).

Foreign Affairs

Relations of the U. S. with other nations and international organizations.

John Kee (D W. Va.); Charles A. Eaton (R N.J.).

House Administration

House administration generally; printing and correction of Congressional Record; management of Library of Congress; supervision of Smithsonian Institution, etc.

Mary T. Norton (D N.J.); Karl M. Le Compte (R Iowa).

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Regulation of interstate and foreign commerce and communications; civil aeronautics; Weather Bureau; securities and exchanges; regulation of interstate transmission of power (except between government projects); inland waterways; Bureau of Standards.

Robert Crosser (D Ohio); Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.).

Judiciary

Judicial proceedings, generally. Constitutional amendments; interstate compacts; immigration and naturalization. Apportionment of Representatives; meeting of Congress and attendance of Members; Presidential succession.

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.); Earl C. Michener (R Mich.).

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Merchant Marine generally; Coast Guard; Coast and Geodetic Survey; maintenance and operation of Panama Canal, and administration of the Canal Zone; fisheries and wildlife.

Edward J. Hart (D N.J.); Alvin F. Weichel (R Ohio).

Post Office and Civil Service

Postal and federal civil services; census; national archives.

Tom Murray (D Tenn.); Edward H. Rees (R. Kan).

Public Lands

Public lands, natural resources, territorial possessions of the U. S.; Indian affairs.

J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla.); Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.).

Public Works

Public buildings and roads; flood control; improvement of rivers and harbors; water power; stream pollution.

William M. Whittington (D Miss.); George A. Dondero, (R Mich.).

Rules

Administration of the House.

Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.); Leo E. Allen, (R Ill.).

Un-American Activities

Investigation of activities to determine if they are subversive.

John S. Wood, (D Ga.); Francis Case (R S.D.).

Veterans Affairs

Veterans' measures generally; pensions, armed forces life insurance; rehabilitation, education, medical care and treatment of veterans; veterans' hospitals.

John E. Rankin, (D Miss.); Edith Nourse Rogers, (R Mass.).

Ways and Means

Revenue measures generally; tariffs and reciprocal trade agreements, social security.

Robert L. Doughton, (D N.C.); Daniel A. Reed, (R N.Y.).

Small Business

The Select Committee to conduct a study and investigation of the problems of small business was set up by special resolution by the 78th Congress, and has had its legislative basis renewed by each successive Congress. Legislation sometimes results from reports made by the group following its studies and investigations of problems of small business.

Wright Patman, (D Tex.); Charles A. Halleck, (R Ind.).

Lobbying Activities

The Select Committee to study and investigate (1) "all lobbying activities intended to influence, encourage, promote or retard legislation; and (2) all activities of agencies of the Federal Government intended to influence, encourage, promote, or retard legislation." The group was set up in 1949. (See page 752.)

Frank Buchanan, (D Pa.); Charles A. Halleck, (R Ind.).

Remodeling

The Special Committee on reconstruction of House roof and skylights and remodeling of House chamber consulted with the Office of the Capitol Architect in supervising construction and remodeling of the House wing of the Capitol.

James W. Trimble, (D Ark.); J. Harry McGregor, (R Ohio).

Democratic Campaign Committee

To assist Democratic candidates; comprised of one member from each state having at least one incumbent Democrat; coordinates local campaigns with national campaigns.

Michael J. Kerwan (Ohio).

Republican Congressional Committee

To assist Republican candidates; comprised of one member from each state having at least one incumbent Republican; coordinates local campaigns with national campaign.

Leonard W. Hall (N. Y.).

Democratic Policy Committee

Formally known as the Democratic Steering Committee, this group weighs Democratic policies and strategies in

the House. It is organized by states and regions.

John R. Murdock (Ariz.).

Republican Policy Committee

Republican policy and strategies in Congress.

Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.).

Democratic Committee on Committees

Makes assignments to committees at beginning of each session, and as may be required at other times by deaths or resignations of Members. Transfers Democrats among committees as necessary. The membership of this committee traditionally is made up by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee.

Republican Committee on Committees

Same function as the Democratic group. It has a separate membership, however. Its membership is made up of one Representative from each state delegation, elected by the state delegation.

Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (Mass.).

Democratic Patronage

In charge of patronage in the House.

Francis E. Walter, (Pa.).

Joint Committees

Atomic Energy

Established by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 to make "continuing studies" of problems relating to "development, use and control of atomic energy." All bills relating to the Atomic Energy Commission or to atomic energy generally are referred to this Committee.

Senate: Brien McMahon, (D Conn.); Bourke B. Hickenlooper, (R Iowa)

House: Carl T. Durham, (D N.C.); W. Sterling Cole, (R N.Y.).

Defense Production

Established by Defense Production Act of 1950 (See story, page 624) to make a continuing study and to review progress of the programs authorized by the Defense Production Act; to aid standing committees of Congress having legislative jurisdiction over any part of the programs authorized by this Act. The committee is composed of ten members, five from the House and five from the Senate Banking and Currency Committees.

Senate: Burnet R. Maybank, (D S. C.); Charles W. Tobey, (R N.H.),

House: Paul Brown (D Ga.); Ralph A. Gamble (R N.Y.).

Executive Papers

A Joint Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers provides for the destruction of useless government papers, which technically requires an act of Congress. Functions are chiefly carried out by the House Administration Committee.

Senate: Olin D. Johnson (D S.C.); William Langer (R N.D.).

House: Edward A. Garmatz (D Md.); C. W. (Runt) Bishop (R Ill.).

Economic Report

Authorized by a concurrent resolution to investigate effectiveness and coordination of governmental money, credit and fiscal policies in dealing with general economic policy; investment; low - income families in relation to economic instability; and unemployment trends and their significance in current economic analysis.

Senate: Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.); Robert A. Taft (R Ohio).

House: Edward J. Hart (D N.J.); Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.).

Foreign Economic Cooperation

Established by the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, this is a Marshall Plan "watch dog" group on administration of foreign aid under the Act. It reviews U. S. progress in carrying out program. Five Senators include three from the Foreign Relations Committee and two from the Appropriations Committee; five Representatives include three from the Foreign Affairs group and two from the Appropriations Committee.

Senate: Pat McCarran (D Nev.); Styles Bridges (R N.H.).

House: John Kee (D W.Va.); John M. Vorys (R Ohio).

Internal Revenue Taxation

Makes a continuing study of tax policies and situations, making recommendations for action upon them to the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee.

Senate: Walter F. George (D Ga.); Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.).

House: Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.); Daniel A. Reed (R. N.Y.).

Library

This group is concerned with the functioning of the Library of Congress. It also has jurisdiction over works of art granted the Capitol, and control of the Botanical Gardens.

Senate: Theodore F. Green (D R.I.); Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.).

House: Mary T. Norton (D N.J.); Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa).

Printing

Comprised of members from the Senate Rules and Administration Committee and the House Committee on House Administration, this group has jurisdiction over all printing, including bills, documents, Congressional Record, stationery, and various activities of the Public Printer at the Government Printing Office.

Senate: Carl Hayden (D Ariz.); William E. Jenner (R Ind.).

House: Mary T. Norton (D N.J.); Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa).

Reduction of Expenditures

The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures was established by the Revenue Act of 1941 "to make a full and complete study and investigation of all expenditures of the Federal Government with a view to recommending the elimination or reduction of all such expenditures deemed by the committee to be nonessential." Reports its recommendations to the President and to Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Budget are also members of this group.

Senate: Harry F. Byrd (D Va.); Styles Bridges (R N.H.).

House: Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.); John Taber (R N.Y.).

81st CONGRESS--

WHAT IT DID

Second Session Highlights

At its marathon second session which sat until a few hours before its successor took over, the 81st Congress broke its own mark for spending.

The first session of the 81st Congress had appropriated the greatest total of public funds of any peacetime Congress. Yet the second session, though interrupted by a 65-day recess for the mid-term elections, outspent even the first, thus establishing the two-year tenure of the 81st Congress as the most expensive peacetime period in history.

Highlights of the second session (for first session resume see CQ Almanac, 1949, pages 40-44) in the various fields:

Agriculture

Oleomargarine — Federal taxes on the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine were repealed at the second session of the 81st Congress. Removed July 1, 1950, were the following taxes: One-fourth cent a pound on uncolored margarine and 10 cents a pound on colored margarine; $600 a year on manufacturers of oleo; $480 a year on wholesalers of colored oleo; $200 a year on wholesalers of uncolored margarine; $48 a year on retailers of colored, and $6 a year on retailers of uncolored margarine.

Price Supports — Congress increased by $2 billion the money the Commodity Credit Corporation may borrow from the Treasury to support farm commodity prices, but a vote by the Vice President to break a 35-35 Senate tie was necessary to prevent defeat of the bill.

Acreage Allotments — Cotton, peanut and potato acreage limitations for 1950 were eased under an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The resolution provided that the 1951 potato crop not be supported unless strict marketing quotas are in effect. An attempt to ease restrictions on wheat was not included in the compromise version finally enacted.

Brannan Plan — At the close of the session, the Brannan Plan for maintaining crop prices while reducing cost of farm products to consumers had made no progress towards enactment.

Food Prices — A Senate Agriculture Subcommittee on utilization of farm crops and price spreads headed by Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) studied prices of milk, bread and other products but centered its efforts on coffee. Gillette introduced a bill to extend Commodity Exchange Authority over coffee speculation and futures trading, and the Subcommittee issued June 9 a report demanding curbs and blaming speculation, rather than a shortage, for rising coffee prices. The State Department joined Latin American nations in a protest against the report.

Appropriations

Totals — Congress shelled out a record - breaking total for peacetime of $83,676,057,370 during its protracted second session. Some $20 billion in new cash and contract authority was provided in the brief "lame duck" session alone. Out of the staggering total of funds appropriated, nearly three out of every four dollars went for military purposes. Almost $9 billion of the remainder went for permanent, fixed expenses of the government, such as interest on the public debt.

There were five funds bills. Two were needed for unforeseen (deficiency) costs of the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1950. The first of these was the $837,614,600 Urgent Deficiency Act carrying funds primarily for the Veterans Administration and the Atomic Energy Commission. It became law March 27. The second was the Deficiency Bill, carrying $653,761,608 in cash and $35 million in contract authority. The measure, mainly for defraying salaries and other legal obligations of the government, became law June 29.

Omnibus Bill — The third funds bill was the largest of them all. It was the so-called "omnibus" measure providing $36,153,600,425 for all general governmental expenses for the new fiscal year — ending June 30, 1951. The multi-chaptered General Appropriations Act took the place of the dozen single - shot bills Congress had previously used to grant funds to federal agencies one at a time. Members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees expressed themselves two to one in favor of the omnibus approach. The measure became law Sept. 6.

After the outbreak of warfare in Korea, the President laid two additional bills before Congress — both asking for supplemental appropriations. The first was the Supplemental Appropriations Bill, carrying $17,157,402,285 for emergency war and defense needs, and $18 million in borrowing authority for the Farmers Home Administration. The measure became law Sept. 27. The second bill — the fifth and final one enacted by the 81st Congress' second session — was the Second Supplemental Appropriations Bill. Sent to the White House the final day of the expiring Congress, it granted $20,065,412,938 for further rearmament and defense costs. It became law Jan. 6, 1951.

Education And Welfare

Social Security — In one of its major accomplishments, the 81st Congress at its second session completed enactment of a sweeping law expanding the national social security program. An estimated 10,000,000 persons not previously covered by social security were brought within its scope. Existing benefits to covered persons were boosted by as much as 70 to 100 per cent. Machinery for handling the program and deducting from wages of the persons affected was revised. As put on the law books, the previous maximum of $45 monthly benefit for a single worker was raised to $68.50, for one example. The maximum family benefit was set at $150, for another. Payroll deductions to pay for the expanded program were to rise from the previous 1 1/2 per cent to 3 1/4 per cent over the next 20 years. Much of the new law provided for grants to states for public assistance programs.

Housing — Another major action made federal aid available for the construction of housing for middle-income families. Congress authorized $3 billion worth of mortgage insurance to be issued by the Federal Housing Administration for housing projects; a quarter of a billion dollars worth of additional mortgage purchasing power was given the Federal National Mortgage Association; and $450 million was authorized for direct loans to veterans and colleges for housing. But Congress knocked out a feature which would have authorized a $2 billion loan for cooperative housing projects.

Science — After several years of discussion, a National Science Foundation was actually set up by lawmakers. The Foundation was enabled to make grants and loans for "pure" and applied research, to perform research for defense, to give scholarships and fellowships, and to coordinate the Foundations' program with other private and public research.

Schools — Several school construction bills were enacted into law. One major measure authorized the construction of new schools in so-called

"defense areas" over-crowded by military facilities located nearby. A second measure authorized federal aid for the maintenance and expansion of schools already existing in those areas.

Education & Health—Obvious because of its failure to become law in 1950 was Administration - backed legislation to grant federal aid to the states for their general education programs. Although passed by the Senate in 1949, the aid-to-education measure bogged down in the House Education Committee. Congressmen could not reach agreement on a controversial provision in it that made private and parochial schools eligible for federal financial aid in states which would permit it.

Another measure notable because it received no final action was the Administration's compulsory health insurance plan. It was pigeonholed fairly early in the second session in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Foreign Policy

Economic Aid—For the third consecutive year, Congress extended the Marshall Plan and authorized a total of $2,850 million to finance Economic Cooperation Administration operations during fiscal 1951. This sum was for economic aid to Western European nations. In addition, the Marshall aid extension law authorized the use of $100 million in previously appropriated money for China area assistance and $15 million for the International Children's Emergency Fund. Some $27 million was approved for the relief of Arab refugees.

The economic aid bill carried two new authorizations. One granted $100 million for Korea in the form of a "Little ECA" for that country which had not yet been invaded when the bill was passed in May. The second was a $35 million authorization for the so-called "Point Four" program designed to aid underdeveloped areas of the world.

Spain — Although the bill authorizing the extension of the European Recovery Program carried no section dealing with Spain, the subsequent money measure providing funds for the program earmarked $65 million for that country.

Korea — Long before open fighting flared in Korea, the American-backed Republic figured prominently in foreign aid actions in Congress. Shortly after the House reconvened in January, 1950, it turned an aid-to-Korea measure down by a 191-192 vote. But two weeks later the House reversed itself, and passed a $60 million compromise measure with an aid-to-Formosa feature. The island—headquarters for the Chinese Nationalist Government—was made eligible for $103 million previously appropriated for China itself, before that country was conquered entirely by the Communists. The Korean-Formosan measure became law.

Yugoslavia — At its "lame duck" session, the 81st Congress took a $38 million step in the foreign policy field by authorizing the ECA to make that sum available to Yugoslavia, beset by drought and near-famine conditions. The Yugoslav aid bill went through Congress with comfortable voting majorities, but drew widespread discussion of the communist character of the Yugoslav regime.

Arms Aid — Some three weeks after the start of the Korean war, Congress sent the President a law authorizing a $1,222,500,000 military assistance program for nations resisting communism. One billion of the total was for North Atlantic Pact countries and involved the extension for a second year of the Mutual Defense Assistance program launched in 1949. In addition to the billion for the Pact nations, Congress authorized the appropriation of $131.5 million for Greece, Turkey and Iran, $75 million for the general area of China, and $16 million in direct military aid to Korea and the Philippines.

DPs, Aliens — Congress liberalized the law — previously described by President Truman as discriminatory against Jews and Catholics — permitting displaced persons to enter the U. S. The original 1948 DP law authorized the admission of 205,000 aliens. The 1950 liberalization raised this figure to 341,000, plus 5,000 adopted children, 54,744 persons of German ethnic origin, and 15,000 persons already in this country on temporary visas. Quotas established for different groups of DPs by the 1948 law were softened or removed. Also eased were the original law's "cut-off" dates used to determine when a person actually assumed DP status.

Nominations, Policy — A notable nomination was that of William O'Dwyer, mayor of New York City, to be Ambassador to Mexico. After many Congressmen called the appointment a purely political one, Senate hearings were held on O'Dwyer. He was confirmed later by a 42-22 party-line ballot. All Democrats voting favored the nomination. Only four of the 26 Republicans voting on the nomination supported it.

The outbreak of war in Korea poured fuel on the flames of Congressional agitation over foreign policy. Bipartisanship was severely tested, and Congressmen in both parties were not backward in asserting that it had ceased to exist as a climate for the formulation of U. S. policy. The Republican caucuses drafted resolutions demanding the resignation of Secretary of State Dean Acheson. But the Democrats in the Senate beat back an attempt spearheaded by James Kem (R Mo.) to hail Acheson before Congress for a hat-in-hand account of talks between President Truman and British Prime Minister Clement Attlee over the world crisis. Defeat of the Kem resolution was interpreted as a blow against persons seeking the ouster of Acheson.

Labor

Repeal of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 — the Taft-Hartley law — was virtually a dead issue in the second session of the 81st Congress. While the law figured in some debates before the outbreak of the Korean war, it was seldom mentioned after fighting began. No action of any kind was taken on repeal legislation.

Strike Bills — But the 1950 coal and threatened railroad strikes irked the Congress. The coal strike in February brought a Presidential request early in March for authorization to seize the struck mines. A number of bills were promptly drawn, but the seizure measures were scrapped when the coal dispute was settled before action on them could be completed.

The threat of a nation-wide railroad strike in August led to a Presidential seizure of the roads a few hours before the walkout was scheduled to begin. Although the seizure caused cancellation of the strike, it prompted Sen. Forrest C. Donnell (R Mo.) to introduce a bill banning rail strikes. Opposition expressed to the measure at a series of Senate hearings produced an unfavorable report on the bill by the Senate Labor Committee. The bill received much more debate, but no action.

However, Congress did enact a new law amending the Railway Labor Act to allow union shops in the rail industry and to permit union members to use the check-off system of paying dues.

Maritime Hiring — A long-pending bill to legalize the union hiring hall method of obtaining crews in the maritime industry failed to get completed action in the second session. If the measure had been passed, it would have waived the Taft-Hartley law's ban on the closed shop with respect to waterfront hiring halls. The bill, sponsored by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), had been the target of widely differing testimony from scores of witnesses at extended hearings.

Labor Relations — A special subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee made a number of investigations into labor-management relations. Headed by Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.), the unit concentrated on problems in the textile, telephone and oil tanker fields. It made on-the-spot inquiries into violence-ridden disputes in Southern textile areas, and continued prolonged hearings in Washington on the situations. It looked into charges of alleged union-busting in the oil tanker industry, and examined collective bargaining arrangements in the telephone industry. Reports of all its studies were submitted to Congress.

Military And Veterans

Problems of manpower preoccupied the Congress in its deliberations to build military strength. The lawmakers removed the ceilings on personnel strength of the armed services, although they stipulated that the ceilings should be suspended for only four years. The authorized strength had been 2,005,000 men and officers, though the actual strength then was well below that.

Draft — Two days after Korea was invaded, Congress extended the peacetime draft for a year and provided for the conscription of doctors, dentists, and related specialists.

Family Benefits — Lawmakers voted new family benefits for servicemen. In the lower grades, enlisted men were allowed $45 monthly for one dependent, $67.50 for two dependents, and $83 for three. In addition, the serviceman would contribute $40 of his pay. Higher ranking enlisted men received a similar allowance scale.

Universal military training was the subject of numerous speeches and some hearings, but failed to get legislative action. Although the Korean war brought a renewal of the Administration's request for passage of UMT, the President later asked postponement of the legislation until leaders had time to start such a long range program.

Code, Construction — Congress at its second session also established a uniform military justice code and closed loopholes in veterans' education programs. It authorized a $596 million military construction program, plus $250 million worth of construction of new armories over the nation. The military public works legislation provided for general construction on military bases, research and development, housing outside the United States, and "special weapons" projects. Proposals for military housing in the U. S. were not included in the final enactment.

Personalities — Congress also gave its attention to individuals holding key posts in the military program. Allegations that Anna M. Rosenberg — named to be assistant Secretary of Defense — once sympathized with communism were investigated by Senators and pronounced to be without foundation. Her appointment was confirmed by the Senate.

The upheaval in the top defense command over Navy policy, which had resulted in the ouster of Adm. Louis E. Denfeld as Chief of Naval Operations, simmered down after the Senate confirmation of his successor, Adm. Forrest P. Sherman.

Home Front — On the home front, Congress provided for such things as abaca production and tighter port security. It set up the War Preparedness Committee which blasted several government agencies for lackadaisical mobilization effort. The unit — similar to the so-called Truman War Committee which performed a related function during World War II — was headed by Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D Tex.)

Miscellaneous And Administrative

Security Laws — Internal security preoccupied the Congress. Scant hours before it adjourned for the November elections, Congress overrode a Presidential veto to put the sweeping "Internal Security Act of 1950" on the nation's law books. This measure called for the registration of individuals and organizations deemed Communist or Communist-front by the Attorney General. Stiff penalties for failure to register were prescribed, but elaborate administrative methods and opportunities for judicial review were spelled out. A Subversives Activities Board to help administer the Act was created but President Truman's appointees to the Board failed to get formal action from the Senate.

The Act also provided for the detention of persons considered to be menaces to the nation in time of an internal security emergency. This so-called "concentration camp" section could not be put into effect without a proclamation of such an emergency, a declaration or war, or invasion of the U. S.

Congress also passed laws permitting the heads of certain "sensitive" federal agencies summarily to fire persons considered to be bad security risks, and extending the statute of limitations where espionage cases were involved.

Aliens received detailed attention. The Internal Security law wrapped up earlier attempts to require registration of all aliens, to deport certain ones, to detain others, and to tighten drastically immigration.

McCarthy Charges — Charges that Communists and sympathizers infested the Department of State touched off the most controversial single investigation the 81st Congress undertook. The charges originated in a speech Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R Wis.) made on Lincoln's birthday.

After two days of acrid debate and maneuvering on the Senate floor, Senators set up a special subcommittee to investigate McCarthy's charges. Sen. Millard Tydings (D Md.) headed the group, which took testimony from most of the individuals McCarthy had named. Among them were Owen Lattimore, a Johns Hopkins professor and authority on the Far East, John W. Service, a Foreign Service officer flown back from India to appear at the hearings, Ambassador at Large Philip C. Jessup, and other officials.

The hearings continued for months. McCarthy asserted that the loyalty files on the individuals named had been "raped" before submission to the Tydings group. The latter group's majority denied this over the protests of its Republican members. The dispute over the files themselves — whether they should be made available to the Senators — involved the President. He ultimately laid them open for scrutiny by the investigators.

When the investigative Subcommittee issued its final report in July, it called McCarthy's charges "false" and a "fraud" and it cleared individuals he had named. The group's majority report expressed its belief the "Amerasia" case had been settled properly.

But the Republican minority report, written by Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R Mass.), sharply criticized the Tydings group's majority as "superficial and inconclusive" in their investigation and said that the context of the hearings "often lacked impartiality." McCarthy himself called the majority report "a green light to the Red fifth column in the United States."

Contempt Citations — An unprecedented number of 63 individuals were formally cited by the House or the Senate for being contemptuous of Congress in refusing to answer certain questions put to them by Congressional committees. The Un-American Activities unit produced 56 citations, the Tydings Subcommittee three, the House Committee on Lobbying Activities three and the Senate Crime Investigating Committee one.

Lobby Probe — A House Select Committee to Investigage Lobbying Activities, headed by Rep. Frank Buchanan (D Pa.) held hearings through most of the second session. Sharp clashes flared between Democrats and Republicans over the group's methods in conducting the inquiry. Buchanan several times denied his survey was intended to "get" big corporations. But Republicans disputed the claim that the group was studying "both sides of the (lobbying) street." The Committee issued a spate of reports during the session. Its conclusions — supported by the majority but differently presented by the minority — asserted that $32 million was spent annually in corporate lobbying. The group said lobbying was not of itself harmful to the legislative process, but that it should be conducted "in a gold fish bowl." The Committee suggested changes in the 1946 law regulating lobbying activities.

Crime Study — A Senate Committee to Investigate Interstate Crime, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) made numerous trips to all parts of the country to hold on-the-spot hearings. It concentrated on determining whether interstate crime syndicates did in fact exist, and on gamblers and other underworld characters, and if they had political connections. Although the group's final report was deferred to 1951 after additional hearings could be held, it issued an interim report avowing that crime flourished best in a bipartisan atmosphere.

Although not expressly handled by the Crime Investigating Committee, one anti-gambling law was put on the books. Congress banned the shipment of slot machines to states which have laws against them.

Civil Defense — Against the background of furious warfare in Korea, Congress enacted a sweeping civil defense program setting up a Federal Civilian Defense Administration to coordinate federal and state government plans for protection of the population in the event of attack. A single Administrator was to handle the program, but certain of his powers were withheld until Congress or the President assented to their use by proclaiming a civil defense emergency.

Congress gave the President the so-called "war power" to renegotiate defense contracts to facilitate mobilization of the nation's economic strength. But lawmakers withheld additional war powers Mr. Truman had requested for reorganizing certain government agencies such as manpower and maritime commissions.

Reorganizations — However, Congress in 1950 endorsed 20 of 27 plans submitted by Mr. Truman for the reorganization of the executive branch of the government. Most of the plans submitted bore the approval of the Hoover Commission on schemes for more efficient federal operation. Notably rejected by Congress were plans to reorganize the National Labor Relations Board, revise Interstate Commerce Commission and Federal Communications Commission personnel, transfer the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Commerce Department and create a Department of Health, Education and Security. A related reorganization development saw enactment of a law facilitating operations of the Government Accounting Office.

A bill relaxing some of the provisions of the so-called Hatch "clean politics" Act barring civil servants from certain types of political activity was vetoed by the President because of an objectionable feature limiting the scope of the bill. Congress reenacted the legislation minus that feature, and the President signed it into law.

Rules Change — The House of Representatives altered one of its major rules and trimmed the power of the House Rules Committee to retain jurisdiction over bills it refused to clear to the House for floor action. The rule was altered to enable the chairman of any committee having a measure bottled up in the Rules group to force it out of that unit after the expiration of 21 days without Rules Committee action.

F. E. P. C. — One of the major measures brought to the floor under this "21-day-rule" was the bill to establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission. After a dozen false starts, the House finally acted upon a considerably watered-down version of this Administration-backed bill. The lower chamber amended it extensively, putting the sections designed to make discriminatory hiring practices unlawful on a voluntary, rather than compulsory, basis. The measure was passed after an extended series of parliamentary maneuvers waged by Southerners against its formal consideration in the first place. The Senate failed to consider the House-passed version on its own merits, although the bill was indirectly debated at various times in connection with efforts to bring it to the Senate floor for formal action. Several roll-call votes were taken during this procedure. Defeat of attempts to get formal action on the bill was tantamount to defeat of the bill itself.

A proposed Constitutional amendment altering the workings of the electoral college which assures the election of a President and Vice President was passed by the Senate in 1950, but failed to get through the House.

Statehood — Congress launched a $88.5 million ten-year program to rehabilitate Navajo and Hopi Indians in the Southwest and raise their living standards. But bills which would have conferred statehood on Alaska and Hawaii failed to become law. The House passed both of them— the Alaskan bill was the first of its kind ever voted upon— but they received no action in the Senate, although rated as "must" legislation by Administration leaders.

Personalities drew attention. Dozens of persons named by the President to federal judgeships were debated in Congress, and caused a number of formal roll-call votes — some of which flatly turned down the proposed appointments. Carroll O. Switzer, named to be an Iowa District Judge, and M. Neil Andrews, to be a Georgia U. S. judge, were among the rejected nominees.

Taxes And Economic Policy

Money to pay for the sky - rocketing costs of fighting the Korean war and preparing the U. S. and its allies for any other military eventuality was the goal of two whopping tax measures the 81st Congress put into law during the second session. The first major tax bill started out in the early months of the session as legislation to repeal a considerable number of World War II excise levies, and generally revise the income tax structure. As passed by the House, the tax bill reduced existing excises by better than $1 billion, and partially off-set this by boosting taxes on corporations by some $433 million.

But after the Korean fighting started, the tax bill took on an entirely different flavor, as expected. The excise repeal features of the bill were shelved. The legislation then went on to call for some $2.7 billion in additional taxes on individual incomes, and $1.5 billion yearly on corporation revenues. As it became law — and started nicking pay envelopes in October — the tax legislation was expected to increase federal revenues by some $4.5 billion annually. Numerous loopholes in previous tax laws were closed up.

Excess Profits — The second major tax measure was one concerned with the "excess profits" of corporations. Attempts to phrase legislation to tax such profits were made when the Congress was considering the regular tax bill. But both technical and political fights put action over to the last minutes of the "lame duck" session. As enacted into law then, the independent measure on excess profits was expected to provide $3.3 billion annually out of the earnings of big corporations. Methods of figuring the tax were set forth elaborately. The law was to run only until July 1, 1953.

Defense Production — Home - front mobilization — with controls on prices and wages if necessary — was studied by Congress, which on September 1 sent the President the Defense Production Act of 1950. This permitted the Administration to set priorities on defense materials and allocate them, to requisition property and guarantee or make certain loans. It authorized $600 million for this latter purpose alone, and set a $1.4 billion figure for future appropriations. It authorized the President to control wages and prices if voluntary stabilization did not work. A National Production Authority was to be created; an agency for stabilizing wages and prices was also set up.

The sweeping Act also authorized the President to take appropriate action to settle labor - management disputes and to regulate credit in wide fields. Dozens of other general provisions — such as one specifying that small business get a fair share of contracts — were included in the legislation.

Rent Controls — Existing controls on rental housing were continued. The Congress extended federal rent controls through Dec. 31, 1950, and then voted to extend them a second time, through March 31, 1951. A feature of the extension bills permitted local governments to retain controls at their own option for six months after the mandatory federal ones expired.

The Congress extended the government's synthetic rubber production program for an additional two years, to help offset an expected shortage in natural rubber from the usual supply areas. To help assure continued supplies of scrap metal, duties on imported scrap were suspended on some major items. However, a bill to suspend import duties on copper failed to get completed independent action.

Monopoly — Several Congressional actions dealt with monopoly. The President vetoed a bill Congress passed to exempt the so-called "basing point" pricing system from an unlawful status. The vetoed bill, its sponsors said, was to "clarify" the basing point system's relation to anti-trust statutes. Mr. Truman said the measure would have obscured the relationship instead. Congress failed to override the veto. Three anti-trust bills did become law, among them measures raising the penalties against violators and barring the merger of companies in trust-tainted circumstances.

Investigations were made into complaints of monopolistic practices in the steel and newsprint industries. Price rises in the steel industry prompted a series of hearings before committees of both the House and Senate. No specific legislation resulted.

Another Presidential veto in the economic policy field resulted from enactment of a bill which would have exempted producers of natural gas from Federal Power Commission regulation. Congress made no attempt to override the veto.

New Program — Using the omnibus approach for the first time since 1946, Congress passed a rivers, harbors and flood control bill which authorized some $1.5 billion for such projects, plus $200 million for Missouri River basin reclamation and $47 million for surveys of proposed related projects. Another big development measure was the $1.1 billion two-year program for building up the nation's highways.

Subsidies — Lawmakers weighed the tidelands oil controversy and the question of whether states' rights or federal ones came first, but no formal decision was put on the law books. Also failing to get completed action were bills attempting to separate air mail subsidies granted private carriers from other kinds of subsidies—usually operating ones. Lengthy hearings were held on the subsidy question.

Subsidies for shipping received considerable debate and scrutiny. Bills to extend federal aid to ship construction firms received industry and labor support at hearings, but failed to attract floor action. However, the Secretary of Commerce was authorized to issue special war-risk maritime insurance.

A bill clarifying the status of "freight forwarders" became law. The measure spelled out the rights and duties of truckers whose rights under previous "common carriers" legislation were sometimes subject to dispute.

Nominations — Several of the President's nominations in the economic policy field encountered Congressional resistance. After considerable debate and Senatorial opposition, the Senate confirmed Mr. Truman's re-nominations of Sumner Pike of Maine to the Atomic Energy Commission and Josh Lee of Oklahoma to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

But the Senate refused to confirm Frank E. Hook, former Michigan Congressman, to be a member of the Motor Carriers Claims Commission. Hook was rejected after Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) invoked an old Senatorial prerogative of declaring a nominee "personally obnoxious." Another nominee rejected was Martin A. Hutchinson of Virginia to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission. His appointment was strongly opposed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.), against whom Hutchinson unsuccessfully campaigned in 1946 for a Senate seat. The Senate backed up Byrd's opposition to Hutchinson by a 59-14 vote.

Boxscore on Truman Program

When the second session of the 81st Congress closed its books, it had taken action on 78 of the 86 legislative proposals set before it by the President. Out of this total, 38 were enacted into law.

These totals were arrived at by Congressional Quarterly in a survey which showed that much of the activity was compressed into the last half of the year under the spur of the emergency.

For instance, at the time of the Korean invasion there were 60 proposals before Congress, and action had been taken on 47 of them as follows:

10 enacted into law
30 partial action
7 rejected

At election recess the number of proposals had grown to 74, and Congress had acted on 66, as follows:

31 enacted into law
26 partial action
9 rejected

At adjournment Jan. 2 there were 86 Presidential requests, and Congress had acted on 78, as follows:

38 enacted into law
30 partial action
10 rejected

At the end of the first session, Congress had granted some kind of action to 59 of 68 proposals before it. Of the 59, 30 were enacted into law, 3 rejected, and 26 received partial action (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 45.)

These conclusions are drawn from Congressional Quarterly's exclusive "boxscore" on the President's 1950 legislative proposals and how they fared in Congress. To compile its boxscore, CQ selects issues cited in Presidential messages, including those on the State of the Union, the Budget, the Economic Report, Tax Messages, and such other special messages as those on defense production, internal security, the military aid program, etc. This year a number of requests were submitted in the form of letters to Congressional leaders. Requests for appropriations are not included, since appropriations bills are, by law, not to include new legislation.

"Lame Duck" Session

The President sent a "must" list to the "lame duck" session which, in addition to supplemental defense appropriations, included (1) excess profits tax, (2) aid for Yugoslavia, (3) 3 - month extension of federal rent controls, (4) a federal civil defense program, (5) statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. He got action on all but the last.

The statehood bills ran into a Senate filibuster and had to be abandoned in favor of action on emergency legislation. However, the final session completed action on other bills the President had listed for action "if possible" — namely, tightening antitrust laws, and permitting union shops under the Railway Labor Act. Out of the 12 new proposals added to the list from messages sent to the lame duck session, six were enacted into law, five saw partial action, one stood rejected.

Earlier Rejections Stand

House committees early in the session had rejected legislation previously passed by the Senate to provide federal aid for medical training and for elementary and secondary education. No further action was taken in the "lame duck" session to push these bills through, although the President had again requested action. The same was true of the copper - import tax suspension which was tabled by the Senate Finance Committee before the election recess.

The President then requested action by the lame duck session, but attempts to get it through in the form of an amendment to other legislation were not successful.

Proposals Ignored

Proposals ignored throughout the session were mandatory price supports, the Brannan farm plan, unemployment insurance, scholarships for higher education, civil government for American Samoa, extension of Federal Reserve Board authority, creation of a Columbia Valley Administration, and extension of time limit on RFC loans.

Legislation Modified

Some of the action taken by Congress reflects its own views more strongly than those of the Administration. Thus, while Congress acted favorably on Selective Service extension, it was a one - year instead of the three - year extension requested. The first rent control extension was requested for one year, granted for six months (making necessary the emergency three - month extension in the lame duck session).

The House passed a Fair Employment Practices bill without the "teeth" requested by the Administration, but even this modified version could not get Senate approval.

Unrequested Action

Congress considers and acts upon much legislation not specifically requested by the President.

The 81st Congress sent the President over 900 public bills. Most of these were signed without comment. But some of them ran into vetoes. The President vetoed 12 public bills sent to him by the second session, but two were passed over his veto.

One of these was the Internal Security Act, which contained provisions the President had specifically opposed prior to passage — the Communist registration and alien detention features. The other was a bill authorizing out-patient treatment for Spanish-American war veterans.

The President fared better on requests growing out of the emergency than he did on so-called "Fair Deal" proposals. He did get an extended housing program, the long-asked-for National Science Foundation, and an improved social security program, but the rest of the "Fair Deal" program was largely ignored or rejected.

The international situation had its effect on the attitude of Congress toward legislation. Requests in the military and economic field which related to defense and holding the line on the economic home front got prompt attention. The President's requests in foreign policy — especially that part of foreign policy designed to "stop communism abroad"—got quick and favorable action. On the other hand, the determination of Congress to "stop communism at home" by the means it thought best led to the overriding of President Truman's veto of the McCarran bill.

CQ BOXSCORE ON CONGRESS

PROGRESS ON PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM -- 2nd SESSION, JAN. 3, 1950-JAN. 2, 1951

KEY:
U--State of Union
E--Economic Report
B--Budget Message
T--Tax Message
D--Defense Message
S--Special
✓--Favorable position or action
X--Statement or action against
H--Hearings held
V--Veto
W--Withdrawn
*--1st session action

	Administration	House Committee	House	Senate Committee	Senate	Action by President
AGRICULTURE						
1. Mandatory price supports for major commodities	U					
2. System of production payments (Brannan plan)	UE					
3. Add $2 billion borrowing authority for CCC	B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Strengthen regulation of commodity exchanges	EBD		X			
5. Aid surplus commodity disposal by paying shipping charges	S	✓	✓	✓		
ED. & WELFARE						
1. Expand coverage and benefits of social security	UEB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Expand coverage and benefits of unemployment insurance	UEB					
3. Establish medical insurance system	UB	H*		H*		
4. Improve local health services	UBS	✓		✓	✓	
5. Federal aid for medical training	UBS	X		✓	✓	
6. Aid to elementary and secondary education	UEB S	X		✓	✓	
7. Scholarships for higher education	UEB					
8. Aid for school construction	EB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. National Science Foundation	B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10. Aid to cooperative and nonprofit housing	UEB	✓	X	✓	X	
11. Aid to prefabricated housing	B	X	X	✓	✓	
12. Encourage construction of rental and sales housing for middle-income groups	UEB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13. Department of Welfare	B	✓				
FOREIGN POLICY						
1. Continue European Recovery Program	UEB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Continue Military Assistance Program	UBSD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Technical assistance to underdeveloped areas	UEB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Encourage investment in underdeveloped areas	UEB	✓	✓	✓		
5. Liberalize Displaced Persons Act	UB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. Join International Trade Organization	UEB	H				
7. Participate in UN Palestine Refugee relief	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8. Aid for Yugoslavia	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. Naturalization rights for Asian residents	S	✓	✓	✓		
10. Ratify Genocide Convention	S	H				
LABOR						
1. Repeal Taft-Hartley Act	U	✓	X	✓	X	
2. Create Labor Extension Service	UB	H*		✓		
3. Authorize grants to states for industrial safety	B			✓		
4. Permit union shops under Railway Labor Act	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	
MILITARY & VETERANS						
1. Extend selective service	UB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Enact universal military training	B			H		
3. Authorize new military public works	B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Remove statutory limits on Armed Forces size	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Legislation permitting George C. Marshall to serve as Defense Secy.	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE						
Civil Rights						
1. Establish Commission on Civil Rights, and Civil Rights Divn. in Justice Department	UB	H				
2. Antipoll tax	UB	✓	✓	H*		
3. Antilynching.....	UB	H*		✓		
4. Fair Employment Practices Commission	UB	✓	✓	✓	X	
5. Statehood for Hawaii ..	UBS	✓	✓	✓		
6. Statehood for Alaska ..	UBS	✓	✓	✓		
7. "Home Rule" for D.C.	UBS			✓	✓	
8. Civil government for Guam	UB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. Civil government for American Samoa	UB					
Government						
10. Increase postal rates .	BS	✓	✓	H		
11. Permit Postmaster General to appoint postmasters.....	B			X		
12. Extend authority of Natl. Capital Park & Planning Commission.	S	H		✓	✓	
13. Extend contract negotiation authority of First War Powers Act	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14. Extend emergency govt. reorganization authority of First War Powers Act	S	✓				
15. Federal civil-defense program	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Internal Security						
16. Extend statute of limitations for peacetime espionage	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	V
17. Require additional registration under Foreign Agents Registration Act	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	V
18. Broaden President's authority to establish security regulations.....	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	V
19. Require deportable aliens to report regularly to Atty. Gen.	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	V
TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY						
1. Extend rent control one year	UEBS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Extend rent control 3 months	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Extend authority of Federal Reserve Board and include FDIC-insured banks	E					
4. Restore Federal Reserve Board controls over consumer credit ...	ED	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Extend time limit on RFC business loans	EB					
6. Strengthen antitrust laws	UBS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7. Separate subsidies from airmail payments .	BS	✓	✓			
8. Increase federal aid to highways	B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. St. Lawrence Seaway	UB	H				
10. Columbia Valley Administration.....	UEB					
11. Encourage exploration and conservation of strategic minerals	B	✓	X	✓	✓	
12. Encourage small business development	U			H		
13. Extend synthetic rubber program	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14. Survey of coal industry by special commission..	S			H		
15. Authorize research on conversion of sea water.....	B	H				
16. Authority for priorities, allocations, and requisitioning	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17. Mortgage credit controls	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18. Production loan guarantees.....	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19. Plant expansion loans	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20. Continue copper-import tax on suspension	S	✓	✓	X		
First Tax Message						
21. Reduce excise taxes	T	✓	✓			W
22. Close tax "loopholes"....	T	✓	✓			W
23. Increase estate, gift, and corporate-income (over $50,000) taxes	T	✓	✓			W
24. Reduce lower-bracket corporate-income taxes (under $50,000)	T	✓	✓			W
25. Revise tax laws on income earned abroad	T	H				
Second Tax Message						
26. Retain current excise rates	T		✓	✓	✓	✓
27. Close tax "loopholes" ..	T		✓	✓	✓	✓
28. Increase corporate income taxes	T		✓	✓	✓	✓
29. Increase personal income taxes to present "tentative" level	T		✓	✓	✓	✓
30. Levy an excess-profits tax	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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KEY VOTES - 81st CONGRESS

Of the hundreds of formal roll-call ballots the 81st Congress took during its two-year span on thousands of bills before it in 1949-50, a few loomed high above all others. This was because they were votes which decided far-reaching subjects affecting great segments not only of the American people but also those of nations abroad. Foreign policy ballots were examples of the latter.

Some of the dramatic votes indicated the change the character of the 81st Congress underwent during its service. During the first session, for example, the lawmakers were concerned much of the time with domestic issues and the Administration's "Fair Deal" programs. But half-way through the second session, U. S. troops engaged in warfare for the first time since the end of World War II. And after the invasion of Korea in June, the Congress moved rapidly onto a semi-war footing.

The changes in the temper of individual Congressmen and some of the major issues involved are reflected in the following four Congressional Quarterly Almanac pages of "Key Votes" — for both sessions. Ten key ballots taken by the House in 1949 and ten taken in the Senate have been selected, as well as ten key votes in each chamber during 1950. Each lawmaker's recorded decision is given individually on every test.

Basis of Selection

The ballots have been selected as the most representative examples of an individual's performance on salient issues. But not all the votes selected as key ones were those final ballots which assured the passage or defeat of legislation. Several apply to crucial amendments or parliamentary moves connected with a specific bill. This kind of vote is often a better indication of a measure's true backing than the final vote on it. The reason is that final votes are frequently "bandwagon jumps", after a bill's opponents see that their attempts to kill the measure outright have failed.

What Went Before

As a background against which the key-voting of the 81st Congress can be examined, Congressional Quarterly presents charts on key ballots taken since 1945. The charts begin on page 43. Votes cast by individuals serving in the earlier Congresses are given, together with brief descriptions of the nature of each vote and its outcome. (For a fuller description of these votes, refer to CQ Almanacs, Vols. I, II, III and IV.)

HOUSE VOTES

The ten key votes in the House of Representatives during the 1949 session were sprinkled among the fields of agriculture, labor, welfare, civil rights, economic policy, veterans affairs and foreign policy. By these ten ballots, Representatives beat back a determined effort to alter basically the government's reciprocal trade agreements with other nations — a key part of U. S. commercial policy internationally. Also in the foreign policy field, the House slashed millions of dollars off the sum the Administration wished to earmark for military aid to nations in the newly-formed North Atlantic Treaty.

Other 1949 key votes defeated plans to give veterans of both world wars $90 monthly for life after they reached 65, to put the government's farm price support program on a flexible instead of a rigid computation basis, and to amend the Taft-Hartley labor law. But additional ballots raised the national minimum hourly wage to 75 cents and preserved the heart of the long-range slum clearance and low-cost public housing program.

Moreover, key votes in 1949 were those which waived poll-taxes as a prerequisite for voting, cleared the way for a vote on the bill liberalizing the social security program and exempted producers of natural gas from the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission. (For detailed stories on the legislative histories of issues settled in 1949 by these key votes, refer to CQ Almanac, Vol. V.)

1950 Tests

Among the key votes the House took in 1950 were those rejecting a $60 million "Little ECA" for Korea in January — although this decision was later reversed — defeating attempts to kill the "Point Four" plan to aid underdeveloped countries, and preventing a halt in debate on the taxation of excess profits. Others trimmed $600 million off the onmibus appropriations bill, rescinded an order cutting postal services, and watered down the enforcement provisions of the bill to create a Fair Employment Practice Commission.

The remaining key votes during the second session deleted the co-operative loan section of the bill authorizing a housing program for middle-income families, affirmed the exemption of natural gas producers from FPC control, extended federal rent controls for six months and rejected an attempt to confine the Defense Production Act's credit restrictions to consumer and real estate credit alone. (Refer to the index of this Almanac for detailed stories on the foregoing.)

SENATE VOTES

The crucial ballots in the Senate during 1949 were similar to those CQ selected in the House. Senate key votes rejected attempts to change the chamber's rules on unlimited debate, to cut foreign economic aid by ten per cent, to alter basically the Taft - Hartley labor law, to revise the Southwestern Power Administration, to attach the national minimum hourly wage to the cost - of - living index, to put receiprocal trade agreements on a "peril points" basis, and to revise the farm price support program.

Other first session key votes in the upper chamber launched the five - year low - cost housing program, endorsed federal aid-to-education, and inaugurated the military assistance program for nations in the North Atlantic Alliance. (For detailed stories on the legislative histories of issues settled in 1949 by these key votes, refer to CQ Almanac, Vol. V.)

1950 Tests

In the Senate during the protracted second session of the 81st Congress, key votes selected by CQ were those which: increased the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation by $2 billion, cut ten per cent off funds earmarked for federal non - defense spending, deleted the co-op loan section of the middle - income housing bill, authorized a "Point Four" program along an Administration-backed pattern, and again exempted natural gas producers from FPC control.

The key ballots also extended federal rent controls for an additional six months and, in connection with the Defense Production Act required that wage controls be imposed if price controls were instituted.

SENATE "KEY" VOTES

Selected By CQ For Second Session

1. Commodity Credit Corp. Borrowing Authority (HR 6567). Increase borrowing authority from $4.75 billion to $6.75 billion. Conference report. Agreed to, 35-35, June 26. (Tie broken by "yea" vote of Vice President.)
2. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Byrd (D Va.), Bridges (R N.H.) amendment to reduce by 10 per cent funds appropriated for the Executive Departments (defense items, ECA, and International Children's Emergency Fund were excepted from this cut.) Agreed to, 55-31, Aug. 3.
3. Housing Act of 1950 (S 2246). Bricker (R Ohio) amendment to delete Title III (providing for direct loans to cooperatives through a federal mortgage corporation) and to provide for an Assistant Commissioner to give technical assistance and advice to cooperatives and nonprofit corporations. Agreed to, 43-38, March 15.
4. Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950 (S 3304). Connally (D Tex.) amendment to add Title V, providing for initiation of the "technical knowledge and skills" portion of the Point IV Program (aid to underdeveloped countries). Agreed to, 37-36, May 5.
5. Federal Fair Employment Practice Act (S 1728). Invoke cloture (limitation of debate) on motion to take up the bill (64 "yeas" required). Rejected, 52-32, May 19.
6. Internal Security Act of 1950 (S 4037). Lucas (D Ill.) amendment to provide for detention, in periods of national emergency, of persons who may reasonably be suspected of engaging in espionage or sabotage (modified by Holland, D Fla., to define emergency as actual invasion, declaration of war by Congress, or insurrection within the U.S.) Rejected, 35-37, Sept. 12. (This amendment was later agreed to by voice after modification by McCarran (D Nev.)).
7. Natural Gas Act Amendments (S 1498). Exempt independent natural gas producers from Federal Power Commission jurisdiction. Passage of bill. Passed, 44-38, March 29.
8. Housing and Rent Act of 1950 (S 3181). Extend federal rent control to December 31, 1950, thereafter on local option only, to June 30, 1951. Conference report. Agreed to, 40-24, June 21.
9. Defense Production Act of 1950 (S 3936). Bricker (R Ohio) amendment to eliminate selective controls and provide that if and when price controls are put into effect, wage controls will also be applied. Agreed to, 50-36, Aug. 21.
10. Revenue Act of 1950 (HR 8920). O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) motion to reconsider action by which Senate disagreed to House amendment directing proper committees to report an excess-profits tax amendment during the 81st Congress. Rejected, 34-36, Sept. 14.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	35	55	43	37	52	35	44	40	50	34
	NAYS	35	31	38	36	32	37	38	24	36	36
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	35	19	13	29	19	32	28	30	12	23
	NAYS	3	29	32	11	26	10	16	6	34	15
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	0	36	30	8	33	3	16	10	38	11
	NAYS	32	2	6	25	6	27	22	18	2	21

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Hill (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	X	Y	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA										
Hayden (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	✓	X	?
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA										
Downey (D)	?	?	?	✓	?	?	✓	?	X	?
Knowland (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO										
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	✓	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
Millikin (R)	N	Y	Y	N	✓	N	Y	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT										
Benton (D)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
McMahon (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE										
Frear (D)	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Williams (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	X	Y	N
FLORIDA										
Holland (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Pepper (D)	Y	N	X	✓	?	✓	?	?	N	?
GEORGIA										
George (D)	✓	Y	Y	N	N	N	✓	N	Y	N
Russell (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	✓	N
IDAHO										
Dworshak (R)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
Taylor (D)	X	X	N	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	N	Y
ILLINOIS										
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Lucas (D)	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	✓	Y	Y	X	Y	X	Y	?	Y	X
Jenner (R)	N	✓	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
IOWA										
Gillette (D)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	N	✓	Y	?
Hickenlooper (R)	X	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
KANSAS										
Darby (R)	N	Y	✓	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Schoeppel (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY										
Chapman (D)	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Withers (D)	Y	X	X	✓	X	?	Y	✓	N	?
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Long (D)	✓	?	N	✓	N	Y	Y	?	N	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAINE										
Brewster (R)	X	Y	Y	N	Y	X	X	N	Y	?
Smith (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND										
O'Conor (D)	?	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	N	?	N	?
Tydings (D)	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	?	X	Y	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS										
Lodge (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
MICHIGAN										
Ferguson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	✓	✓	Y	X	X	?	?	?
MINNESOTA										
Humphrey (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Thye (R)	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI										
Eastland (D)	✓	Y	✓	N	N	?	Y	Y	✓	?
Stennis (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	Y	✓	Y	N
MISSOURI										
Donnell (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
Kem (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
MONTANA										
Ecton (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Murray (D)	Y	N	N	✓	✓	N	N	Y	N	✓
NEBRASKA										
Butler (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Wherry (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	X	Y	N
NEVADA										
Malone (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	✓	Y	Y	N
McCarran (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	Y	?	Y	X
Tobey (R)	N	✓	X	Y	Y	X	N	?	Y	?
NEW JERSEY										
Hendrickson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N	?	Y	X
NEW MEXICO										
Anderson (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
Chavez (D)	X	N	N	✓	✓	Y	N	✓	N	Y
NEW YORK										
Ives (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib.)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA										
Graham (D)	?	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	?	N	Y
Hoey (D)	✓	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	?	N	N	?	✓	Y	N	?	N	Y
Young (R)	X	N	?	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OHIO										
Bricker (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Taft (R)	N	Y	✓	N	Y	X	Y	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA										
Kerr (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Thomas (D)	✓	N	N	✓	✓	Y	Y	?	✓	✓
OREGON										
Cordon (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Morse (R)	N	Y	X	✓	✓	Y	N	?	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA										
Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Myers (D)	✓	N	N	Y	Y	✓	N	Y	N	?
RHODE ISLAND										
Green (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Leahy (D)	Y	N	X	Y	Y	Y	X	✓	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	✓	N	N	N	N	?	Y	?	N	?
Maybank (D)	Y	N	N	✓	N	?	Y	Y	N	?
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Gurney (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Mundt (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE										
Kefauver (D)	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
McKellar (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	N
TEXAS										
Connally (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH										
Thomas (D)	Y	N	X	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	N	✓
Watkins (R)	N	Y	Y	X	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
Flanders (R)	?	Y	N	✓	Y	?	N	?	Y	?
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	X	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	X	Y	N
Robertson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	X	N	X
WASHINGTON										
Cain (R)	N	✓	Y	N	Y	N	✓	N	✓	N
Magnuson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Neely (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y
WISCONSIN										
McCarthy (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
Wiley (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	N
WYOMING										
Hunt (D)	✓	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	Y	N	N	✓	Y	Y	N	✓	N	Y

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HOUSE "KEY" VOTES

Selected By CQ For Second Session

1. Korea Aid Act (HR 5330). Authorize $60 million for participation in ECA. Passage of bill. Rejected, 191-192, January 19.
2. Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950 (HR 7797). Smith (R Wis.) motion to recommit with instructions to delete Title II providing for initiation of the "technical knowledge and skills" portion of the Point Four Program (aid to underdeveloped countries). Rejected, 150-220, March 31.
3. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Thomas (D Tex.), Taber (R N.Y.) amendment to reduce total appropriations by $600 million, specifying percentage reductions to effect this cut. Agreed to, 273-113, May 10.
4. Postal Delivery Service Restoration (HR 8195). Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing postal deliveries. Passage of bill. Passed, 264-108, Aug. 16.
5. Fair Employment Practice Act (HR 4453). McConnell (R Pa.) amendment substituting text of HR 6881 (deleting reference to unlawful employment practices, and establishing FEPC with investigating and recommending powers only). Agreed to, 222-178, Feb. 22.
6. Housing Act of 1950. (HR 7402). Wolcott (R Mich.) amendment to delete Title I (providing for direct loans to cooperatives through a federal mortgage corporation). Agreed to, 218-155, March 22.
7. Natural Gas Act Amendments (HR 1758). Exempt independent natural gas producers from Federal Power Commission jurisdiction. Resolution (H Res 531) providing for House agreement to Senate amendment to bill. Agreed to, 176-174, March 31.
8. Housing and Rent Act of 1950 (S 3181). Extend federal rent control to December 31, 1950, thereafter on local option only, to June 30, 1951. Conference report. Agreed to, 176-145, June 21.
9. Defense Production Act of 1950 (HR 9176). Wolcott (R Mich.) amendment to confine credit controls to consumer and real estate credit. Rejected, 173-224, Aug. 10.
10. Revenue Act of 1950 (HR 8920). Resolution (H Res 842) disagreeing to Senate amendments and sending bill to conference. Sabath (D Ill.) motion to order the previous question (if carried, this would have closed debate and prevented consideration of an amendment to require consideration of excess-profits tax by 81st Congress.) Rejected, 106-226, Sept. 14.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	191	150	273	264	222	218	176	176	173	106
	NAYS	192	220	113	108	178	155	174	145	224	226
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	170	31	116	156	118	81	97	150	33	53
	NAYS	61	191	111	71	128	141	116	39	210	153
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	21	118	157	105	104	137	79	25	140	53
	NAYS	130	29	1	37	49	13	57	106	13	72

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Battle (D)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	N	N
1 Boykin (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Elliott (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Grant (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	√	Y	Y	N
4 Hobbs (D)	√	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	N	N
8 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Rains (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
ARIZONA										
1 Murdock (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
2 Patten (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
ARKANSAS										
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Harris (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mills (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Trimble (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA										
7 Allen (R)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Anderson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
11 Bramblett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Engle (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y	N	N
4 Havenner (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	X
3 Johnson (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Miller (D)	Y	N	X	Y	N	N	N	√	N	X
22 Phillips (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
25 Shelley (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
21 Sheppard (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
10 Werdel (R)	N	Y	√	√	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
9 White (D)	N	Y	X	Y	Y	N	N	?	N	N
Los Angeles County										
14 Douglas (D)	Y	X	X	Y	N	N	X	Y	N	N
18 Doyle (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	X	N	Y	N	?
20 Hinshaw (R)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
19 Holifield (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	X
16 Jackson (R)	N	N	√	N	Y	Y	√	X	Y	?
17 King (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
15 McDonough (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 Nixon (R)	N	?	?	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N
13 Poulson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
COLORADO										
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Carroll (D)	Y	X	N	√	N	N	X	Y	N	N
2 Hill (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
3 Marsalis (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT										
4 Lodge (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	N
3 McGuire (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Patterson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	X	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y	N	N
AL Sadlak (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Woodhouse (D)	√	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N
DELAWARE										
AL Boggs (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA										
2 Bennett (D)	X	X	Y	Y	Y	√	√	Y	N	N
5 Herlong (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Peterson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Sikes (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?
4 Smathers (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N	N	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GEORGIA										
10 Brown (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Camp (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cox (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Lanham (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Pace (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Preston (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Vinson (D)	?	N	N	?	Y	X	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Wheeler (D)	N	√	Y	N	Y	Y	√	?	Y	Y
9 Wood (D)	N	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	X	Y	N
IDAHO										
2 Sanborn (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1 White (D)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	X	N	?	?
ILLINOIS										
16 Allen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Arends (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Bishop (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
19 Chiperfield (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	?	N	Y	N
23 Jenison (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
21 Mack (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	X	N	√	N	N
15 Mason (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	√	X	N	?	Y
22 McMillen (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	?	?	?
25 Price (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
14 Reed (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N	Y	?
20 Simpson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
18 Velde (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
24 Vursell (R)	X	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
Chicago—Cook County										
4 Buckley (D)	Y	X	Y	Y	N	N	X	Y	N	N
11 Chesney (D)	Y	X	Y	Y	N	N	X	Y	N	N
13 Vacancy										
1 Dawson (D)	Y	X	N	?	N	N	X	Y	N	N
8 Gordon (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
10 Hoffman (R)	N	√	Y	Y	N	√	?	X	Y	√
12 Jonas (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
5 Vacancy										
3 Linehan (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
6 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	X	N	Y	N	N
2 O'Hara (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Sabath (D)	Y	?	N	Y	N	X	X	?	?	Y
9 Yates (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
INDIANA										
3 Crook (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Denton (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?
2 Halleck (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
6 Harden (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Harvey (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Jacobs (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Kruse (D)	Y	X	Y	N	Y	√	X	N	N	N
1 Madden (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Noland (D)	Y	N	Y	X	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Walsh (D)	Y	N	X	√	N	N	N	?	N	N
9 Wilson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Dolliver (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
3 Gross (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Hoeven (R)	N	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Jensen (R)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 LeCompte (R)	N	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
2 Talle (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
KANSAS										
1 Cole (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Hope (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Meyer (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4 Rees (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Scrivner (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
KENTUCKY										
8 Bates (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	√
4 Chelf (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Golden (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Gregory (D)	Y	N	N	X	Y	?	Y	Y	N	√
3 Morton (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N
7 Perkins (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	√	N	N
5 Spence (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Underwood (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Whitaker (D)	√	X	X	N	?	X	√	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA										
8 Allen (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	N	?
2 Boggs (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Brooks (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
1 Hebert (D)	N	X	√	Y	Y	Y	√	√	Y	?
7 Larcade (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
6 Morrison (D)	Y	N	?	√	Y	X	Y	?	N	?
5 Passman (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Willis (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
MAINE										
3 Fellows (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
1 Hale (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	N	Y	?
2 Nelson (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND										
6 Beall (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Bolton (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Fallon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Garmatz (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	?
5 Sasscer (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS										
6 Bates (R)	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Furcolo (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Goodwin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
10 Herter (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Heselton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Kennedy (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?	?
7 Lane (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
14 Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 McCormack (D)	Y	N	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
9 Nicholson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN										
12 Bennett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y	?
6 Blackney (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
8 Crawford (R)	N	√	Y	Y	Y	√	X	N	Y	?
9 Engel (R)	?	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	?	Y	?
5 Ford (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N
4 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Michener (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Potter (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	√	N	N	Y	N
3 Shafer (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	N	Y	N
7 Wolcott (R)	N	?	?	?	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne County										
15 Dingell (D)	Y	N	X	?	N	N	N	?	?	?
17 Dondero (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
16 Vacancy										
13 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	?	N	?
14 Rabaut (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	√	N	N
1 Sadowski (D)	N	√	N	?	X	X	X	√	?	?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINNESOTA										
7 Andersen (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Andresen (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X	?	Y	?
8 Blatnik (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Hagen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Judd (R)	Y	N	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Marshall (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	?	Y	N	N
4 McCarthy (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
2 O'Hara (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Wier (D)	✓	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI										
4 Abernethy (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Colmer (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
1 Rankin (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Whittington (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
5 Winstead (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
MISSOURI										
5 Bolling (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
9 Cannon (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
6 Christopher (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
4 Irving (D)	✓	N	Y	Y	N	X	N	?	N	N
10 Jones (D)	N	N	N	N	✓	Y	Y	?	N	Y
12 Karst (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
13 Karsten (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Magee (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	N
2 Moulder (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	N
7 Short (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Sullivan (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Welch (D)	N	X	N	Y	N	N	X	✓	N	N
MONTANA										
2 D'Ewart (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	N	?	Y	N	X	N	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA										
1 Curtis (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 O'Sullivan (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	✓	N	N
3 Stefan (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
NEVADA										
AL Baring (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	X	X	Y	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
2 Cotton (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
1 Merrow (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
NEW JERSEY										
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Canfield (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Case (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Eaton (R)	Y	X	✓	?	?	Y	?	N	?	✓
2 Hand (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	✓	Y	N
14 Hart (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Howell (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
12 Kean (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Norton (D)	Y	?	N	Y	N	X	?	N	Y	?
10 Rodino (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Widnall (R)	-	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Towe (R)	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	X	Y	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	✓	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO										
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?
AL Miles (D)	N	?	?	Y	Y	?	✓	?	N	N
NEW YORK										
32 Byrne (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?	Y	N	N
39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
35 Davies (D)	N	N	X	?	X	N	N	Y	N	N
28 Gamble (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
44 Gorski (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
27 Gwinn (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	?
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
31 Kearney (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
40 Keating (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
34 Kilburn (R)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
30 LeFevre (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Macy (R)	X	✓	Y	Y	X	✓	✓	X	Y	✓
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	✓	X	Y	?	N	Y	X	X	?	?
45 Reed (R)	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	N	Y	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
29 St. George (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	N	Y	Y
38 Taber (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
43 Tauriello (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
33 Taylor (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
41 Wadsworth (R)	?	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
New York City										
25 Buckley (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	X	N	?	N	?
15 Celler (D)	?	X	N	Y	N	N	X	Y	N	N
4 Clemente (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	N
17 Coudert (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	✓	Y	Y
6 Delaney (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	X
11 Heffernan (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	N	N	✓	N	N
7 Heller (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	✓	N	N
21 Javits (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
10 Kelly (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Keogh (D)	✓	N	N	Y	N	X	N	✓	N	Y
19 Klein (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	X
3 Latham (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?
23 Lynch (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?	Y	N	N
18 Marcantonio ALP	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
26 McGrath (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	N	N	?	N	N
14 Multer (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
16 Murphy (D)	?	X	N	Y	N	X	X	Y	?	N
13 O'Toole (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	X	N	✓	N	✓
22 Powell (D)	N	✓	N	Y	N	N	X	Y	N	N
5 Quinn (D)	Y	N	?	✓	N	N	N	?	?	?
12 Rooney (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib.)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	X
NORTH CAROLINA										
3 Barden (D)	N	?	Y	?	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
1 Bonner (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Vacancy										
7 Carlyle (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
5 Chatham (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	✓	Y	N	N	Y
4 Cooley (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
8 Deane (D)	Y	N	X	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Doughton (D)	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
6 Durham (D)	?	N	Y	X	Y	Y	✓	N	N	Y
10 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Kerr (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	✓
12 Redden (D)	Y	N	✓	?	Y	Y	✓	X	N	?
NORTH DAKOTA										
AL Burdick (R)	?	✓	Y	Y	N	X	X	?	N	N
AL Vacancy										
OHIO										
22 Bolton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Breen (D)	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	?	N	N
11 Brehm (R)	N	Y	Y	?	X	Y	Y	?	?	N
7 Brown (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Burke (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	?	N	N
5 Clevenger (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Crosser (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Elston (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
20 Feighan (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
18 Hays (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
14 Huber (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17 McGregor (R)	N	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	N
16 McSweeney (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	✓	N	N
6 Polk (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	?	N	N
15 Secrest (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Smith (R)	X	✓	✓	X	?	✓	?	X	?	?
12 Vorys (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Wagner (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
13 Welchel (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
AL Young (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	N	N
OKLAHOMA										
3 Albert (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Gilmer (D)	✓	?	✓	Y	✓	✓	✓	X	N	X
5 Monroney (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	?	N	N
6 Morris (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	N	N
4 Steed (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Stigler (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
7 Wickersham (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
8 Wilson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	N	N
OREGON										
3 Angell (R)	N	✓	Y	Y	N	X	X	N	N	?
4 Ellsworth (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
1 Norblad (R)	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	?	N	Y	N
2 Stockman (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
PENNSYLVANIA										
33 Buchanan (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
23 Cavalcante (D)	?	✓	?	Y	N	N	?	Y	N	N
30 Corbett (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Dague (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
29 Davenport (D)	Y	N	X	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
32 Eberharter (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
12 Fenton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Flood (D)	✓	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
31 Fulton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	N
19 Gavin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
14 Gillette (R)	?	Y	Y	?	✓	✓	Y	N	?	✓
25 Graham (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 James (R)	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	Y	N
28 Kearns (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
27 Kelley (D)	Y	X	N	Y	N	N	X	?	N	N
18 Kunkel (R)	N	?	✓	Y	N	✓	?	N	Y	?
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
21 Lind (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
16 McConnell (R)	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
24 Morgan (D)	Y	N	X	Y	N	N	N	?	N	N
10 O'Neill (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	X	N	Y	N	N
13 Rhodes (D)	Y	N	X	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
15 Rich (R)	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Saylor (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	N
17 Simpson (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y	Y	N
20 Walter (D)	Y	X	Y	Y	N	N	✓	Y	N	N
Philadelphia										
1 Barrett (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Chudoff (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Granahan (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Green (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
RHODE ISLAND										
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	✓	N	N
1 Forand (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA										
4 Bryson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	N
3 Hare (D)	N	Y	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
6 McMillan (D)	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
5 Richards (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?
1 Rivers (D)	N	✓	?	Y	Y	?	✓	?	?	?
2 Sims (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA										
2 Case (R)	N	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
1 Lovre (R)	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	?	Y	?
TENNESSEE										
9 Cooper (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Davis (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Evins (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	Y
3 Frazier (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	?	N	N
4 Gore (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
2 Jennings (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Murray (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
1 Phillips (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	N	N
6 Priest (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Sutton (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
TEXAS										
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
15 Bentsen (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
17 Burleson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
21 Fisher (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Gossett (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
20 Kilday (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Lucas (D)	N	Y	Y	X	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Lyle (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?	Y	?	N	?
19 Mahon (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Patman (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Pickett (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Poage (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	X	?	Y
6 Teague (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Thomas (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Thompson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
5 Wilson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Guill (R)	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	N	Y	?
UTAH										
2 Bosone (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	X
1 Granger (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	X	N	?	N	N
VERMONT										
AL Plumley (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	X	Y	?
VIRGINIA										
4 Abbitt (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	?	Y	Y
1 Robeson (D)	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y
6 Burton (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Fugate (D)	✓	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N
3 Gary (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
2 Hardy (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harrison (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Smith (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	?	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	?	Y	?
WASHINGTON										
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Jackson (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	✓	N	N
3 Mack (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Mitchell (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	?	N	N
6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA										
3 Bailey (D)	Y	X	X	Y	N	N	X	?	N	N
4 Burnside (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Hedrick (D)	Y	X	✓	Y	X	N	?	Y	N	N
5 Kee (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?	Y	N	N
1 Ramsay (D)	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Staggers (D)	Y	X	N	Y	N	N	X	Y	N	N
WISCONSIN										
5 Biemiller (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Byrnes (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Davis (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Hull (R)	N	✓	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	Y	N
6 Keefe (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?	?	?
7 Murray (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
10 O'Konski (R)	N	✓	Y	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y	?
1 Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	X
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
WYOMING										
AL Barrett (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?

House Key Votes 1949

1. **Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1949 (HR 1211).** Simpson (R Pa.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 151-241, Feb. 9, 1949.
2. **Veterans' Pensions (HR 2681), providing $90 a month to all veterans of World Wars I and II at age 65.** Teague (D Tex.) motion to recommit. Agreed to, 208-207, March 24, 1949.
3. **Labor-Management Relations Act of 1949 (HR 2032).** Welch (R Calif.) motion to recommit, after bill had been amended by adoption of Wood (D Ga.) substitute. Agreed to, 212-209, May 4, 1949.
4. **National Housing Act of 1949 (HR 4009), providing a five-year program for slum clearance and low cost housing construction.** Rees (R Kan.) amendment to delete Title III, low-rent public housing. Rejected, 204-209, June 29, 1949.
5. **Agricultural Act of 1949 (HR 5345), providing a system of flexible price supports.** Gore (D Tenn.) amendment to substitute text of HR 5617 providing for extension to January 1, 1951 of existing (rigid support) program. Agreed to, 239-170, July 21, 1949.
6. **Antipoll tax bill (HR 3199) making unlawful requirement for payment of poll tax as prerequisite in voting for national officers.** Passage of bill. Passed, 273-116, July 26, 1949.
7. **Natural Gas Act Amendment (HR 1758), exempting independent producers from FPC jurisdiction.** Passage of bill. Passed, 183-131, Aug. 5, 1949.
8. **Fair Labor Standards Act Amendment (HR 5856), providing for a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour.** Passage of bill. Passed, 361-35, Aug.11, 1949.
9. **Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949 (HR 5895), providing arms aid to Atlantic Pact nations.** Richards (D S.C.) substitute (authorizing $580,495,000 for western European nations) for committee amendment (authorizing $635,840,000). Agreed to, 209-151, Aug. 18, 1949.
10. **Social Security Act Amendments of 1949 (HR 6000), increasing coverage and benefits of social security.** Rule (H Res 372) providing for 4 days' general debate, waiving points of order, and prohibiting other than committee amendments. Sabath (D Ill.) motion to order the previous question, thus terminating debate on the rule. Agreed to, 175-154, Oct. 4, 1949.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	151	208	212	204	239	273	183	361	209	175
	NAYS	241	207	209	209	170	116	131	35	151	154
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	7	151	193	64	79	151	93	221	71	172
	NAYS	235	100	62	184	165	92	97	23	143	20
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	144	57	18	140	160	121	90	139	137	2
	NAYS	5	108	147	24	4	24	34	12	8	134

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED

DECLARED STANDS

✓ -- Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X -- Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? -- Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
9 Battle (D)	X	?	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Boykin (D)	X	X	X	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 deGraffenried (D)	X	X	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓
7 Elliott (D)	?	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Grant (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
4 Hobbs (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X
8 Jones (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
5 Rains (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
ARIZONA										
AL Murdock (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
AL Patten (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
ARKANSAS										
1 Gathings (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
7 Harris (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Hays (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Mills (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Norrell (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
4 Tackett (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Trimble (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
CALIFORNIA										
7 Allen (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
8 Anderson (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
11 Bramblett (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
2 Engle (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
4 Havenner (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
3 Johnson (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
23 McKinnon (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
6 Miller (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	?
22 Phillips (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
1 Scudder (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
21 Sheppard (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
5 Welch (R)										
10 Werdel (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
9 White (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
Los Angeles County										
14 Douglas (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
18 Doyle (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
20 Hinshaw (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X
19 Holifield (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
16 Jackson (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
17 King (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
15 McDonough (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
12 Nixon (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
13 Poulson (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
COLORADO										
4 Aspinall (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
1 Carroll (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
2 Hill (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
3 Marsalis (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
CONNECTICUT										
4 Lodge (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
3 McGuire (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
5 Patterson (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
1 Ribicoff (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
AL Sadlak (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
2 Woodhouse (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓
DELAWARE										
AL Boggs (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
FLORIDA										
2 Bennett (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓
5 Herlong (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Peterson (D)	X	X	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Rogers (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
3 Sikes (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	X	X
4 Smathers (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X
GEORGIA										
10 Brown (D)	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Camp (D)	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Cox (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
5 Davis (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
7 Lanham (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓
3 Pace (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	?	✓	✓
1 Preston (D)	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Vinson (D)	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 Wheeler (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
9 Wood (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓
IDAHO										
1 Sanborn (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 White (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
ILLINOIS										
16 Allen (R)	✓	?	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X
17 Arends (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
26 Bishop (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
19 Chiperfield (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
23 Jenison (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
21 Mack (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	?	?
15 Mason (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	?	?	✓	X
22 McMillen (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
25 Price (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
14 Reed (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X
20 Simpson (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
18 Velde (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
24 Vursell (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Chicago—Cook County										
4 Buckley (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
11 Chesney (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
13 Church (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Dawson (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
8 Gordon (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	?	X	✓
5 Gorski (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
10 Hoffman (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
12 Jonas (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
3 Linehan (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
6 O'Brien (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
2 O'Hara (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
7 Sabath (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓	?	✓
9 Yates (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
INDIANA										
3 Crook (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
8 Denton (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
2 Halleck (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
6 Harden (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
10 Harvey (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
11 Jacobs (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
4 Kruse (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
1 Madden (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
7 Noland (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Walsh (D)	X	✓	?	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓
9 Wilson (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
6 Dolliver (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X
3 Gross (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
8 Hoeven (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
7 Jensen (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
4 LeCompte (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
1 Martin (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Talle (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
KANSAS										
1 Cole (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
5 Hope (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
3 Meyer (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
4 Rees (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Scrivner (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
6 Smith (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
KENTUCKY										
8 Bates (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Chelf (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
1 Gregory (D)	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	X	?
9 Golden (R)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
3 Morton (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
7 Perkins (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓
5 Spence (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
6 Underwood (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?
2 Whitaker (D)	X	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
LOUISIANA										
8 Allen (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Boggs (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Brooks (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Hebert (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?
7 Larcade (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?
6 Morrison (D)	X	X	✓	?	?	X	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Passman (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Willis (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?
MAINE										
3 Fellows (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	?	?	X
1 Hale (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Nelson (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
MARYLAND										
6 Beall (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
2 Bolton (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
3 Garmatz (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
4 Fallon (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
1 Miller (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?
5 Sasscer (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
MASSACHUSETTS										
6 Bates (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
4 Donohue (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
2 Furcolo (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
8 Goodwin (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
10 Herter (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Heselton (R)	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
11 Kennedy (D)	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	?	?	X	?
7 Lane (D)	✓	X	✓	?	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
14 Martin (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
12 McCormack (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Nicholson (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
3 Philbin (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
5 Rogers (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
13 Wigglesworth (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
MICHIGAN										
12 Bennett (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
6 Blackney (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
8 Crawford (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
9 Engel (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
5 Ford (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
4 Hoffman (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
2 Michener (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
11 Potter (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
3 Shafer (R)	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
7 Wolcott (R)	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
10 Woodruff (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
Detroit—Wayne County										
15 Dingell (D)	X	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	✓	X	?
17 Dondero (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
16 Lesinski (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓
13 O'Brien (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
14 Rabaut (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
1 Sadowski (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINNESOTA										
7 Andersen (R)	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
1 Andresen (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X
8 Blatnik (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
9 Hagen (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
5 Judd (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
6 Marshall (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
4 McCarthy (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
2 O'Hara (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
3 Wier (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
MISSISSIPPI										
4 Abernethy (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
6 Colmer (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Rankin (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
2 Whitten (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	?
3 Whittington (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
7 Williams (D)	?	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
5 Winstead (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?	X
MISSOURI										
5 Bolling (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
9 Cannon (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
8 Carnahan (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓
6 Christopher (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
4 Irving (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	?
10 Jones (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12 Karst (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
13 Karsten (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
1 Magee (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓
2 Moulder (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
7 Short (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
11 Sullivan (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
3 Welch (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
MONTANA										
2 D'Ewart (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Mansfield (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
NEBRASKA										
1 Curtis (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
4 Miller (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
2 O'Sullivan (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
3 Stefan (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
NEVADA										
AL Baring (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	?	X	✓
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
2 Cotton (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Merrow (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
NEW JERSEY										
11 Addonizio (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
3 Auchincloss (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
8 Canfield (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
6 Case (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
5 Eaton (R)	?	✓	X	✓	?	?	?	?	X	X
2 Hand (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
14 Hart (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
4 Howell (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
12 Kean (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
13 Norton (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	X	✓	✓
10 Rodino (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
7 Thomas (R)	?	?	X	✓	?	?	?	?	?	?
9 Towe (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
1 Wolverton (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
NEW MEXICO										
AL Fernandez (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
AL Miles (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
NEW YORK										
32 Byrne (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
39 Cole (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	X
35 Davies (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	?
28 Gamble (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
44 Gorski (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
27 Gwinn (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	X
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
31 Kearney (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
40 Keating (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
34 Kilburn (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
30 LeFevre (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
1 Macy (R)	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	X
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
45 Reed (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X
36 Riehlman (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X
29 St. George (R)	✓	X	X	?	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X
38 Taber (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
43 Tauriello (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
33 Taylor (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
41 Wadsworth (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
New York City										
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)				X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
25 Buckley (D)	X	X	✓	X	?	✓	?	✓	?	?
15 Celler (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
4 Clemente (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
17 Coudert (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	X
6 Delaney (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
24 Dollinger (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
11 Heffernan (D)	X	X	✓	X	?	✓	X	✓	X	✓
21 Javits (R)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	?
9 Keogh (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19 Klein (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
3 Latham (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
23 Lynch (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓
18 Marcantonio ALP	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
26 McGrath (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
14 Multer (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
16 Murphy (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	X	X	✓	X	?	✓	?	✓	X	✓
22 Powell (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
5 Quinn (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
12 Rooney (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
10 Somers (D)										
7 Heller (D)			✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
NORTH CAROLINA										
3 Barden (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	?
1 Bonner (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
11 Bulwinkle (D)	?	?	X	?	?	✓	?	?	?	?
7 Carlyle (D)	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	?
5 Chatham (D)	X	✓	X	?	?	?	✓	X	?	?
4 Cooley (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	?
8 Deane (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Doughton (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓
6 Durham (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓
10 Jones (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?	?
2 Kerr (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓
12 Redden (D)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
NORTH DAKOTA										
AL Burdick (R)	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
AL Lemke (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
OHIO										
22 Bolton (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	?	?	?	X
3 Breen (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	?	X	✓
11 Brehm (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
7 Brown (R)	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
9 Burke (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓
5 Clevenger (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X
21 Crosser (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	?
1 Elston (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
20 Feighan (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	?
18 Hays (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
14 Huber (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
10 Jenkins (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
19 Kirwan (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
4 McCulloch (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
17 McGregor (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X
16 McSweeney (D)	X	?	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Polk (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
15 Secrest (D)	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓
8 Smith (R)	?	?	X	✓	?	X	?	X	✓	X
12 Vorys (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Wagner (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
13 Weichel (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
AL Young (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
OKLAHOMA										
3 Albert (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓
1 Gilmer (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	?	?	✓
5 Monroney (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Morris (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Steed (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Stigler (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
OREGON										
3 Angell (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
4 Ellsworth (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Norblad (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?
2 Stockman (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
PENNSYLVANIA										
33 Buchanan (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
23 Cavalcante (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓
26 Saylor (R)										X
30 Corbett (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X
9 Dague (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X
29 Davenport (D)	X	?	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
32 Eberharter (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
11 Flood (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	?
31 Fulton (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
19 Gavin (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
14 Gillette (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
25 Graham (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
7 James (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
28 Kearns (R)	✓	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
27 Kelley (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓
18 Kunkel (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
21 Lind (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	?	X	✓
16 McConnell (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
24 Morgan (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
10 O'Neill (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
13 Rhodes (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
15 Rich (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
17 Simpson (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
22 Van Zandt (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
20 Walter (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Philadelphia										
1 Barrett (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
4 Chudoff (D)	?	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
2 Granahan (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
5 Green (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
RHODE ISLAND										
2 Fogarty (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
1 Forand (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
SOUTH CAROLINA										
4 Bryson (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Hare (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 McMillan (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	?
5 Richards (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?
1 Rivers (D)	?	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X
2 Sims (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
SOUTH DAKOTA										
2 Case (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Lovre (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
TENNESSEE										
9 Cooper (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
10 Davis (D)	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Evins (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
3 Frazier (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Gore (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
2 Jennings (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	X
8 Murray (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
1 Phillips (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
6 Priest (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
7 Sutton (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TEXAS										
3 Beckworth (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
15 Bentsen (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17 Burleson (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓
2 Combs (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
21 Fisher (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
13 Gossett (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
20 Kilday (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓
12 Lucas (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
14 Lyle (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
19 Mahon (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Patman (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
7 Pickett (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
11 Poage (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Teague (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 Thomas (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Thompson (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
10 Thornberry (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Wilson (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
18 Worley (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	?
UTAH										
2 Bosone (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
1 Granger (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓
VERMONT										
AL Plumley (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	X
VIRGINIA										
4 Abbitt (D)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	?
1 Bland (D)	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	?	?
6 Burton (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Fugate (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
3 Gary (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	?
2 Hardy (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 Harrison (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 Smith (D)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
5 Stanley (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?
WASHINGTON										
4 Holmes (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
5 Horan (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Jackson (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
3 Mack (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
1 Mitchell (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
6 Tollefson (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	?	X
WEST VIRGINIA										
3 Bailey (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
4 Burnside (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	?
6 Hedrick (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓
5 Kee (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
1 Ramsay (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓
2 Staggers (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
WISCONSIN										
5 Biemiller (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
8 Byrnes (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X
2 Davis (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
9 Hull (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
6 Keefe (R)	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
7 Murray (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
10 O'Konski (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
1 Smith (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
3 Withrow (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
4 Zablocki (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
WYOMING										
AL Barrett (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X

Congressional Quarterly keeps a complete file of record votes in parliamentary yeas and nays. This information is available to clients on request. The totals shown are official recorded votes. Symbols indicate stands. (See vote key above.)

Senate Key Votes -- 1949

1. Resolution to amend Senate cloture rule (S Res 15). Ruling of the Chair that cloture could be applied to a motion to consider a resolution. Rejected, 41-46, March 11, 1949.
2. European Recovery Program (S 1209). Taft (R Ohio), Russell (D Ga.) amendment to cut authorization of $5,580 million by 10 per cent. Rejected, 23-54, April 1, 1949.
3. National Housing Act of 1949 (S 1070), providing five-year program for slum clearance and low-cost housing construction. Passage of bill. Passed, 57-13, April 21, 1949.
4. Educational Finance Act of 1949 (S 246), providing $300 million a year for grants to states on a sliding scale to equalize educational opportunities. Passage of bill. Passed, 58-15, May 5, 1949.
5. National Labor Relations Act of 1949 (S 249). Lucas (D Ill.) amendment to delete provisions for antistrike injunctions from Taft (R Ohio) substitute for Title III. Rejected, 44-46, June 28, 1949.
6. Interior Department Appropriation for 1950 (HR 3838). Four committee amendments to reduce electric power funds for Southwestern Power Administration by $2,384,000 and contract authority by $2,742,000; set up continuing fund and provide for power transmission facilities for SPA. Rejected 38-45, August 23, 1949.
7. Fair Labor Standards Act Amendment (S 653) providing for a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour. Ellender (D La.) amendment to establish minimum wage of 65 cents an hour through 1950, thereafter in accordance with the cost-of-living index. Rejected, 26-51, Aug. 31, 1949.
8. Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1949 (HR 1211). Millikin (R Colo.) amendment to extend act two years from June 30, 1949 instead of three years from June 12, 1948; to retain "peril points" provision of 1948 act, and require President to deposit copies of agreements with House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee. Rejected, 38-43, Sept. 15, 1949.
9. Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949 (HR 5895) providing arms aid for Atlantic Pact nations. Passage of bill. Passed, 55-24, Sept. 22, 1949.
10. Agricultural Commodity Price Stabilization (S 2522). Young (R N.D.), Russell (D Ga.) amendment to require 90 per cent of parity supports for basic crops for which marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect. Rejected, 26-45, Oct. 7, 1949.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	41	23	57	58	44	38	26	38	55	26
	NAYS	46	54	13	15	46	45	51	43	24	45
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	25	9	33	36	38	10	16	3	36	18
	NAYS	23	35	2	3	14	36	26	43	10	23
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	16	14	24	22	6	28	10	35	19	8
	NAYS	23	19	11	12	32	9	25	0	14	22

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED

DECLARED STANDS

✓ -- Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X -- Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? -- Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Hill (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
Sparkman (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓
ARIZONA										
Hayden (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
McFarland (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓
McClellan (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
CALIFORNIA										
Downey (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
Knowland (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
COLORADO										
Johnson (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X
Millikin (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
CONNECTICUT										
Baldwin (R)	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓	✓	X
McMahon (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
DELAWARE										
Frear (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
Williams (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
FLORIDA										
Holland (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
Pepper (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
GEORGIA										
George (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
Russell (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
IDAHO										
Dworshak (R)										
Taylor (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
ILLINOIS										
Douglas (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
Lucas (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
Jenner (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	X	?
IOWA										
Gillette (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X
Hickenlooper (R)	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X
KANSAS										
Reed (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Schoeppel (R)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
KENTUCKY										
Chapman (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X
Withers (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
Long (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAINE										
Brewster (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	✓	?	?
Smith (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
MARYLAND										
O'Conor (D)	✓	X	X	X	✓	?	X	X	✓	X
Tydings (D)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
MASSACHUSETTS										
Lodge (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
Saltonstall (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
MICHIGAN										
Ferguson (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Vandenberg (R)	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?
MINNESOTA										
Humphrey (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
Thye (R)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X
MISSISSIPPI										
Eastland (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
Stennis (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓
MISSOURI										
Donnell (R)	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Kem (R)	X	✓	X	?	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
MONTANA										
Ecton (R)	X	✓	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
Murray (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
NEBRASKA										
Butler (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	?	✓	✓	X	✓
Wherry (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
NEVADA										
Malone (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓
McCarran (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	X	?	✓	X	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Tobey (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	X
NEW JERSEY										
Hendrickson (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Smith (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
NEW MEXICO										
Anderson (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X	X	✓	X
Chavez (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
NEW YORK										
Ives (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Dulles (R)						✓	X	✓	✓	X
NORTH CAROLINA										
Graham (D)		X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
Hoey (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓
Young (R)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OHIO										
Bricker (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	?	✓	X	X
Taft (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
OKLAHOMA										
Kerr (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
Thomas (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
OREGON										
Cordon (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
Morse (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?	✓	X
PENNSYLVANIA										
Martin (R)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
Myers (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
RHODE ISLAND										
Green (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
Leahy (D)						X	X	✓	X	X
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
Maybank (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?	X	✓	✓
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Gurney (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mundt (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
TENNESSEE										
Kefauver (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	✓	✓
McKellar (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
TEXAS										
Connally (D)	X	X	?	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓
Johnson (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓
UTAH										
Thomas (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
Watkins (R)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	X
Flanders (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
Robertson (D)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
WASHINGTON										
Cain (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
Magnuson (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
Neely (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
WISCONSIN										
McCarthy (R)	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Wiley (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
WYOMING										
Hunt (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	✓	X
O'Mahoney (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	X

Congressional Quarterly keeps a complete file of record votes in parliamentary yeas and nays. This information is available to clients on request. The totals shown are official recorded votes. Symbols indicate stands. (See vote key above.)

Senate Key Votes -- 1948

1. Anti-Inflation (S J Res 157). Barkley (D Ky.) amendment to grant President stand-by rationing and price-wage control authority. Rejected 33-53, August 7, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 329.)
2. Public Housing (Taft-Ellender-Wagner) (S 866). Cain (R Wash.) amendment to strike out section providing for public housing units. Rejected 35-49, April 21, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 137.)
3. Selective Service (S 2655). Provide for peacetime military draft of men 19 through 25, for 21-month service period, effective for five years. Passed 78-10, June 10, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 235.)
4. Income Tax Reduction (HR 4790). Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required.) Veto overridden 77-10, April 2, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 344.)
5. European Recovery Program (S 2202). Authorize aid to 16 western European nations, western Germany, Greece, Turkey, and China. Passed 69-17, March 13, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 170.)
6. Railroad Rates Anti-Trust Exemption (S 110). Authorize Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend antitrust laws with respect to railroad rate-fixing agreements. Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required). Veto overridden 63-25, June 16, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 335.)
7. Government Corporations Appropriation (HR 6481). Committee amendments to add $4 million for beginning construction of TVA steamplant. Agreed to 45-37, June 15, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 110.)
8. Farm Price Support Extension (S 2318). Russell (D Ga.) amendment to substitute provisions of House bill (HR 6248, continuing wartime support levels) with added provisions extending authority for soil conservation payments for two years and extending CCC for two years. Rejected 27-55, June 17, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 53.)
9. Social Security (H J Res 296). Maintain status quo on social security coverage; cancel Treasury regulations, based on Supreme Court decisions, expanding benefits. Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required.) Veto overridden 65-12, June 14, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 143.)
10. Displaced Persons (S 2242). Provide for admission of 202,000 displaced persons over a two-year period. Passed 63-13, June 2, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 193.)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	33	35	78	77	69	63	45	27	65	63
	NAYS	53	49	10	10	17	25	37	55	12	13
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	32	17	41	27	38	16	35	24	28	24
	NAYS	6	25	2	10	4	22	3	16	10	12
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	1	18	37	50	31	47	10	3	37	39
	NAYS	47	24	8	0	13	3	34	39	2	1

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Hill (D)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
Sparkman (D)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
ARIZONA										
Hayden (D)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√
McFarland (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√
McClellan (D)	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
CALIFORNIA										
Downey (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√
Knowland (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
COLORADO										
Johnson (D)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
Millikin (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
CONNECTICUT										
Baldwin (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
McMahon (D)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√
DELAWARE										
Williams (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
FLORIDA										
Holland (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
Pepper (D)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	√
GEORGIA										
George (D)	?	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
Russell (D)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
IDAHO										
Taylor (D)	√	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	?
ILLINOIS										
Lucas (D)	√	X	√	√	√	?	√	X	X	√
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
Jenner (R)	X	√	?	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
IOWA										
Hickenlooper (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
KANSAS										
Reed (R)	X	?	√	√	√	√	?	X	?	√
KENTUCKY										
Chapman (D) *	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	-	?	√
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X
MAINE										
Brewster (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
Smith (R) *	-	-	√	√	√	?	?	-	?	?
MARYLAND										
O'Conor (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Tydings (D)	√	√	√	?	√	√	√	√	√	√
MASSACHUSETTS										
Lodge (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
Saltonstall (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
MICHIGAN										
Ferguson (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
Vandenberg (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
MINNESOTA										
Thye (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
MISSISSIPPI										
Eastland (D)	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
Stennis (D)	-	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
MISSOURI										
Donnell (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
Kem (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
MONTANA										
Ecton (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
Murray (D)	√	X	√	?	√	X	√	√	?	√
NEBRASKA										
Butler (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
Wherry (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	√
NEVADA										
Malone (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	√	√
McCarran (D)	?	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	?	√
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
Tobey (R)	X	X	√	√	√	X	?	X	?	√
NEW JERSEY										
Smith (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	?	X	√	√
NEW MEXICO										
Chavez (D)	?	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	?	√
NEW YORK										
Ives (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	?	√
NORTH CAROLINA										
Hoey (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	√	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	X	√
Young (R)	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
OHIO										
Bricker (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
Taft (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√
OKLAHOMA										
Thomas (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	√
OREGON										
Cordon (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
Morse (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√
PENNSYLVANIA										
Martin (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
Myers (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	?	X	√	√
RHODE ISLAND										
Green (D)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	X
Maybank (D)	?	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Gurney (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
Mundt (R) *	-	-	√	√	√	√	?	-	√	√
TENNESSEE										
Kefauver (D) *	-	-	√	X	√	X	√	-	?	?
McKellar (D)	√	√	√	√	√	?	√	√	√	X
TEXAS										
Connally (D)	√	?	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X
Johnson (D) *	-	-	√	X	√	?	√	-	?	?
UTAH										
Thomas (D)	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	?	√	√
Watkins (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	X	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√
Flanders (R)	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	?	√
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X
Robertson (D)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
WASHINGTON										
Cain (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
Magnuson (D)	√	X	?	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√	√
WISCONSIN										
McCarthy (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√
Wiley (R)	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	X	√	√
WYOMING										
O'Mahoney (D)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	?	X	√

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*Votes cast on similar measure while Member of House.

House Key Votes, 1948

1. Anti-Inflation (S J Res 157). Restore wartime curbs on installment buying and raise Federal Reserve Bank reserve requirements. Passed 264-97, August 5, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 329.)
2. Selective Service Extension (HR 6401). Extend Selective Service to June 30, 1950. Passed 282-131, June 18, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 238.)
3. Income Tax Reduction (HR 4790). Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required). Veto overridden 311-88, April 2, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 344.)
4. European Recovery Program (S 2202). Authorize aid to 16 western European nations, western Germany, Greece, Turkey and China. Passed 329-74, March 31, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 170.)
5. Railroad Rates Anti-Trust Exemption (S 110). Authorize Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend antitrust laws with respect to railroad rate-fixing agreements. Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required). Veto overridden 297-102, June 17, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 335.)
6. Oleo Tax Repeal (HR 2245). Repeal taxes on sale and manufacture of oleomargarine. Passed 260-106, April 28, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 58.)
7. Communist Registration (HR 5852). Require registration of Communist and Communist-front organizations. Passed 319-58, May 19, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 276.)
8. Social Security (H J Res 296). Maintain status quo on social security coverage, and cancel Treasury regulations, based on Supreme Court decisions, expanding coverage. Passage over veto. Veto overridden 298-75, June 14, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 143.)
9. Displaced Persons (S 2242). Provide for admission of 202,000 displaced persons over a two-year period. Passed 289-91, June 11, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 193.)
10. Government Corporations Appropriation for fiscal 1949. (HR 6481). Gore (D Tenn.) motion to concur in Senate amendment providing $4 million for TVA steam plant. Rejected 186-201, June 19, 1948. (Vol. IV, p. 110.)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	264	282	311	329	297	260	319	298	289	186
	NAYS	97	131	88	74	102	106	158	75	91	201
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	51	144	82	158	69	140	104	89	109	154
	NAYS	92	31	84	11	96	14	48	69	56	14
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	213	138	229	171	228	118	215	209	178	30
	NAYS	3	98	2	61	4	92	8	4	35	187

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED

DECLARED STANDS

✓ -- Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X -- Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? -- Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	X	✓	?	?	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Battle (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Boykin (D)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓
6										
7										
2 Grant (D)	X	✓	?	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Hobbs (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	X	✓	✓
8 Jones (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5 Rains (D)	X	✓	?	✓	✓	?	✓	?	✓	✓
ARIZONA										
AL Murdock (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
AL										
ARKANSAS										
1 Gathings (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
7 Harris (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	X
5 Hays (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Mills (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Norrell (D)	X	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
4										
3 Trimble (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
CALIFORNIA										
7 Allen (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 Anderson (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
11 Bramblett (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
2 Engle (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓
4 Havenner (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
3 Johnson (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
23										
6 Miller (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	?	?	X	✓	✓
22 Phillips (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
1										
21 Sheppard (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	?	✓
5										
10										
9										
Los Angeles County										
14 Douglas (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
18										
20 Hinshaw (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
19 Holifield (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
16 Jackson (R)	?	✓	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X
17 King (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
15 McDonough (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12 Nixon (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
13 Poulson (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
COLORADO										
4										
1 Carroll (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
2 Hill (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
3										
CONNECTICUT										
4 Lodge (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
3										
5 Patterson (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
1										
AL Sadlak (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
2										
DELAWARE										
AL Boggs (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?
FLORIDA										
2										
5										
1 Peterson (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Rogers (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
3 Sikes (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Smathers (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GEORGIA										
10 Brown (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Camp (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Cox (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Davis (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
7 Lanham (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
3 Pace (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
1 Preston (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Vinson (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
8 Wheeler (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Wood (D)	?	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
IDAHO										
2 Sanborn (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
1										
ILLINOIS										
16 Allen (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X
17 Arends (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
26 Bishop (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
19 Chiperfield (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
23 Jenison (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
21										
15 Mason (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
22 McMillen (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
25 Price (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓
14 Reed (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
20 Simpson (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
18										
24 Vursell (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
Chicago—Cook County										
4										
11										
13 Church (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Dawson (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	?
8 Gordon (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
5 Gorski (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
10										
12										
3										
6 O'Brien (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
2										
7 Sabath (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
9										
INDIANA										
3										
8										
2 Halleck (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X
6										
10 Harvey (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
11										
4										
1 Madden (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
7										
5										
9 Wilson (R)	✓	?	✓	X	?	X	✓	?	?	X
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	X
6 Dolliver (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	X
3										
8 Hoeven (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
7 Jensen (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
4 LeCompte (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Martin (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Talle (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
KANSAS										
1 Cole (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
5 Hope (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
3 Meyer (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4 Rees (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Scrivner (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
6 Smith (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
KENTUCKY										
8 Bates (D)	?	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
4 Chelf (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓
1 Gregory (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9										
3 Morton (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓
7										
5 Spence (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
6										
2 Whitaker (D)	X	?	-	-	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓
LOUISIANA										
8 Allen (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
2 Boggs (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
4 Brooks (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X
1 Hebert (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X
7 Larcade (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
6 Morrison (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5 Passman (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X
3										
MAINE										
3 Fellows (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
1 Hale (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
2										
MARYLAND										
6 Beall (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
4 Fallon (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Garmatz (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
1 Miller (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
5 Sasscer (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
MASSACHUSETTS										
6										
4 Donohue (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
2										
8 Goodwin (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
10 Herter (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Heselton (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
11 Kennedy (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓
7 Lane (D)	X	?	✓	✓	?	✓	?	?	✓	?
14 Martin (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 McCormack (D)	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
9 Nicholson (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
3 Philbin (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	✓
5 Rogers (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
13 Wigglesworth (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
MICHIGAN										
12 Bennett (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
6 Blackney (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
8 Crawford (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
9 Engel (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
5										
4 Hoffman (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
2 Michener (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
11 Potter (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
3 Shafer (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
7 Wolcott (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
10 Woodruff (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
Detroit—Wayne County										
15 Dingell (D)	X	✓	X	?	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
17 Dondero (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
16 Lesinski (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
13										
14										
1 Sadowski (D)	X	X	X	X	?	✓	X	X	✓	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINNESOTA										
7 Andersen (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Andresen (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
8 Blatnik (D)	X	X	X	✓	?	X	X	X	✓	✓
9 Hagen (R)	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
5 Judd (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
6										
4										
3 O'Hara (R)	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	?	✓	✓	X
3										
MISSISSIPPI										
4 Abernethy (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Colmer (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Rankin (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Whitten (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
3 Whittington (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
7 Williams (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Winstead (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
MISSOURI										
5										
9 Cannon (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
8										
6										
4										
10										
12										
13 Karsten (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
1										
2										
7 Short (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	X	X
11										
3										
MONTANA										
2 D'Ewart (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	✓	X
1 Mansfield (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	?	✓	X	✓	✓
NEBRASKA										
1 Curtis (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Miller (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓
2										
3 Stefan (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
NEVADA										
AL										
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
2 Cotton (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
1 Merrow (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
NEW JERSEY										
11										
3 Auchincloss (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
8 Canfield (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
6 Case (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
5 Eaton (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Hand (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
14 Hart (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓
4										
12 Kean (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
13 Norton (D)	X	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	X	✓	✓
10										
7 Thomas (R)	✓	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	X
9 Towe (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
1 Wolverton (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
NEW MEXICO										
AL Fernandez (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
AL										
NEW YORK										
32 Byrne (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
39 Cole (R)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
35										
38 Gamble (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
44										
37 Gwinn (R)	?	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X
17 Hall, E.A. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
31 Kearney (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	X
40 Keating (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
34 Kilburn (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
30 LeFevre (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Macy (R)	✓	X	✓	?	?	?	✓	✓	?	X
42										
45 Reed (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
36 Riehlman (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
29 St. George (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X
28 Taber (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
43										
33 Taylor (R)	✓	✓	?	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X
41 Wadsworth (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
New York City										
20										
25 Buckley (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X	X	?	✓
15 Celler (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	?	X	X	✓	✓
4										
17 Coudert (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
6										
24										
11 Heffernan (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
21 Javits (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
9 Keogh (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
19 Klein (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
3 Latham (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
23 Lynch (D)	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓	X	X	✓	✓
18 Marcantonio ALP	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
26										
14 Multer (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
16										
13 O'Toole (D)	X	?	X	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
22 Powell (D)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
5										
12 Rooney (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
10										
7 Heller (D)										
NORTH CAROLINA										
3 Barden (D)	?	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?	X	✓
1 Bonner (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓
11 Bulwinkle (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓
7										
5										
4 Cooley (D)	?	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 Deane (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
9 Doughton (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Durham (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	?	X	✓	✓
10 Jones (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
2 Kerr (D)	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
12 Redden (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
NORTH DAKOTA										
AL										
AL Lemke (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓
OHIO										
22 Bolton (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X
3										
11 Brehm (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
7 Brown (R)	✓	?	✓	✓	?	X	✓	?	✓	?
9										
5 Clevenger (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
21 Crosser (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
1 Elston (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
20 Feighan (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
18										
14 Huber (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
10 Jenkins (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	X
19 Kirwan (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
4 McCulloch (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
17 McGregor (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
16										
6										
15										
8 Smith (R)	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	X	?	X	X
12 Vorys (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
2										
13 Weichel (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
AL										
OKLAHOMA										
3 Albert (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1										
5 Monroney (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Morris (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
4										
2 Stigler (D)	X	?	X	✓	?	✓	✓	X	X	✓
7										
8										
OREGON										
3 Angell (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Ellsworth (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓
1 Norblad (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Stockman (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	X	✓
PENNSYLVANIA										
33 Buchanan (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
23										
26										
30 Corbett (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
9 Dague (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
29										
32 Eberharter (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
12 Fenton (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
11										
31 Fulton (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	X
19 Gavin (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
14 Gillette (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
25 Graham (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
7										
28 Kearns (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
27 Kelley (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
18 Kunkel (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
21										
16 McConnell (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
24 Morgan (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	?	X	X	✓	✓
10										
13										
15 Rich (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X
17 Simpson (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
22 Van Zandt (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
20 Walter (D)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
Philadelphia										
1										
4										
2										
5										
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
RHODE ISLAND										
2 Fogarty (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
1 Forand (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
SOUTH CAROLINA										
4 Bryson (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
3										
6 McMillan (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X	✓
5 Richards (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
1 Rivers (D)	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2										
SOUTH DAKOTA										
2 Case (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?
1										
TENNESSEE										
9 Cooper (D)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
10 Davis (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
5 Evins (D)	?	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
3										
4 Gore (D)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
2 Jennings (R)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓
8 Murray (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓
1 Phillips (R)	?	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Priest (D)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
7										
TEXAS										
3 Beckworth (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15										
17 Burleson (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Combs (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
21 Fisher (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	X	✓
13 Gossett (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
20 Kilday (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12 Lucas (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14 Lyle (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19 Mahon (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Patman (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
7 Pickett (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
11 Poage (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Rayburn (D)	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	X	X	✓
16 Regan (D)	?	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
6 Teague (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
8 Thomas (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
9 Thompson (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
10										
5 Wilson (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18 Worley (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
UTAH										
2										
1 Granger (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓
VERMONT										
AL Plumley (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?
VIRGINIA										
4 Abbitt (D)	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
1 Bland (D)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
6										
9										
3 Gary (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Hardy (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 Harrison (D)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓	✓	X	X
8 Smith (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
5 Stanley (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
WASHINGTON										
4 Holmes (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?
5 Horan (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Jackson (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓
3 Mack (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
1										
6 Tollefson (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
WEST VIRGINIA										
3										
4										
6 Hedrick (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
5 Kee (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
1										
2										
WISCONSIN										
5										
8 Byrnes (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
2 Davis (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
9 Hull (R)	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Keefe (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X
7 Murray (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X
10 O'Konski (R)	?	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Smith (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
3										
4										
WYOMING										
AL Barrett (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓

Congressional Quarterly keeps a complete file of record votes in parliamentary yeas and nays. This information is available to clients on request. The totals shown are official recorded votes. Symbols indicate stands. (See vote key above.)

House Key Votes, 1947

1. Price Support for Wool (S 814). Rayburn (D Tex.) motion to recommit to committee of conference. Rejected 166-191, June 16, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 175.)
2. Interior Department Appropriation for fiscal 1948 (HR 3123). Kirwan (D Ohio) motion to recommit to increase appropriation for power and fisheries. Rejected 140-197, April 25, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 194.)
3. Agriculture Department Appropriation for fiscal 1948 (HR 3601). Cannon (D Mo.) motion to recommit to increase funds for AAA payments, school lunch, and REA programs. Rejected 174-180, May 28, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 213.)
4. Greek-Turkish Aid (S 938). Authorize $300 million in military and economic assistance to Greece and $100 million in military assistance to Turkey. Passed 287-108, May 9, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 254.)
5. Foreign Aid (S 1774). Authorize $597 million for emergency aid to Austria, China, France, and Italy. Passed 313-82, December 15, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 607).
6. Portal-to-Portal Pay (HR 2157). Limit employers' liability under Wage-Hour and other acts for portal-to-portal pay suits. Passed 345-56, February 28, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 43.)
7. Labor-Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley) (HR 3020). Passage over veto. Passed 331-83, June 20, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 295.)
8. Income Tax Reduction (HR 1). Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required). Veto sustained 268-137, June 17, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 340.)
9. Natural Gas Act Amendment (HR 4051). Carroll (D Colo.) motion to recommit HR 4051, with instructions to substitute Priest (D Tenn.) measure to exempt independent producers of natural gas from jurisdiction of Federal Power Commission. Rejected 64-253, July 11, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 510).
10. Anti-Inflation (H J Res 273). Wolcott (R Mich.) motion to suspend rules and pass bill (two-thirds majority required). Rejected 202-188, December 15, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 714.)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	166	140	174	287	313	345	331	268	64	202
	NAYS	191	197	180	108	82	56	83	137	253	188
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	119	130	161	160	152	116	106	35	54	0
	NAYS	37	11	0	13	11	50	71	134	82	161
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	46	9	12	127	161	229	225	233	10	202
	NAYS	154	186	180	94	70	5	11	2	171	26

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED

DECLARED STANDS

✓ -- Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X -- Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? -- Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
9 Battle (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
1 Boykin (D)	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
6										
7										
2 Grant (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
4 Hobbs (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
8 Jones (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
5 Rains (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
ARIZONA										
AL Murdock (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X
AL										
ARKANSAS										
1 Gathings (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	?	✓	✓	X	X
7 Harris (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
5 Hays (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X	X
2 Mills (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
6 Norrell (D)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?	X
4										
3 Trimble (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	X	X
CALIFORNIA										
7 Allen (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
8 Anderson (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
11 Bramblett (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Engle (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X
4 Havenner (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
3 Johnson (R)	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
23										
6 Miller (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
22 Phillips (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
1										
21 Sheppard (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	X	X	X	X
5										
10										
9										
Los Angeles County										
14 Douglas (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
18										
20 Hinshaw (R)	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?
19 Holifield (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
16 Jackson (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
17 King (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
15 McDonough (R)	X	?	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	?
12 Nixon (R)	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
13 Poulson (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓
COLORADO										
4										
1 Carroll (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
2 Hill (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
3										
CONNECTICUT										
4 Lodge (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
3										
5 Patterson (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
1										
AL Sadlak (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2										
DELAWARE										
AL Boggs (R)	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
FLORIDA										
2										
5										
1 Peterson (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
6 Rogers (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
3 Sikes (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
4 Smathers (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X	X
GEORGIA										
10 Brown (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
4 Camp (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	X	X
2 Cox (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
5 Davis (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
7 Lanham (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
3 Pace (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
1 Preston (D)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
6 Vinson (D)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
8 Wheeler (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
9 Wood (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
IDAHO										
2 Sanborn (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
1										
ILLINOIS										
16 Allen (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17 Arends (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
26 Bishop (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
19 Chiperfield (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
23 Jenison (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
21										
15 Mason (R)	X	?	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X
22 McMillen (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
25 Price (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
14 Reed (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
20 Simpson (R)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
18										
24 Vursell (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
Chicago—Cook County										
4										
11										
13 Church (R)	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Dawson (D)	?	✓	✓	?	?	X	X	X	✓	?
8 Gordon (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
5 Gorski (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
10										
12										
3										
6 O'Brien (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
2										
7 Sabath (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
9										
INDIANA										
3										
8										
2 Halleck (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6										
10 Harvey (R)	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	✓
11										
4										
1 Madden (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
7										
9 Wilson (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Dolliver (R)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
3										
8 Hoeven (R)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
7 Jensen (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
4 LeCompte (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
1 Martin (R)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Talle (R)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
KANSAS										
1 Cole (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
5 Hope (R)	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
3 Meyer (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Rees (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
2 Scrivner (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Smith (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X
KENTUCKY										
8 Bates (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X	?	?
4 Chelf (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
1 Gregory (D)	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
9										
3 Morton (R)	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
7										
5 Spence (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
6										
2										
LOUISIANA										
8 Allen (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	?
2 Boggs (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?	X	X
4 Brooks (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	?
1 Hebert (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
7 Larcade (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	X
6 Morrison (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	?	?	X	✓	X	?
5 Passman (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
MAINE										
3 Fellows (R)	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Hale (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2										
MARYLAND										
6 Beall (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
4 Fallon (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
3 Garmatz (D)	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	X
1 Miller (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Sasscer (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
MASSACHUSETTS										
6										
4 Donohue (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
2										
8 Goodwin (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
10 Herter (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Heselton (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
11 Kennedy (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
7 Lane (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X
14 Martin (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 McCormack (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
9 Nicholson (R)	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
3 Philbin (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
5 Rogers (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
13 Wigglesworth (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
MICHIGAN										
12 Bennett (R)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓
6 Blackney (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Crawford (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
9 Engel (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
5										
4 Hoffman (R)	?	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
2 Michener (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
11 Potter (R)	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
3 Shafer (R)	?	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
7 Wolcott (R)	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
10 Woodruff (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
Detroit—Wayne County										
15 Dingell (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X
17 Dondero (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
16 Lesinski (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
13										
14										
1 Sadowski (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINNESOTA										
7 Andersen (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
1 Andresen (R)	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
8 Blatnik (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
9 Hagen (R)	X	X	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Judd (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6										
4										
3 O'Hara (R)	X	X	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
3										
MISSISSIPPI										
4 Abernethy (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
6 Colmer (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	X	?
1 Rankin (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X
2 Whitten (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
3 Whittington (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
7 Williams (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
5 Winstead (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	X
MISSOURI										
5										
9 Cannon (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
8										
6										
4										
10										
12										
13 Karsten (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
1										
2										
7 Short (R)	X	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
11										
3										
MONTANA										
2 D'Ewart (R)	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Mansfield (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	X	✓	X
NEBRASKA										
1 Curtis (R)	X	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
4 Miller (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2										
3 Stefan (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
NEVADA										
AL										
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
2 Cotton (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Merrow (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
NEW JERSEY										
11										
3 Auchincloss (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
8 Canfield (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Case (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Eaton (R)	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Hand (R)	?	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
14 Hart (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X
4										
12 Kean (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
15 Norton (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
10										
7 Thomas (R)	✓	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Towe (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Wolverton (R)	✓	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
NEW MEXICO										
AL Fernandez (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
AL										
NEW YORK										
32 Byrne (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
39 Cole (R)	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
35										
28 Gamble (R)	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
44										
27 Gwinn (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
31 Kearney (R)	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
40 Keating (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
34 Kilburn (R)	?	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
30 LeFevre (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Macy (R)	X	X	X	✓	?	?	✓	✓	X	✓
42										
45 Reed (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
36 Riehlman (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
29 St. George (R)	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
38 Taber (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
43										
33 Taylor (R)	✓	?	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
41 Wadsworth (R)	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
New York City										
20										
25 Buckley (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	X	X	✓	?
15 Celler (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	X	X	✓	?
4										
17 Coudert (R)	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
6										
24										
11 Heffernan (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	X	✓	X
21 Javits (R)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X
9 Keogh (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19 Klein (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
3 Latham (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
23 Lynch (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
18 Marcantonio ALP	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X
26										
14 Multer (D)	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	X
16										
13 O'Toole (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	?	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
22 Powell (D)	?	✓	✓	X	?	X	?	?	✓	?
5										
12 Rooney (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
10										
7										
NORTH CAROLINA										
3 Barden (D)	?	?	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	?	X
1 Bonner (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X	X
11 Bulwinkle (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
7										
5										
4 Cooley (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
8 Deane (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
9 Doughton (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
6 Durham (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X
10 Jones (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	X
2 Kerr (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
12 Redden (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	
NORTH DAKOTA										
AL										
AL Lemke (R)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	X
OHIO										
22 Bolton (R)	?	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
3										
11 Brehm (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
7 Brown (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Burke (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Clevenger (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
21 Crosser (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
1 Elston (R)	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
20 Feighan (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
18										
14 Huber (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
10 Jenkins (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
19 Kirwan (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
4 McCulloch (R)	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	✓
17 McGregor (R)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
16										
6										
2										
13 Weichel (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
AL										
OKLAHOMA										
3 Albert (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
1										
5 Monroney (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X
6 Morris (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X
4										
2 Stigler (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
7										
8										
OREGON										
3 Angell (R)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
4 Ellsworth (R)	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
1 Norblad (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
2 Stockman (R)	?	X	X	X	X	?	✓	✓	X	✓
PENNSYLVANIA										
33 Buchanan (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
25										
26										
30 Corbett (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9 Dague (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
29										
32 Eberharter (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
12 Fenton (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11										
31 Fulton (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
19 Gavin (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
14 Gillette (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
25 Graham (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
7										
28 Kearns (R)	?	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
27 Kelley (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	✓	X
18 Kunkel (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
21										
16 McConnell (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
24 Morgan (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
10										
13										
15 Rich (R)	?	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
17 Simpson (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
22 Van Zandt (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20 Walter (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Philadelphia										
1										
4										
2										
5										
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓
RHODE ISLAND										
2 Fogarty (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
1 Forand (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
SOUTH CAROLINA										
4 Bryson (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
3										
6 McMillan (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
5 Richards (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
1 Rivers (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	X	?
2										
SOUTH DAKOTA										
2 Case (R)	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
1										
TENNESSEE										
9 Cooper (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
10 Davis (D)	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	X	?
5 Evins (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
3										
4 Gore (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	X
2 Jennings (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 Murray (D)	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
1 Phillips (R)	X	X	?	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
6 Priest (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
7										
TEXAS										
3 Beckworth (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
15										
17 Burleson (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
2 Combs (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	X	X
21 Fisher (D)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X
13 Gossett (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
20 Kilday (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
12 Lucas (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	X
14 Lyle (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
19 Mahon (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
1 Patman (D)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	X	X
7 Pickett (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
11 Poage (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
4 Rayburn (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
16 Regan (D)	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	X
6 Teague (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
8 Thomas (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
9 Thompson (D)	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	X
10										
5 Wilson (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
18 Worley (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
UTAH										
2										
1 Granger (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
VERMONT										
AL Plumley (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
VIRGINIA										
4										
1 Bland (D)	?	?	✓	?	?	✓	✓	?	?	?
6										
9										
3 Gary (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
2 Hardy (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
7 Harrison (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
8 Smith (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X
5 Stanley (D)	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X
WASHINGTON										
4 Holmes (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Horan (R)	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Jackson (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
3 Mack (R)	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	?	X
1										
6 Tollefson (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓
WEST VIRGINIA										
3										
4										
6 Hedrick (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
5 Kee (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X
1										
2										
WISCONSIN										
5										
8 Byrnes (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2 Davis (R)	X	-	?	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	X	✓
9 Hull (R)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X
6 Keefe (R)	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
7 Murray (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
10 O'Konski (R)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
1 Smith (R)	X	?	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
3										
4										
WYOMING										
AL Barrett (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓

Congressional Quarterly keeps a complete file of record votes in parliamentary yeas and nays. This information is available to clients on request. The totals shown are official recorded votes. Symbols indicate stands. (See vote key above.)

Senate Key Votes -- 1947

1. Wool Price Support (S 814). Conference report. Agreed to 48-38, June 19, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 175.)
2. Independent Offices Appropriation for fiscal 1948 (HR 3839). Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment to increase Federal Trade Commission funds. Rejected 35-47, July 15, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 405.)
3. National Science Foundation (S 526). Morse (R Ore.) motion to postpone action on Science Foundation conference report until January 8, 1948. Rejected 38-46, July 22, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 435.)
4. Greek-Turkish Aid (S 938). Authorize $300 million in military and economic assistance to Greece and $100 million in military assistance to Turkey. Passed 67-23, April 22, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 247.)
5. Interim Foreign Aid (S 1774). Malone (R Nev.) amendment to reduce foreign aid from $597 million to $400 million. Rejected 30-56, November 26, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 607.)
6. Portal-to-Portal Pay (HR 2157). Bar portal-to-portal pay suits based on Supreme Court decision upholding such suits, and set a statute of limitations on future suits for back wages. Passed 64-24, March 21, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 43.)
7. Labor-Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley) (HR 3020). Passage over veto. Passed 68-25, June 23, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 279.)
8. Income Tax Reduction (HR 3950). Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required.) Veto sustained 57-36, July 18, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 507.)
9. Rent Control Extension (HR 3203). Hawkes (R N.J.) amendment to allow 15 per cent increase when landlord and tenant agree to a lease extending at least until December 31, 1948. Agreed to 48-26, May 29, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 231.)
10. Anti-Inflation (S J Res 167). Barkley (D Ky.) amendment to authorize President to issue regulations and orders subject to Congressional disapproval. Rejected 35-48, December 18, 1947. (Vol. III, p. 711.)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	48	35	38	67	30	64	68	57	48	35
	NAYS	38	47	46	23	56	24	25	36	26	48
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	12	31	33	32	10	18	20	10	8	33
	NAYS	26	7	7	7	29	22	22	33	24	3
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	36	4	5	35	20	46	48	47	40	2
	NAYS	12	40	39	16	27	2	3	3	2	45

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Hill (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Sparkman (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
ARIZONA										
Hayden (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	?	X	X	X	✓
McFarland (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
McClellan (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
CALIFORNIA										
Downey (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	?	✓
Knowland (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
COLORADO										
Johnson (D)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?
Millikin (R)	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
CONNECTICUT										
Baldwin (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
McMahon (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
DELAWARE										
Williams (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
FLORIDA										
Holland (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Pepper (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
GEORGIA										
George (D)	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?
Russell (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
IDAHO										
Taylor (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
ILLINOIS										
Lucas (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	-	✓
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X
Jenner (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
IOWA										
Hickenlooper (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
KANSAS										
Reed (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
KENTUCKY										
Chapman (D) *	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	?	✓	-
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAINE										
Brewster (R)	✓	X	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	X
Smith (R) *	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-
MARYLAND										
O'Conor (D)	X	?	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tydings (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
MASSACHUSETTS										
Lodge (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Saltonstall (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
MICHIGAN										
Ferguson (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Vandenberg (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
MINNESOTA										
Thye (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
MISSISSIPPI										
Eastland (D)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
MISSOURI										
Donnell (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Kem (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
MONTANA										
Ecton (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Murray (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
NEBRASKA										
Butler (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
Wherry (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
NEVADA										
Malone (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
McCarran (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	?	X	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	X
Tobey (R)	X	?	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X
NEW JERSEY										
Smith (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
NEW MEXICO										
Chavez (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
NEW YORK										
Ives (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
NORTH CAROLINA										
Hoey (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
Young (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OHIO										
Bricker (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Taft (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
OKLAHOMA										
Thomas (D)	?	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	?	✓
OREGON										
Cordon (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Morse (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
PENNSYLVANIA										
Martin (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Myers (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
RHODE ISLAND										
Green (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
Maybank (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Gurney (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Mundt (R) *	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	X
TENNESSEE										
Kefauver (D) *	-	-	-	✓	-	-	X	✓	?	-
McKellar (D)	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
TEXAS										
Connally (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
Johnson (D) *	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	X	X	-
UTAH										
Thomas (D)	?	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Watkins (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X
Flanders (R)	X	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	X	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Robertson (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
WASHINGTON										
Cain (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Magnuson (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓
WISCONSIN										
McCarthy (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Wiley (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
WYOMING										
O'Mahoney (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓

Congressional Quarterly keeps a complete file of record votes in parliamentary yeas and nays. This information is available to clients on request. The totals shown are official recorded votes. Symbols indicate stands. (See vote key above.)

*Votes cast on similar measure while Member of House.

Senate Key Votes -- 1946

1. Interior Department Appropriation for fiscal 1947 (HR 6335). Committee amendment to strike $7.5 million from Southwestern Power Administration funds. Rejected 30-36, June 20, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 224.)
2. School Lunch Authorization (HR 3370). Taft (R Ohio) amendment to reduce authorization from $100 million to $57.5 million. Rejected 21-50, February 26, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 37.)
3. British Loan (S J Res 138). Authorize $3.75 billion loan to Great Britain. Passed 46-34, May 10, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 271.)
4. Fair Labor Standards (Minimum Wage) (S 1349). Russell (D Ga.) amendment to provide that the cost of farm labor be included in calculating parity prices. Agreed to 46-38, April 4, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 283.)
5. Federal Mediation Act (HR 4908). Establish a Federal Mediation Board to assume strike-settlement functions of Labor Department; set 60-day strike injunction period; apply antitrust laws to union activities; make unions suable for contract violations. Passed 49-29, May 25, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 290.)
6. Emergency Strike Settlement (HR 6578). Impose restrictions on strikes on essential industries seized by government. Passed 61-20, May 31, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 298.)
7. Equal Rights (S J Res 61). Proposal of amendment to Constitution, to grant equal rights to women. (two-thirds majority required.) Rejected 38-35, July 19, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 540.)
8. Anti-Poll Tax (HR 7). Ban poll-tax as a prerequisite for voting in federal elections. Motion to close debate (two-thirds majority required.) Rejected 39-33, July 31, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 542).
9. Price Control Extension (H J Res 371). Passage of bill. Passed 62-15, July 12, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 571.)
10. Tidelands (H J Res 225). Renounce any claims of federal government upon lands lying beneath tidewaters. Passed 44-34, July 22, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 579.)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	30	21	46	46	49	61	38	39	62	44
	NAYS	36	50	34	38	29	20	35	33	15	34
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	8	4	29	22	17	33	15	23	41	19
	NAYS	33	38	15	25	24	13	24	26	4	25
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	22	17	17	24	32	28	23	15	20	25
	NAYS	2	11	18	12	4	6	10	7	11	8

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Hill (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X
Sparkman (D) *	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	?
ARIZONA										
Hayden (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X
McFarland (D)	?	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	?	?
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
McClellan (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
CALIFORNIA										
Downey (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Knowland (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
COLORADO										
Johnson (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Millikin (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
CONNECTICUT										
McMahon (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓	✓	X
DELAWARE										
FLORIDA										
Pepper (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
GEORGIA										
George (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Russell (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
IDAHO										
Taylor (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X
ILLINOIS										
Lucas (D)	X	?	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	?	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓
IOWA										
Hickenlooper (R)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?
KANSAS										
Reed (R)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
KENTUCKY										
Chapman (D) *	-	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	✓	X
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	?	X	?	?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAINE										
Brewster (R)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X
Smith (R) *	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	?
MARYLAND										
Tydings (D)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS										
Saltonstall (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
MICHIGAN										
Ferguson (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Vandenberg (R)	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
MINNESOTA										
MISSISSIPPI										
Eastland (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓
MISSOURI										
Donnell (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
MONTANA										
Murray (D)	X	X	?	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
NEBRASKA										
Butler (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
Wherry (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
NEVADA										
McCarran (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	X	X	?
Tobey (R)	?	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
NEW JERSEY										
Smith (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NEW MEXICO										
Chavez (D)	X	X	✓	X	?	?	✓	✓	✓	X
NEW YORK										
NORTH CAROLINA										
Hoey (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	?	?	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	X
Young (R)	?	X	X	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OHIO										
Taft (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓
OKLAHOMA										
Thomas (D)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
OREGON										
Cordon (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
Morse (R)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
PENNSYLVANIA										
Myers (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
RHODE ISLAND										
Green (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?
Maybank (D)	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Gurney (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
Mundt (R) *	-	?	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓
TENNESSEE										
Kefauver (D) *	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	?	?
McKellar (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
TEXAS										
Connally (D)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?	✓
Johnson (D) *	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	?
UTAH										
Thomas (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	?	?	✓	✓	X
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓
Robertson (D) *	-	?	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	?
WASHINGTON										
Magnuson (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	?	✓	✓	X
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
Neely (D) *	-	✓	-	-	-	X	-	-	✓	✓
WISCONSIN										
Wiley (R)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
WYOMING										
O'Mahoney (D)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?

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*Votes cast on similar measure while Member of House.

House Key Votes, 1946

1. Labor, Federal Security Appropriation for fiscal 1947 (HR 6739). Elliott (D Calif.) amendment to exclude agricultural processing workers from NLRB jurisdiction. Agreed to 202-134, June 11, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 234.)
2. School Lunch Authorization (HR 3370). Give permanent statutory basis to federal aid for school lunch programs, and authorize $50 million appropriation for fiscal 1947. Passed 276-101, February 21, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 37.)
3. Cancer Research Authorization (HR 4502). Authorize appropriation of $100 million to be made available to President for promotion of cancer research. Bloom (D N.Y.) motion to suspend rules and pass bill (two-thirds majority required). Rejected 126-139, July 27, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 464.)
4. British Loan (S J Res 138). Authorize $3.75 billion loan to Great Britain. Passed 219-155, July 13, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 473.)
5. Federal Mediation Act (HR 4908). Establish a Federal Mediation Board to assume strike-settlement functions of Labor Department; set 60-day strike injunction period; apply antitrust laws to union activities; make unions suable for contract violations. Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required). Veto sustained 255-135, June 11, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 290.)
6. Emergency Strike Settlement (HR 6578). Prohibit strikes in essential industries seized by government, and draft workers to return to work. Passed 306-13, May 25, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 298.)
7. Selective Service Extension (HR 6084). Extend drafting of men between 19 and 45, with exception of fathers with dependent children, until March 31, 1947. Conference report. Agreed to 259-110, June 25, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 330.)
8. Atomic Energy Act (S 1717). Short (R Mo.) motion to recommit. Rejected 146-195, July 20, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 505.)
9. Price Control Extension (HR 6042). Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required). Veto sustained 142-173, June 29, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 393.)
10. Tidelands (H J Res 225). Renounce any claims of federal government upon lands lying beneath tidewaters. Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required). Veto sustained 139-95, August 2, 1946. (Vol. II, p. 579.)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	202	276	126	219	255	306	259	146	173	139
	NAYS	134	101	139	155	135	13	110	195	142	95
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	85	164	97	157	96	157	151	18	68	36
	NAYS	98	45	35	32	118	8	39	150	90	86
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	117	110	28	61	159	148	108	128	105	103
	NAYS	34	56	104	122	15	4	69	43	50	7

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED

DECLARED STANDS

✓ -- Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X -- Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? -- Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
9										
1 Boykin (D)	✓	X	?	X	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
6										
7										
2 Grant (D)	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	?	X	?	X
4 Hobbs (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X	X	X
8										
5 Rains (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	?
ARIZONA										
AL Murdock (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
AL										
ARKANSAS										
1 Gathings (D)	✓	?	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?
7 Harris (D)	?	X	X	?	?	?	?	X	?	?
5 Hays (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
2 Mills (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
6 Norrell (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X	?	X
4										
3 Trimble (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
CALIFORNIA										
7										
8 Anderson (R)	✓	✓	?	?	✓	?	?	?	?	?
11										
2 Engle (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	✓	✓
4 Havenner (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	X	X	✓
3 Johnson (R)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
23										
6 Miller (D)	X	✓	?	?	X	?	?	?	?	?
22 Phillips (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1										
21 Sheppard (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	X	✓	✓
5										
10										
9										
Los Angeles County										
14 Douglas (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	X	X
18 Doyle (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓
20 Hinshaw (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	?
19 Holifield (D)	X	✓	?	?	X	✓	?	?	?	?
16										
17 King (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	X	✓
15 McDonough (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
12										
13										
COLORADO										
4										
1										
2 Hill (R)	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?
3										
CONNECTICUT										
4										
3										
5										
1										
AL										
2 Woodhouse (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
DELAWARE										
AL										
FLORIDA										
2										
5										
1 Peterson (D)	?	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	X	✓
6 Rogers (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
3 Sikes (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
4										

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GEORGIA										
10 Brown (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
4 Camp (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
2 Cox (D)	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?
5										
7										
3 Pace (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
1										
6 Vinson (D)	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	?
8										
9 Wood (D)	✓	X	?	X	✓	?	X	?	X	?
IDAHO										
2										
1 White (D)	?	✓	✓	X	?	?	X	✓	X	X
ILLINOIS										
16 Allen (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?
17 Arends (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26 Bishop (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓
19 Chiperfield (R)	?	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
23										
15 Mason (R)	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
22 McMillen (R)	?	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
25 Price (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
14 Reed (R)	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20 Simpson (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18										
24 Vursell (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
Chicago—Cook County										
4										
11										
13 Church (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
1 Dawson (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	?	?
8 Gordon (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X
5 Gorski (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
10										
12										
3										
6 O'Brien (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X
2										
9										
INDIANA										
3										
8										
2 Halleck (R)	✓	X	?	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?
6										
10										
11										
4										
1 Madden (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X
7										
5										
9 Wilson (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Dolliver (R)	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	?
3										
8 Hoeven (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
7 Jensen (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
4 LeCompte (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	?	X	?	✓
1 Martin (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓
2 Talle (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
KANSAS										
1 Cole (R)	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
5 Hope (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
3										

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4 Rees (R)	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Scrivner (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6										
KENTUCKY										
8 Bates (D)	?	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X	?
4 Chelf (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
1 Gregory (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
9										
3										
7										
5 Spence (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	?
6										
2										
LOUISIANA										
8 Allen (D)	✓	X	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?
2										
4 Brooks (D)	✓	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	?
1 Hebert (D)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
7 Larcade (D)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X	?
6 Morrison (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	X	✓	✓
5										
3 Willis (D)										
MAINE										
3 Fellows (R)	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?
1 Hale (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
2										
MARYLAND										
6 Beall (R)	✓	?	?	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
2										
4 Fallon (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
3										
1										
5 Sasscer (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
MASSACHUSETTS										
6										
4										
2										
8 Goodwin (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10 Herter (R)	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
1 Heselton (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
11										
7 Lane (D)	X	?	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X
14 Martin (R)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12 McCormack (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	?
9										
3 Philbin (D)	X	✓	?	X	X	?	X	✓	✓	?
5 Rogers (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13 Wigglesworth (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MICHIGAN										
12										
6 Blackney (R)	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 Crawford (R)	?	X	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?	?
9 Engel (R)	X	✓	?	X	X	✓	?	?	?	✓
5										
4 Hoffman (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	?	X	✓	?	✓
2 Michener (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
11										
3 Shafer (R)	✓	X	?	X	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓
7 Wolcott (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10 Woodruff (R)	?	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Detroit—Wayne County										
15 Dingell (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
17 Dondero (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16 Lesinski (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	X	X
13 O'Brien (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X
14 Rabaut (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X
1 Sadowski (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	X	X	X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINNESOTA										
7 Andersen (R)	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	?
1 Andresen (R)	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	√
8										
9 Hagen (R)	√	√	√	X	?	√	?	√	X	?
5 Judd (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	X
6										
4										
2 O'Hara (R)	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	√
3										
MISSISSIPPI										
4 Abernethy (D)	√	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	√
6 Colmer (D)	?	?	X	?	√	√	?	X	?	√
1 Rankin (D)	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	?	√
2 Whitten (D)	√	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	√
3 Whittington (D)	√	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√	√
7										
5 Winstead (D)	?	X	X	X	?	?	?	√	√	√
MISSOURI										
5										
9 Cannon (D)	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	X
8 Carnahan (D)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	X
6										
4										
10										
12										
13										
1										
2										
7 Short (R)	√	?	X	X	√	?	X	√	X	?
11 Sullivan (D)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	X
3										
MONTANA										
2 D'Ewart (R)	√	√	√	X	√	?	√	√	√	√
1 Mansfield (D)	X	√	?	X	X	√	X	?	?	?
NEBRASKA										
1 Curtis (R)	?	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	√
4 Miller (R)	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	?
2										
3 Stefan (R)	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	√
NEVADA										
AL										
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
2										
1 Merrow (R)	√	?	?	X	√	√	√	√	?	?
NEW JERSEY										
11										
3 Auchincloss (R)	?	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
8 Canfield (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	√
6 Case (R)	X	?	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
5 Eaton (R)	?	X	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2 Hand (R)	X	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	√
14 Hart (D)	?	√	?	√	X	?	?	?	√	X
4										
12 Kean (R)	X	X	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
13 Norton (D)	?	?	?	?	X	√	?	?	?	?
10										
7 Thomas (R)	√	X	?	√	√	?	√	√	√	?
9 Towe (R)	√	X	?	√	√	?	√	X	√	?
1 Wolverton (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√
NEW MEXICO										
AL Fernandez (D)	√	√	√	√	√	?	X	X	X	X
AL										
NEW YORK										
32 Byrne (D)	X	√	√	√	X	?	√	X	?	X
39 Cole (R)	?	X	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	?
35										
28 Gamble (R)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
44										
27 Gwinn (R)	?	X	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	√	√	?	√	X	√	√	?	?	?
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
31 Kearney (R)	√	√	√	√	√	?	√	X	√	√
40										
34 Kilburn (R)	√	X	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	?
30 LeFevre (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
1										
42										
45 Reed (R)	√	?	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	√
36										
29										
38 Taber (R)	√	X	X	√	√	?	√	√	√	?
43										
33 Taylor (R)	√	?	?	√	√	√	√	√	?	√
41 Wadsworth (R)	√	X	√	√	√	?	√	√	√	?
New York City										
20										
25 Buckley (D)	X	?	?	X	X	?	√	X	?	?
15 Celler (D)	X	?	?	X	X	X	√	X	?	?
4										
17										
6 Delaney (D)	X	√	?	X	X	?	√	X	X	X
24										
11 Heffernan (D)	X	√	?	X	X	?	√	X	?	X
21										
9 Keogh (D)	X	√	?	√	X	√	√	?	?	X
19 Klein (D)	X	-	√	√	X	?	√	X	X	X
5 Latham (R)	√	X	?	X	√	√	√	√	√	√
23 Lynch (D)	X	√	?	√	X	√	√	X	√	X
18 Marcantonio ALP	X	√	?	√	X	X	X	X	X	X
26										
14										
16										
13 O'Toole (D)	X	√	?	X	X	√	√	?	X	X
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	X	√	?	X	X	?	√	?	X	X
22 Powell (D)	X	√	?	X	X	X	X	?	?	?
5										
12 Rooney (D)	X	√	?	X	X	√	?	X	X	X
10										
7										
NORTH CAROLINA										
3 Barden (D)	√	√	X	X	√	?	X	√	X	?
1 Bonner (D)	√	√	X	√	√	?	√	X	?	X
11 Bulwinkle (D)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
7										
5										
4 Cooley (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	?	√	√	?
8										
9 Doughton (D)	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	X	√	X
6 Durham (D)	?	√	X	√	?	?	√	X	√	X
10										
2 Kerr (D)	√	?	?	√	√	?	?	?	?	X
12										
NORTH DAKOTA										
AL										
AL Lemke (R)	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	√	√	√
OHIO										
22 Bolton (R)	√	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3										
11 Brehm (R)	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	√
7 Brown (R)	?	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	√
9										
5 Clevenger (R)	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	√
21 Crosser (D)	X	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X
1 Elston (R)	√	X	?	X	√	√	√	√	√	√
20 Feighan (D)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	X
18										
14 Huber (D)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	X
10 Jenkins (R)	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	√
19 Kirwan (D)	X	√	√	√	X	?	√	?	X	?
4										
17 McGregor (R)	√	?	X	X	√	√	X	X	X	√
16										
6										
15										
8 Smith (R)	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	√
12 Vorys (R)	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	√	?
2										
13 Weichel (R)	√	√	X	X	√	?	X	√	X	√
AL										
OKLAHOMA										
3										
1										
5 Monroney (D)	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
6										
4										
2 Stigler (D)	?	√	√	√	√	√	?	X	?	?
7 Wickersham (D)	√	√	?	?	√	√	?	?	?	?
8										
OREGON										
3 Angell (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	X	√
4 Ellsworth (R)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
1 Norblad (R)	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2 Stockman (R)	?	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	?	√
PENNSYLVANIA										
33 Buchanan (D)	-	-	√	√	-	-	√	X	?	X
23										
26										
30 Corbett (R)	X	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	√
9										
29										
32 Eberharter (D)	X	√	√	?	X	√	√	X	?	X
12 Fenton (R)	√	√	X	X	?	√	√	√	√	√
11 Flood (D)	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	X	X
31 Fulton (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
19 Gavin (R)	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	√
14 Gillette (R)	?	√	X	X	√	√	X	X	X	√
25 Graham (R)	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	√
7										
28										
27 Kelley (D)	X	√	√	√	X	?	X	X	X	?
18 Kunkel (R)	X	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X
8										
21										
16 McConnell (R)	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
24 Morgan (D)	X	√	?	√	X	?	X	X	?	?
10										
13										
15 Rich (R)	?	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	X
17 Simpson (R)	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	√
22										
20 Walter (D)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	X
Philadelphia										
1 Barrett (D)	X	√	?	√	X	√	X	X	?	X
4										
2 Granahan (D)	X	√	?	√	X	√	X	X	X	X
5 Green (D)	X	√	√	√	X	X	√	X	X	X
3										
6										
RHODE ISLAND										
2 Fogarty (D)	?	√	?	√	X	√	√	X	√	?
1 Forand (D)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	X
SOUTH CAROLINA										
4 Bryson (D)	√	√	?	√	√	√	√	X	√	?
3 Hare (D)	√	√	?	√	√	√	√	?	√	?
6 McMillan (D)	√	√	?	?	√	√	√	?	√	?
5 Richards (D)	?	√	?	√	?	√	√	X	√	?
1 Rivers (D)	√	√	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2										
SOUTH DAKOTA										
2 Case (R)	√	√	?	√	√	√	√	√	X	X
1										
TENNESSEE										
9 Cooper (D)	√	√	?	√	√	√	√	?	√	?
10 Davis (D)	?	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	?
5										
3										
4 Gore (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X
2 Jennings (R)	√	√	?	X	√	√	√	√	√	√
8 Murray (D)	√	√	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
1										
6 Priest (D)	X	√	?	√	√	√	√	?	√	X
7										
TEXAS										
3 Beckworth (D)	√	√	?	√	√	√	√	?	X	?
15										
17										
2 Combs (D)	?	√	?	√	X	√	√	X	X	?
21 Fisher (D)	√	?	X	X	√	√	√	X	?	√
13 Gossett (D)	√	X	?	?	√	√	√	?	√	√
20 Kilday (D)	√	√	?	?	√	√	√	?	√	√
12										
14 Lyle (D)	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	?
19 Mahon (D)	√	√	?	?	√	√	√	?	?	?
1 Patman (D)	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√
7 Pickett (D)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
11 Poage (D)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16										
6										
8 Thomas (D)	X	√	√	?	X	√	X	X	X	√
9										
10										
5										
18 Worley (D)	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	?	√
UTAH										
2										
1 Granger (D)	?	√	√	√	?	√	?	X	?	?
VERMONT										
AL Plumley (R)	?	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	?
VIRGINIA										
4										
1 Bland (D)	?	X	?	√	√	√	√	X	X	?
8										
9										
3 Gary (D)	√	√	?	√	√	√	√	X	√	?
2										
7										
8 Smith (D)	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	?	X
WASHINGTON										
4 Holmes (R)	?	√	X	√	√	√	√	?	√	√
5 Horan (R)	√	√	X	X	?	√	√	√	√	√
2 Jackson (D)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	?
3										
1 Mitchell (D)	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
6										
WEST VIRGINIA										
3 Bailey (D)	X	√	?	X	X	?	√	X	X	√
4										
6 Hedrick (D)	X	√	√	√	X	?	X	X	X	X
5 Kee (D)	X	√	√	√	X	X	?	X	X	?
1										
2										
WISCONSIN										
5 Biemiller (D)	X	√	√	√	X	?	√	X	X	X
8 Byrnes (R)	√	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	X	√
2										
9 Hull (R)	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	X
6 Keefe (R)	X	√	?	X	√	√	√	X	√	?
7 Murray (R)	X	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	X	√
10 O'Konski (R)	?	√	?	X	?	√	√	?	X	?
1 Smith (R)	√	X	X	X	√	?	X	X	X	√
3										
4										
WYOMING										
AL Barrett (R)	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	√	√

*Voted as Senator on similar measure.

Congressional Quarterly keeps a complete file of record votes in parliamentary yeas and nays. This information is available to clients on request. The totals shown are official recorded votes. Symbols indicate stands. (See vote key above.)

House Key Votes, 1945

1. Trade Agreements Extension (HR 3240). Extend trade agreements program 3 years from June 12, 1945, and empower President to modify tariffs by as much as 50 per cent of 1945 rates. Passed 239-153 May 26, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 310.)
2. Bretton Woods Agreement (HR 3314). Approve U.S. participation in International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund. Passed 345-18, June 7, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 318.)
3. Full Employment (S 380). Establish federal responsibility in maintaining full employment; authorize creation of three-man Council of Economic Advisers; establish Joint Congressional Committee on Economic Report. Passed 255-126, December 14, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 668.)
4. Labor Racketeering Restrictions (HR 32). Amend Anti-Racketeering Act of 1934 and end exemption of labor unions from prosecution for extortion and robbery under act. H Res 406, providing for consideration. Adopted 259-108, December 11, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 663).
5. War Manpower Control (HR 1752). Enforce restriction of selective service registrants to essential jobs by same penalty as imposed for avoidance of induction by draftees. Passed 246-167, February 1, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 49.)
6. Un-American Activities Committee. Rankin (D Miss.) amendment to House rules to establish a permanent Committee on Un-American Activities. Agreed to 208-186, January 3, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 79.)
7. Anti-Poll Tax (HR 7). Make unlawful requirement for payment of poll tax as qualification for voting in federal elections. Passed 251-105, June 12, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 351.)
8. Insurance Anti-Trust Exemption (S 340). Provide three-year moratorium on application of anti-trust laws to insurance companies, and affirm states' right to regulate and tax the insurance business. Passed 315-58, February 14, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 105.)
9. Tax Adjustment (HR 3633). Raise excess profits tax exemption and make corporation tax refunds immediately available. Passed 246-91, July 6, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 529.)
10. Railroad Rates Anti-Trust Exemption (HR 2536). Exempt railroad rate-fixing agreements from anti-trust laws. Passed 277-45, December 10, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 747.)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	239	345	255	259	246	208	251	315	246	277
	NAYS	153	18	126	108	167	186	105	58	91	45
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	205	205	195	113	180	70	118	150	108	131
	NAYS	12	0	21	93	50	150	86	56	85	42
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	33	138	58	146	65	138	131	165	138	146
	NAYS	140	18	105	13	116	34	19	0	4	1

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED

DECLARED STANDS

✓ -- Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X -- Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? -- Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
9 Battle (D)										
1 Boykin (D)	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	?	✓
6										
7										
2 Grant (D)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
4 Hobbs (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	X
8										
5 Rains (D)	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓
ARIZONA										
AL Murdock (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	?	✓	X	✓
AL										
ARKANSAS										
1 Gathings (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
7 Harris (D)	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓
5 Hays (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?	✓	✓
2 Mills (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
6 Norrell (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	?
4										
3 Trimble (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	X
CALIFORNIA										
7										
8 Anderson (R)	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
11										
2 Engle (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Havenner (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
3 Johnson (R)	X	?	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	✓	?
23										
6 Miller (D)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
22 Phillips (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1										
21 Sheppard (D)	✓	?	✓	X	✓	X	?	X	?	✓
5										
10										
9										
Los Angeles County										
14 Douglas (D)	✓	✓	?	X	✓	X	✓	X	?	
18 Doyle (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
20 Hinshaw (R)	X	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
19 Holifield (D)	✓	?	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
16										
17 King (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X
15 McDonough (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
12										
13										
COLORADO										
4										
1										
2 Hill (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
3										
CONNECTICUT										
4										
3										
5										
1										
AL										
2 Woodhouse (D)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓
DELAWARE										
AL										
FLORIDA										
2										
5										
1 Peterson (D)	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
6 Rogers (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
3 Sikes (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	X	?	?	✓
4										

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GEORGIA										
10 Brown (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
4 Camp (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
2 Cox (D)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
5										
7										
3 Pace (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
1										
6 Vinson (D)	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?
8										
9 Wood (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
IDAHO										
1 White (D)	✓	?	X	?	?	✓	?	✓	✓	?
ILLINOIS										
16 Allen (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17 Arends (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26 Bishop (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19 Chiperfield (R)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	?
23										
15 Mason (R)	X	X	X	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?
22 McMillen (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25 Price (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
14 Reed (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓
20 Simpson (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
18										
24 Vursell (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chicago—Cook County										
4										
11										
13 Church (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Dawson (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	?	X	✓	X	?	?
8 Gordon (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
5 Gorski (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	X	✓
10										
12										
3										
6 O'Brien (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
2										
7 Sabath (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X
9										
INDIANA										
3										
2 Halleck (R)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓
6										
10										
11										
4										
1 Madden (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	?	X	✓
7										
5										
9 Wilson (R)	?	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Dolliver (R)	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3										
8 Hoeven (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
7 Jensen (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
4 LeCompte (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Martin (R)	X	?	X	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓
2 Talle (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
KANSAS										
1 Cole (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?	✓
5 Hope (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3										

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4 Rees (R)	X	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓
2 Scrivner (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6										
KENTUCKY										
8 Bates (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
4 Chelf (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Gregory (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓
9										
3										
7										
5 Spence (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
8										
2										
LOUISIANA										
8 Allen (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
2										
4 Brooks (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	X	✓
1 Hebert (D)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	?
7 Larcade (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	✓	X	X
6 Morrison (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	?	✓
5										
3										
MAINE										
3 Fellows (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
1 Hale (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	?	X	✓	?	✓
2										
MARYLAND										
6 Beall (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2										
4 Fallon (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3										
1										
5 Sasscer (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MASSACHUSETTS										
6										
4										
2										
8 Goodwin (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10 Herter (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓
1 Heselton (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 Lane (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	?
14 Martin (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12 McCormack (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
9										
3 Philbin (D)	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?
5 Rogers (R)	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13 Wigglesworth (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
MICHIGAN										
12										
6 Blackney (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 Crawford (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
9 Engel (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
5										
4 Hoffman (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	?	✓
2 Michener (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11										
3 Shafer (R)	X	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 Wolcott (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10 Woodruff (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Detroit—Wayne County										
15 Dingell (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?
17 Dondero (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16 Lesinski (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
13 O'Brien (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
14 Rabaut (D)	✓	?	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
1 Sadowski (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINNESOTA										
7 Andersen (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√
1 Andresen (R)	X	?	?	√	X	√	?	√	√	√
8										
9 Hagen (R)	X	√	√	√	X	X	?	√	√	√
5 Judd (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
6										
4 McCarthy (D)										
3 O'Hara (R)	X	X	?	√	√	√	X	√	X	X
3										
MISSISSIPPI										
4 Abernethy (D)	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X
6 Colmer (D)	√	√	?	√	√	√	X	?	√	?
1 Rankin (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	X
2 Whitten (D)	√	?	X	√	√	√	X	√	?	X
3 Whittington (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	?	√
7										
5 Winstead (D)	√	√	X	?	√	√	X	√	X	?
MISSOURI										
5										
9 Cannon (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	√
6 Carnahan (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√
8										
4										
10										
13										
13										
1										
2										
7 Short (R)	X	X	X	√	X	√	?	√	√	√
11 Sullivan (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√
3										
MONTANA										
2 D'Ewart (R)	-	-	√	√	-	-	-	-	√	√
1 Mansfield (D)	√	?	√	X	?	X	√	√	X	√
NEBRASKA										
1 Curtis (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
4 Miller (R)	X	X	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
2										
3 Stefan (R)	X	?	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
NEVADA										
AL										
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
2										
1 Merrow (R)	√	?	?	?	√	X	?	√	√	?
NEW JERSEY										
11										
3 Auchincloss (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
8 Canfield (R)	X	?	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	√
6 Case (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	?	√
5 Eaton (R)	?	?	X	?	?	√	?	?	?	?
2 Hand (R)	X	?	√	?	√	X	√	√	√	?
14 Hart (D)	√	?	√	X	√	X	√	X	?	?
4										
12 Kean (R)	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
15 Norton (D)	√	√	?	?	√	X	√	X	X	?
10										
7 Thomas (R)	√	√	?	√	√	√	√	?	?	√
9 Towe (R)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	?	√
1 Wolverton (R)	√	√	√	?	√	X	√	√	√	√
NEW MEXICO										
AL Fernandez (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	?	√
AL										
NEW YORK										
32 Byrne (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	?	√
39 Cole (R)	X	?	X	√	√	√	?	√	?	√
35										
28 Gamble (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
44										
27 Gwinn (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	?
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	?	√
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
31 Kearney (R)	X	√	√	?	?	√	√	√	?	?
40										
34 Kilburn (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	?	√
30 LeFevre (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
1										
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)										
45 Reed (R)	X	X	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
36										
29										
38 Taber (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
43										
33 Taylor (R)	X	√	?	?	√	X	√	√	?	√
41 Wadsworth (R)	?	√	?	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
New York City										
20										
26 Buckley (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	?	√
15 Celler (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	?
4										
17										
6 Delaney (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	?
24										
11 Heffernan (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	?
21										
9 Keogh (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	?	X	?
19										
3 Latham (R)	√	√	√	√	-	?	√	√	√	?
23 Lynch (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	?	?
18 Marcantonio ALP	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	X
26										
14										
16										
13 O'Toole (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	√	√	√	?	√	X	√	X	X	?
22 Powell (D)	?	√	?	X	X	X	√	X	X	?
5										
12 Rooney (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	?
10										
7 Heller (D)										
NORTH CAROLINA										
3 Barden (D)	√	√	√	√	√	?	X	√	√	X
1 Bonner (D)	√	?	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	X
11 Bulwinkle (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	√
7										
4 Cooley (D)	√	?	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	X
8										
9 Doughton (D)	√	√	√	√	√	?	X	√	√	√
6 Durham (D)	√	?	√	?	√	X	X	√	√	√
10										
2 Kerr (D)	√	?	√	√	√	X	X	?	√	√
12										
NORTH DAKOTA										
AL										
AL Lemke (R)	X	X	√	?	X	X	√	√	√	√
OHIO										
22 Bolton (R)	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	?	√	√
3										
11 Brehm (R)	X	√	?	?	X	?	√	√	√	?
7 Brown (R)	X	√	X	?	X	√	√	√	√	?
9										
5 Clevenger (R)	X	X	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√
21 Crosser (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	?
1 Elston (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	?	√	√
20 Feighan (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X
18										
14 Huber (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	X
10 Jenkins (R)	X	√	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√
19 Kirwan (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X
4										
17 McGregor (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	?	√	?
16										
6										
15										
8 Smith (R)	X	X	X	√	X	?	?	√	?	√
12 Vorys (R)	X	√	X	?	X	√	√	√	√	?
2										
13 Weichel (R)	X	?	X	√	X	?	√	√	√	√
AL										
OKLAHOMA										
3										
1										
5 Monroney (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
6										
2 Stigler (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
7 Wickersham (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
8										
OREGON										
3 Angell (R)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4 Ellsworth (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	?	√
1										
2 Stockman (R)	X	?	X	√	√	X	√	√	?	√
PENNSYLVANIA										
33										
23										
26										
30 Corbett (R)	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	?
9										
29										
32 Eberharter (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	?
12 Fenton (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
11 Flood (D)	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	√
31 Fulton (R)	√	√	√	X	?	?	√	√	√	?
19 Gavin (R)	X	√	X	√	X	?	√	√	√	√
14 Gillette (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
25 Graham (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
7										
28										
27 Kelley (D)	√	√	√	X	X	√	X	X	√	
18 Kunkel (R)	X	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
8										
21										
16 McConnell (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
24 Morgan (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	?
10										
13										
15 Rich (R)	X	X	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√
17 Simpson (R)	X	?	X	√	X	?	?	√	?	√
22										
20 Walter (D)	√	?	?	√	√	X	√	√	?	√

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Philadelphia										
1 Barrett (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	X
4										
2 Granahan (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	?
5 Green (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	√
3										
6										
RHODE ISLAND										
2 Fogarty (D)	X	√	√	X	?	?	√	√	√	√
1 Forand (D)	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	X	X
SOUTH CAROLINA										
4 Bryson (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
3 Hare (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	?	√	X
6 McMillan (D)	√	?	√	√	√	√	X	?	√	√
5 Richards (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
1 Rivers (D)	√	?	√	√	√	√	X	?	√	X
2										
SOUTH DAKOTA										
2 Case (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	?	√
1										
TENNESSEE										
9 Cooper (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
10 Davis (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	?	√
5										
3										
4 Gore (D)	√	√	√	√	-	-	√	-	?	√
2 Jennings (R)	X	√	X	√	X	?	√	√	√	√
8 Murray (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
1										
6 Priest (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
7										
TEXAS										
3 Beckworth (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
15										
17										
2 Combs (D)	√	√	?	?	√	X	X	√	√	X
21 Fisher (D)	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
13 Gossett (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
20 Kilday (D)	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
12										
14 Lyle (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	X
19 Mahon (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X
1 Patman (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	?	?
7 Pickett (D)	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	√	√	X
11 Poage (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	X
4										
16										
6										
8 Thomas (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	X
9										
10										
5										
18 Worley (D)	?	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	?	?
UTAH										
2										
1 Granger (D)	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	?	√
VERMONT										
AL Plumley (R)	X	?	X	√	√	X	?	√	?	√
VIRGINIA										
4										
1 Bland (D)	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	X	?
6										
9										
3 Gary (D)	√	√	√	√	-	-	X	√	√	√
2										
7										
8 Smith (D)	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
5										
WASHINGTON										
4 Holmes (R)	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√
5 Horan (R)	X	√	?	?	X	√	√	√	√	?
2 Jackson (D)	√	√	?	X	√	?	√	X	X	?
3										
1 Mitchell (D)	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6										
WEST VIRGINIA										
3 Bailey (D)	√	?	?	X	X	X	?	X	?	√
4										
6 Hedrick (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	√	√	√
5 Kee (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	?	?
1										
2										
WISCONSIN										
5 Biemiller (D)	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	?	X	√
8 Byrnes (R)	X	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
2										
9 Hull (R)	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X
6 Keefe (R)	X	√	?	?	X	√	√	√	√	?
7 Murray (R)	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
10 O'Konski (R)	X	X	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	√
1 Smith (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
3										
4										
WYOMING										
AL Barrett (R)	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√

*Voted as Senator on similar measure.

Congressional Quarterly keeps a complete file of record votes in parliamentary yeas and nays. This information is available to clients on request. The totals shown are official recorded votes. Symbols indicate stands. (See vote key above.)

Senate Key Votes -- 1945

1. **Commodity Credit Corporation (S 298).** Extend Commodity Credit Corporation operations for 2 years and increase lending authorizations to $4.75 billion. Conference report. Agreed to 47-32, April 4, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 3.)
2. **Mexican Water Treaty.** Prescribe dams to be built by U.S. and Mexico on Colorado, Tiajuana and Rio Grande rivers and allocate respective shares in water collected by dams. Ratified 76-10, April 18, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 299.)
3. **Trade Agreements Extension (HR 3240).** Extend trade agreements program three years from June 12, 1945 and empower President to modify tariffs by as much as 50 per cent of 1945 rates. Passed 54-21, June 20, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 310.)
4. **Bretton Woods Agreement (HR 3314).** Approve U.S. participation in International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund. Passed 61-16, July 19, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 465.)
5. **Unemployment Compensation (S 1274).** Grant federal assistance to states for unemployment benefits. Barkley (D Ky.) amendment to restore Administration-sponsored provision allowing maximum benefits (federal plus state) of $25 for 26 weeks. Rejected 29-51. September 19, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 479.)
6. **Full Employment (S 380).** Establish federal responsibility in maintaining full employment; authorize creation of three-man Council of Economic Advisers; establish Joint Congressional Committee on Economic Report. Passed 71-10, September 28, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 486.)
7. **War Manpower Control (HR 1752).** Enforce restrictions of selective service registrants to essential jobs by same penalty as imposed for avoidance of induction by draftees. Conference report. Rejected 29-46, April 3, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 49.)
8. **Executive Agencies Reorganization (HR 4192).** Authorize President to reorganize agencies of the Executive Branch, with exception of seven agencies left exempt, and four agencies for which separate plans were required. Agreed to 49-23, December 13, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 699.)
9. **Insurance Anti-Trust Exemption (S 340).** Provide three-year moratorium on application of anti-trust laws to insurance companies, and affirm states' rights to regulate and tax the insurance business. Conference report. Agreed to 68-8, February 27, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 105.)
10. **Tax Adjustment (HR 3633).** Raise excess profits tax exemption and make corporation tax refunds immediately available. Wherry (R Neb.) amendment to make provisions retroactive to January 1, 1945. Rejected 30-31, July 19, 1945. (Vol. I, p. 529.)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	47	76	54	61	29	71	29	49	68	30
	NAYS	32	10	21	16	51	10	46	23	8	31
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	41	45	38	41	25	43	18	41	35	7
	NAYS	4	4	5	2	19	4	21	1	8	25
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	5	30	15	19	3	27	11	8	32	23
	NAYS	28	6	16	14	32	6	24	21	0	5

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED

DECLARED STANDS

✓ -- Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X -- Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? -- Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Hill (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
Sparkman (D) *	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
ARIZONA										
Hayden (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?
McFarland (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
McClellan (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	?	X
CALIFORNIA										
Downey (D)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?
Knowland (R)	-	-		-	X	✓	-	X	-	-
COLORADO										
Johnson (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
Millikin (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓
CONNECTICUT										
McMahon (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
DELAWARE										
FLORIDA										
Pepper (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	X	?
GEORGIA										
George (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	✓	✓	X
Russell (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
IDAHO										
Taylor (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
ILLINOIS										
Lucas (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓
IOWA										
Hickenlooper (R)	?	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓
KANSAS										
Reed (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
KENTUCKY										
Chapman (D) *	?	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAINE										
Brewster (R)	X	✓	X	?	X	?	✓	?	✓	?
Smith (R) *	?	-	✓	-	-	✓	X	✓	✓	-
MARYLAND										
Tydings (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
MASSACHUSETTS										
Saltonstall (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	✓	X
MICHIGAN										
Ferguson (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Vandenberg (R)	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	?
MINNESOTA										
MISSISSIPPI										
Eastland (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?
MISSOURI										
Donnell (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	X
MONTANA										
Murray (D)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓
NEBRASKA										
Butler (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓
Wherry (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	?	✓	✓
NEVADA										
McCarran (D)	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	X	✓	?
Tobey (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
NEW JERSEY										
Smith (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NEW MEXICO										
Anderson (D) *	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-
Chavez (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?
NEW YORK										
NORTH CAROLINA										
Hoey (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓
Young (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OHIO										
Taft (R)	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓
OKLAHOMA										
Thomas (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
OREGON										
Cordon (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	✓
Morse (R)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	?
PENNSYLVANIA										
Myers (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
RHODE ISLAND										
Green (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?
McGrath (D)										
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Maybank (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Gurney (R)	X	✓	X	X	?	X	✓	X	✓	✓
Mundt (R) *	✓	-	X	-	-	X	X	?	✓	-
TENNESSEE										
Kefauver (D) *	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
McKellar (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X
TEXAS										
Connally (D)	✓	✓	?	?	X	✓	✓	✓	?	?
Johnson (D) *	?	-	?	-	-	✓	✓	✓	?	-
UTAH										
Thomas (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	✓	✓
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
Robertson (D) *	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	?	✓	-
WASHINGTON										
Magnuson (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	X
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
Neely (D) *	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	X	✓	X	-
WISCONSIN										
Wiley (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
WYOMING										
O'Mahoney (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	?	✓	X	✓	✓	X

*Votes cast on similar measure while Member of House.

Congressional Quarterly keeps a complete file of record votes in parliamentary yeas and nays. This information is available to clients on request. The totals shown are official recorded votes. Symbols indicate stands. (See vote key above.)

PARTY UNITY

BIPARTISAN SUPPORT

ON the RECORD

Party Unity, 81st Congress

"Party unity," as exclusively compiled by Congressional Quarterly, is a measure of a Congressman's support of his own party against the other party. It presents the number and percentage of times a lawmaker votes, pairs or otherwise declares himself with the majority of his own party when it meets head-on with the majority of the other party.

The computation of party unity is made on the basis of only those formal roll-calls on which a majority of Democrats vote one way and a majority of Republicans the other. It excludes roll-calls on which a majority of both parties votes the same way.

PARTY STANDINGS

When it came to party-line clashes in the 81st Congress, Democrats in the Senate stood closer together politically than their GOP colleagues, but Republicans in the House of Representatives displayed more party unity regularly than the Democrats did.

This situation — with the Democrats leading in the upper chamber but the GOP having an edge in the House— prevailed in both sessions of the 81st Congress: the 1949 one and the protracted second session which lasted through 1950 into 1951. (For 1949 party unity statistics exclusively, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pages 55 and 61.)

According to CQ's exclusive party unity figures — compiled only on the basis of roll-call votes in the 81st Congress on which a majority of Democrats voted one way and a majority of Republicans balloted exactly opposite to them — this was the overall picture, including both sessions:

Senate Average

Between Jan. 3, 1949, when the 81st Congress' first session convened and Jan. 2, 1951, when the second session formally ended, the Senate took 292 roll-call votes which were distinctly party-line ones. Over the course of these votes, the Democratic Senators achieved a "party unity" average of 81.1 per cent. That is, the average Democrat supported his party's majority 81.1 per cent of the time during its partisan clashes with the GOP.

The average Republican "party unity" achievement over these same 292 partisan roll-call votes was 76.3 per cent.

House Average

In the House of Representatives, 138 strictly party-line ballots were taken over the comparable period. Over their course, the Democrats racked up a party unity percentage of 79.84. Topping this, the Republican average was 82.04 per cent.

Previous Comparison

Breaking the cumulative 81st Congress party percentages down by sessions, this is how the Democrats and Republicans fared at the first one (1949) and at the second (1950-1.):

Senate Democrats in 1949 averaged 81.0 per cent over the course of 144 party-line record votes cast at the first session. At that time, the Democrats nosed out the GOP's average of 77.8 per cent in the Senate at the first session. At the second session, when 148 roll-calls were partisan, Senate Democrats averaged 81.6 per cent, again beating the GOP average of 75.0 per cent.

House Democrats in 1949 averaged 79.8 per cent over the course of 65 party-line tallies, trailing the GOP average of 83.4 per cent. In 1950, at the second session, the Democratic average of 79.76 over the course of 73 partisan votes again trailed the GOP average of 80.57 per cent.

INDIVIDUALS

Highest ranking members of the Senate during the full span of the 81st Congress were Sens. Claude Pepper (D Fla.) and Edward Martin (R Pa.), who led all other members of their respective parties with "party unity" percentages of 97 and 95 respectively.

Trailing all members of their respective parties were Sens. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.) and Wayne Morse (R Ore.), each of whom had a percentage of 35.

In the House of Representatives, Rep. John A. Carroll (Colo.) led all Democrats with a percentage of 100. Leading all Republicans were Reps. Errett P. Scrivner (Kan.), Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.), and Cliff Clevenger (Ohio), each with an average of 98.

Reps. Jacob K. Javits (R N. Y.) and John E. Rankin (D Miss.) trailed all members of their parties with averages of 27 and 36 respectively.

PARTY UNITY FIGURES FOR ALL SENATORS ARE LISTED ON PAGE 47; FIGURES FOR REPRESENTATIVES ARE SET FORTH ON PAGES 48 AND 49. The charts are set up to indicate data in eight columns, as follows:

1. Times lawmaker voted with his party majority on party-line tests, 1949.

2. Times he voted against his majority, 1949.

3. Per cent of the time he supported majority, first session.

4. Times he voted with majority on party-line tests, 1950.

5. Times he voted against his majority, 1950.

6. Per cent of the time he supported majority, second session.

7. Per cent of the time he supported majority throughout 81st Congress (first and second sessions.)

8. Per cent of the time he supported majority during the previous 80th Congress (1947-48.)

(For "highs" and "lows" among Democrats and Republicans in both Senate and House in 1949 exclusively, and during the 80th Congress as well, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pages 55 and 61.)

Regional Factors

Virtually every Congressman's party unity percentage fluctuates from year to year—even as the cohesion of his party itself varies. The reason for the rise and fall of party unity percentages involves certain factors which shape a Congressman's attitude, but which are not always reflected by his specific votes. In one word, the factors which help shape a Congressman's approach to any issue can be described as "regional".

For example, CQ's voting surveys indicate that on some questions of public power, Western Congressmen tend to ballot as Westerners, instead of voting primarily as Democrats or Republicans. On numerous foreign policy and maritime matters, Congress also tends to split along coastal-vs.-inland lines, instead of dividing into Democrat or GOP blocs.

In the agricultural field, moreover,

lawmakers often line up as representatives of rural or urban constituencies, instead of grouping along party lines. In addition, regional allegiance often supplants party regularity on such controversial measures as the FEPC or DP or reclamation projects.

All of these factors enter into the subject of a Congressman's standing in connection with party loyalty—and that is why a party's average varies from year to year even though the members of the party sitting in Congress may remain roughly the same.

PARTY DEFECTIONS

Party defection — the obverse of party unity — was an important factor in the 81st Congress. It took on added significance in the second session, when many of the measures before the lawmakers were weighed against a backdrop of warfare. (Since the character of the second session was radically different from the complexion of the 1949 one, the following survey has been restricted to party defections in 1950. For data on defections in 1949 — which can be amalgamated into a picture of the 81st Congress as a whole — see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pages 56 and 62.)

Votes cast by lawmakers who bolted their party ranks were decisive on some two - thirds of the Senate and one - half of the House party-line ballots taken in 1950. Most Democratic bolters were Southerners. GOP Senators crossed party lines often on foreign policy. The Democrats rarely did.

Senate Bolting

Of 148 Senate party - unity roll-calls during the second session, 94 were decided by bolters. The Republicans lost 61 of them because of defections from the GOP ranks. The Democrats lost 33 for the same reason.

In other words, each party would have won that number of balloting tests if some members had not crossed party lines and voted with the opposing party's majority in sufficient number to defeat the wishes of their own bloc's majority.

House Bolting

Out of 73 strictly partisan tallies in the House of Representatives during the second session, 34 were decided by members who defected from their party ranks. The Democrats lost 21 of these ballots. The Republicans lost 13.

Comparison With 1949

Comparable figures for the first session of the 81st Congress in 1949 show that out of 144 party-line tallies in the Senate, the Democrats lost 36 and the GOP lost 60 because of defections. In the House, there were 65 strictly partisan ballots. The Democrats lost 21 because of desertions, and the Republicans lost 10.

(For a description of the nature of 1949 issues settled by votes decided by bolters, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 55.)

ISSUES INVOLVED

Bolters who crossed party lines during the second session settled a number of significant issues. Moreover, specific types of legislation caused defections among the same groups of lawmakers. In the Senate, for example, the Democrats lost eight partisan roll-call contests on appropriations matters because of defections. On seven of these, there were three Senators who did not fail to oppose the Democratic majority. They were Sens. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Paul Douglas (Ill.) and Spessard Holland (Fla.).

On the other hand, the GOP lost 12 partisan roll-calls on appropriations because of Republican defections, which involved a recurring group of three Senators who bucked their party's majority. Nine out of 12 times Sens. Edward Thye (Minn.), H. Alexander Smith (N. J.), Wayne Morse (Ore.) and Gurney (S. D.) voted with the Democrats.

Senate

Because they had greater party unity—and consequently less of a problem from defections—Democrats in the Senate during the second session were able to win major party-line roll-call votes from the Republicans. The following are typical Democratic wins, snatched from the GOP only because a decisive number of Republicans voted with the Democrats:

Approval of $4 million for the Office of Housing Expediter's rent control program, which the GOP majority opposed. Rejection of a Republican-backed motion to recommit the bill exempting natural gas producers from federal regulation. Rejection of a Republican-backed move to cut $500 million from Marshall Plan authorizations. Rejection of a GOP-endorsed move to earmark $50 million of Marshall Plan funds for Spain. Approval of the Administration's "Point Four" program, which Republicans had tried to kill in favor of a substitute plan. Confirmation of Sumner Pike to be Atomic Energy Commission head, over the opposition of the Republican majority. Approval of bill continuing rent controls, which bill the GOP majority opposed.

Among the partisan contests the Republicans won from the Democrats because a decisive number of the latter bolted their party and voted with the GOP majority, these were typical issues:

Deletion of the Democratic-sponsored provision in the bill authorizing housing for middle income families that would have permitted a $2 billion loan to housing cooperatives. Cut of $250 million in Marshall Plan authorizations, which the Democratic majority had attempted to preserve intact. Rejection of Administration - backed plan to reorganize the National Labor Relations Board. Adoption of an amendment to the Defense Production Act, which provided that wage controls be imposed if price controls were; the Democratic majority opposed this. Approval of final version of the "basing point" bill, which the Democratic majority attacked.

House

The situation was reversed in the House during the second session. The Democrats, with less party unity than the GOP, lost more close votes because of this than the Republicans did. This is how it shaped up on the basis of typical issues:

The Democrats opposed moves to reduce the funds for public housing, to delete the $2 billion cooperative housing loan and to adopt the so-called "natural gas" bill — but enough Democrats defected from their party's majority and voted with the GOP to override the Democratic opposition. Conversely, the Democratic majority favored recommittal of the so - called "basing point" bill, but the GOP successfully opposed recommital with the help of dissident Democrats.

However, the Republicans lost votes too. The GOP majority, for example, opposed measures revising cotton acreage restriction, conferring statehood on Alaska and authorizing the extension of rent controls. But enough Republicans strayed from the GOP majority to enable the Democrats to

pass those bills with the extra GOP voting strength.

INDIVIDUAL BOLTERS

In the Senate during the second session, Harry F. Byrd (D Va.) differed more often with his party majority than any other Democrat on the 33 party-line roll-call ballots lost by Democrats because of splits within the party. Byrd bolted 23 times. The Republican Senator differing most often with his party on the 61 roll-calls the GOP lost because of defections was Edward J. Thye (R Minn.). He bolted 40 times.

On the other hand, Sen. Frank P. Graham (D N. C.) led all other Democrats in standing firm with his party's majority on the 33 votes. Over their course, he did not bolt once. Among Republicans, Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.) was the most steadfast. He did bolt once.

In the House, Rep. J. Frank Wilson (Tex.) bolted the Democratic majority 17 times out of the 21 votes settled by Democratic defections. He led all other Democrats in this respect. The Republicans who strayed most from GOP ranks over the course of 13 tests the GOP lost through defections were Reps. Dayton E. Phillips (Tenn.), and Hal Holmes (Wash.). Each bolted at least 10 times.

But 3 Democrats and 24 Republicans did not differ even a single time with their party majorities during the crucial party-line votes on which these lawmakers actually balloted.

Comparison With 1949

In 1949, at the first session, Byrd also was the most chronic Democratic bolter in the Senate. The Republican who strayed the most was Sen. William Langer (N.D.).

Bolting Democratic ranks in the House most often during 1949 were Reps. Thomas G. Abernethy (Miss.), James C. Davis (Ga.), W. M. (Don) Wheeler (Ga.) and John Bell Williams (Miss.). The most chronic Republican maverick was Clifford P. Case (N.J.).

(For details on the defections among Democrats and Republicans in both chambers of Congress during the first session, see CQ Alamanac, Vol. V, pages 56 and 62.)

SENATORS' "PARTY UNITY", 81st CONGRESS

Their 1949 and 1950 Records; Comparison With 80th Congress

1. Number of times Senator voted with the majority of his party over the course of 144 party-line ballots taken in Senate during 1949.
2. Number of times Senator voted against the majority of his party over course of these same 144 party-line roll-call votes in 1949.
3. Percentage of the time, therefore, that the Senator supported his party's majority during party-line tests in 1949.
4. Number of times Senator voted with the majority of his party over the course of 148 party-line ballots taken in the Senate in 1950.
5. Number of times Senator voted against the majority of his party over the course of these same 148 party-line ballots in 1950.
6. Percentage of the time, therefore, that the Senator supported his party's majority during party-line tests in 1950.
7. Percentage of the time the Senator supported his party's majority on party-line roll-call votes during the course of the 81st Congress; i.e.: 1949 and 1950, to date, combined.
8. Percentage of the time the Senator supported his party's majority during the 80th Congress, 1947-1948.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	135	7	95	139	8	95	95	97
Sparkman (D)	136	6	96	129	5	96	96	96
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	134	8	94	135	6	96	95	95
McFarland (D)	105	26	80	130	12	92	86	89
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	100	33	75	115	19	86	81	86
McClellan (D)	64	73	47	87	56	61	54	74
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	111	8	93	50	10	83	90	86
Knowland (R)	104	32	76	105	33	76	76	80
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	60	76	44	95	42	69	57	66
Millikin (R)	119	20	86	93	37	72	79	90
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)				101	18	85	85	
McMahon (D)	112	26	81	115	27	81	81	89
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	79	42	65	82	44	65	65	
Williams (R)	134	10	93	123	23	84	89	92
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	99	45	69	110	36	75	72	71
Pepper (D)	135	2	99	104	5	95	97	92
GEORGIA								
George (D)	80	48	63	89	46	66	64	64
Russell (D)	84	45	65	97	44	69	67	82
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	2	0	100	120	17	88	88	96
Taylor (D)	122	14	90	95	17	85	88	92
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	108	35	76	103	38	73	74	
Lucas (D)	132	8	94	124	11	92	93	89
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	114	10	92	109	15	88	90	95
Jenner (R)	113	8	93	111	11	91	92	98
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	83	41	67	83	47	64	65	
Hickenlooper (R)	125	14	90	107	9	92	91	90
KANSAS								
Darby (R)				79	38	68	68	
Schoeppel (R)	131	7	95	109	25	81	88	
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	110	30	79	108	31	78	78	
Withers (D)	109	9	92	85	15	85	89	
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	99	34	74	107	30	78	76	67
Long (D)	110	31	78	99	12	89	83	
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	91	10	90	115	4	97	94	94
Smith (R)	71	69	51	77	67	53	52	
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	95	30	76	78	42	65	71	74
Tydings (D)	78	33	70	89	37	71	70	73
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	71	47	60	71	57	55	58	76
Saltonstall (R)	78	60	57	92	45	67	62	81
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	128	13	91	121	16	88	90	95
Vandenberg (R)	82	35	70	24	20	55	66	90
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	131	9	94	115	16	88	91	
Thye (R)	84	51	62	87	59	60	61	89
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	55	37	60	75	38	66	63	68
Stennis (D)	101	33	75	105	40	72	74	70
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	101	41	71	110	29	79	75	86
Kem (R)	124	5	96	126	12	91	94	93
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	119	14	89	121	24	83	86	90
Murray (D)	126	8	94	114	15	88	91	91
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	116	4	97	130	13	91	94	95
Wherry (R)	129	10	93	133	11	92	93	94
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	111	20	85	121	21	85	85	91
McCarran (D)	64	35	65	68	60	53	58	78
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	118	6	95	103	16	87	91	91
Tobey (R)	62	46	57	79	39	67	62	54
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	118	23	84	112	35	76	80	
Smith (R)	77	48	62	79	54	59	60	78
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	125	14	90	129	7	95	92	
Chavez (D)	93	13	88	103	21	83	85	85
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	86	58	60	89	54	62	61	81
Lehman (D-Lib)				123	24	84	84	
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	91	8	92	106	6	95	93	
Hoey (D)	95	43	69	100	40	71	70	64
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	61	76	45	71	55	56	50	43
Young (R)	93	46	67	72	40	64	66	83
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	118	7	94	117	13	90	92	99
Taft (R)	115	21	85	102	28	79	82	94
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	121	18	87	118	13	90	89	
Thomas (D)	103	28	79	83	12	87	82	87
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	98	43	70	112	28	80	75	82
Morse (R)	37	89	29	57	89	39	35	43
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	124	4	97	122	10	92	95	96
Myers (D)	133	8	94	119	15	89	92	89
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	134	8	94	121	16	88	91	89
Leahy (D)	33	0	100	116	12	91	93	
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	124	16	89	100	20	83	86	93
Maybank (D)	110	21	84	110	18	86	85	90
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	102	38	73	77	47	62	68	88
Mundt (R)	113	26	81	110	32	77	79	
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	128	2	98	103	10	91	95	
McKellar (D)	119	22	84	114	23	83	84	59
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	118	17	87	121	15	89	88	81
Johnson (D)	122	17	88	121	10	92	90	
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	126	11	92	111	15	88	90	86
Watkins (R)	126	15	89	108	30	78	84	90
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	58	76	43	65	64	50	47	53
Flanders (R)	82	49	63	70	44	61	62	75
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	39	76	34	43	76	36	35	36
Robertson (D)	83	50	62	88	53	62	62	55
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	130	10	93	105	16	87	90	94
Magnuson (D)	127	15	89	122	22	85	87	89
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	125	16	89	131	14	90	90	90
Neely (D)	132	7	95	132	12	92	93	
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	110	24	82	87	29	75	79	95
Wiley (R)	89	21	81	95	33	74	77	91
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	104	15	87	112	16	88	87	
O'Mahoney (D)	122	14	90	125	14	90	90	91

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REPRESENTATIVES' "PARTY UNITY", 81st CONGRESS

Their 1949 and 1950 Records; Comparison With 80th Congress

1. Number of times Member voted with the majority of his party over the course of 65 party-line ballots taken in House during 1949.
2. Number of times Member voted against the majority of his party over the course of these same 65 party-line roll-call votes in 1949.
3. Percentage of the time, therefore, that the Member supported his party's majority during party-line tests in 1949.
4. Number of times Member voted with the majority of his party over the course of 73 party-line ballots taken in the House in 1950.
5. Number of times Member voted against the majority of his party over the course of these same 73 party-line ballots in 1950.
6. Percentage of the time, therefore, that the Member supported his party's majority during party-line tests in 1950.
7. Percentage of the time the Member supported his party's majority on party-line roll-call votes during the course of the 81st Congress; i.e.: 1949 and 1950, to date, combined.
8. Percentage of the time the Member supported his party's majority during the 80th Congress, 1947-1948.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	40	25	62	46	26	64	63	89
9 Battle (D)	40	22	65	55	15	79	72	90
1 Boykin (D)	26	25	51	31	22	58	55	62
6 deGraffenried (D)	38	15	72	53	8	87	80	
7 Elliott (D)	50	14	78	61	6	91	85	
2 Grant (D)	42	19	69	54	15	78	74	88
4 Hobbs (D)	39	24	62	47	18	72	67	85
8 Jones (D)	49	16	75	64	7	90	83	95
5 Rains (D)	41	12	77	58	9	87	83	91
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	49	4	92	67	4	94	94	90
AL Patten (D)	54	7	89	55	17	76	82	
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	32	29	52	42	27	61	57	47
7 Harris (D)	41	23	64	43	22	66	65	80
5 Hays (D)	46	14	77	59	7	89	83	87
2 Mills (D)	46	19	71	59	14	81	76	79
6 Norrell (D)	27	32	46	36	31	54	50	60
4 Tackett (D)	33	30	52	42	26	62	57	
3 Trimble (D)	55	8	87	67	5	93	90	93
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	60	4	94	49	22	69	81	93
8 Anderson (R)	52	7	88	49	15	77	82	90
11 Bramblett (R)	57	1	98	56	14	80	88	94
2 Engle (D)	40	19	68	58	9	87	78	74
4 Havenner (D)	62	1	98	65	6	92	95	96
3 Johnson (R)	44	18	71	31	19	62	67	83
23 McKinnon (D)	55	8	87	59	11	84	86	
6 Miller (D)	57	1	98	58	4	94	96	95
22 Phillips (R)	48	3	94	64	5	93	93	96
1 Scudder (R)	57	8	88	58	9	87	87	
5 Shelley (D)				57	7	89	89	
21 Sheppard (D)	44	3	94	36	7	84	89	75
10 Werdel (R)	61	3	95	42	9	82	90	
9 White (D)	52	10	84	41	18	69	77	
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	60	1	98	49	4	92	96	93
18 Doyle (D)	59	2	97	61	4	94	95	
20 Hinshaw (R)	49	9	84	43	13	77	81	88
19 Holifield (D)	59	4	94	59	5	92	93	94
16 Jackson (R)	50	8	86	56	8	88	87	89
17 King (D)	58	5	92	64	5	93	92	93
15 McDonough (R)	49	16	75	51	18	74	75	90
12 Nixon (R)	47	14	77	34	15	69	74	91
13 Poulson (R)	34	10	77	49	14	78	78	79
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	58	6	91	70	3	96	93	
1 Carroll (D)	65	0	100	54	0	100	100	91
2 Hill (R)	57	8	88	50	14	78	83	83
3 Marsalis (D)	58	7	89	65	3	96	92	
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	40	18	69	34	23	60	64	82
3 McGuire (D)	57	3	95	61	10	86	90	
5 Patterson (R)	44	14	76	48	15	76	76	89
1 Ribicoff (D)	52	5	91	44	20	69	79	
AL Sadlak (R)	48	9	84	58	11	84	84	92
2 Woodhouse (D)	42	1	98	61	7	90	93	
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	54	10	84	45	14	76	80	93
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	48	15	76	42	27	61	68	
5 Herlong (D)	30	24	56	41	24	63	60	
1 Peterson (D)	38	19	67	64	8	89	79	79
6 Rogers (D)	36	26	58	42	22	66	62	74
3 Sikes (D)	39	17	70	46	20	70	70	82
4 Smathers (D)	51	10	84	25	11	69	78	93

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	44	21	68	58	14	81	74	78
4 Camp (D)	41	22	65	45	23	66	66	80
2 Cox (D)	28	32	47	33	26	56	51	64
5 Davis (D)	22	41	35	33	40	45	40	69
7 Lanham (D)	49	13	79	62	11	85	82	93
3 Pace (D)	41	14	75	46	13	78	76	83
1 Preston (D)	43	21	67	53	17	76	72	76
6 Vinson (D)	44	13	77	42	5	89	83	78
8 Wheeler (D)	29	36	45	22	38	37	41	71
9 Wood (D)	23	29	44	25	34	42	43	71
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	51	7	88	55	8	87	88	93
1 White (D)	31	13	70	28	15	65	68	
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	56	2	97	53	5	91	94	100
17 Arends (R)	62	1	98	63	8	89	93	99
26 Bishop (R)	57	8	88	56	17	77	82	93
19 Chiperfield (R)	60	0	100	52	7	88	94	97
23 Jenison (R)	54	1	98	54	15	78	87	94
21 Mack (D)	51	1	98	60	10	86	91	
15 Mason (R)	46	9	84	59	4	94	89	93
22 McMillen (R)	52	6	90	39	8	83	87	93
25 Price (D)	60	1	98	68	4	94	96	93
14 Reed (R)	60	2	97	57	13	81	89	96
20 Simpson (R)	62	3	95	58	14	81	88	82
18 Velde (R)	55	5	92	58	11	84	88	
24 Vursell (R)	60	2	97	54	6	90	93	96
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	55	6	90	59	9	87	88	
11 Chesney (D)	54	10	84	52	15	78	81	
13 Vacancy								
1 Dawson (D)	60	1	98	46	3	94	96	95
8 Gordon (D)	56	6	90	58	10	85	88	92
10 Hoffman (R)	40	9	82	52	11	83	82	
12 Jonas (R)	43	10	81	52	13	80	81	
5 Vacancy								
3 Linehan (D)	51	6	89	59	12	83	86	
6 O'Brien (D)	57	6	90	56	15	79	84	82
2 O'Hara (D)	54	7	89	61	11	85	86	
7 Sabath (D)	50	5	91	42	3	93	92	92
9 Yates (D)	62	0	100	63	7	90	95	
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	63	1	98	65	3	96	97	
8 Denton (D)	58	5	92	63	4	94	93	
2 Halleck (R)	55	4	93	53	11	83	88	99
6 Harden (R)	54	4	93	58	12	83	88	
10 Harvey (R)	49	7	88	57	15	79	83	95
11 Jacobs (D)	57	7	89	58	8	88	88	
4 Kruse (D)	53	11	83	57	12	83	83	
1 Madden (D)	59	5	92	65	5	93	93	91
7 Noland (D)	59	4	94	63	4	94	94	
5 Walsh (D)	51	4	93	57	4	93	93	
9 Wilson (R)	50	8	86	56	7	89	88	92
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	53	10	84	52	20	72	78	81
6 Dolliver (R)	54	7	89	48	15	76	82	87
3 Gross (R)	41	22	65	44	27	62	63	
8 Hoeven (R)	55	6	90	63	9	88	89	81
7 Jensen (R)	60	3	95	60	10	86	90	91
4 LeCompte (R)	54	10	84	55	13	81	83	88
1 Martin (R)	52	5	91	55	10	85	88	78
2 Talle (R)	57	7	89	55	11	83	86	89
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	59	3	95	59	14	81	87	89
5 Hope (R)	55	9	86	53	15	78	82	86
3 George (R) *				5	0	100	100	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4 Rees (R)	61	1	98	61	7	90	94	99
2 Scrivner (R)	64	1	98	67	2	97	98	96
6 Smith (R)	62	3	95	53	6	90	93	82
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	49	8	86	55	9	86	86	97
4 Chelf (D)	50	10	83	62	7	90	87	81
9 Golden (R)	43	12	78	52	16	76	77	
1 Gregory (D)	39	9	81	53	3	95	88	87
3 Morton (R)	34	15	69	42	23	65	67	71
7 Perkins (D)	61	3	95	65	3	96	95	
5 Spence (D)	62	3	95	66	4	94	95	94
6 Underwood (D)	48	7	87	63	5	93	90	
2 Whitaker (D)	33	7	83	51	5	91	88	95
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	40	18	69	42	14	75	72	69
2 Boggs (D)	49	9	84	54	11	83	84	87
4 Brooks (D)	44	14	76	44	11	80	78	67
1 Hebert (D)	25	22	53	40	18	69	62	58
7 Larcade (D)	26	30	46	41	19	68	58	64
6 Morrison (D)	44	5	90	53	4	93	92	81
5 Passman (D)	35	30	54	35	34	51	52	63
3 Willis (D)	37	21	64	43	15	74	69	
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	47	2	96	58	4	94	95	91
1 Hale (R)	48	9	84	59	12	83	84	84
2 Nelson (R)	42	16	72	53	15	78	75	
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	55	8	87	54	10	84	86	97
2 Bolton (D)	34	26	57	38	24	61	59	
4 Fallon (D)	39	24	62	41	26	61	62	61
3 Garmatz (D)	53	7	88	65	8	89	89	87
1 Miller (R)	53	5	91	66	3	96	94	93
5 Sasscer (D)	46	15	75	46	17	73	74	84
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	51	13	80	53	8	87	83	
4 Donohue (D)	41	12	77	57	12	83	80	81
2 Furcolo (D)	51	4	93	57	3	95	94	
8 Goodwin (R)	57	4	93	67	3	96	95	94
10 Herter (R)	49	13	79	57	14	80	80	91
1 Heselton (R)	40	25	62	44	29	60	61	84
11 Kennedy (D)	48	5	91	42	13	76	83	94
7 Lane (D)	55	5	92	67	4	94	93	81
14 Martin (R)	51	7	88	59	6	91	89	
12 McCormack (D)	56	7	89	66	5	93	91	93
9 Nicholson (R)	63	2	97	63	9	88	92	89
3 Philbin (D)	41	15	73	53	13	80	77	72
5 Rogers (R)	52	5	91	51	18	74	82	92
13 Wigglesworth (R)	56	9	86	59	14	81	83	96
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	49	14	78	45	26	63	70	88
6 Blackney (R)	49	9	84	51	11	82	83	99
8 Crawford (R)	45	12	79	57	14	80	80	90
9 Engel (R)	42	22	66	23	20	53	61	94
5 Ford (R)	52	13	80	57	12	83	81	
4 Hoffman (R)	60	2	97	68	4	94	96	89
2 Michener (R)	56	9	86	58	12	83	84	97
11 Potter (R)	53	10	84	57	10	85	85	92
3 Shafer (R)	56	5	92	62	4	94	93	91
7 Wolcott (R)	56	3	95	56	5	92	93	99
10 Woodruff (R)	56	3	95	52	10	84	89	97
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	40	3	93	39	3	93	93	94
17 Dondero (R)	60	2	97	66	4	94	95	97
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	47	6	89	51	9	85	87	
14 Rabaut (D)	61	3	95	56	8	88	91	
1 Sadowski (D)	47	12	80	31	8	79	80	88

*George (R Kan.) sworn in 11/27/50.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	51	11	82	59	14	81	81	76
1 Andresen (R)	56	2	97	56	11	84	90	91
8 Blatnik (D)	48	7	87	62	3	95	92	94
9 Hagen (R)	40	25	62	40	29	58	60	69
5 Judd (R)	33	26	56	44	25	64	60	78
6 Marshall (D)	49	9	84	54	9	86	85	
4 McCarthy (D)	57	4	93	56	7	89	91	
2 O'Hara (R)	57	8	88	56	11	84	86	86
3 Wier (D)	54	8	87	55	10	85	86	
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	25	40	38	33	40	45	42	78
6 Colmer (D)	22	40	35	25	34	42	39	79
1 Rankin (D)	16	48	25	33	40	45	36	71
2 Whitten (D)	26	31	46	29	36	45	45	70
3 Whittington (D)	31	31	50	45	22	67	59	67
7 Williams (D)	21	43	33	29	31	48	40	79
5 Winstead (D)	23	36	39	25	29	46	42	80
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	61	1	98	64	5	93	95	
9 Cannon (D)	57	7	89	52	15	78	83	85
8 Carnahan (D)	56	7	89	64	4	94	92	
6 Christopher (D)	52	5	91	57	7	89	90	
4 Irving (D)	44	5	90	49	9	84	87	
10 Jones (D)	53	8	87	53	14	79	83	
12 Karst (D)	65	0	100	68	3	96	98	
13 Karsten (D)	65	0	100	68	5	93	96	93
1 Magee (D)	58	5	92	51	9	85	89	
2 Moulder (D)	55	5	92	55	8	87	89	
7 Short (R)	56	3	95	60	8	88	91	85
11 Sullivan (D)	64	1	98	70	3	96	97	
3 Welch (D)	59	3	95	61	7	90	92	
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	56	8	88	51	15	77	82	90
1 Mansfield (D)	52	5	91	66	3	96	94	91
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	55	1	98	61	7	90	94	77
4 Miller (R)	53	6	90	59	10	86	88	87
2 O'Sullivan (D)	58	4	94	65	4	94	94	
3 Stefan (R)	50	9	85	57	11	84	84	81
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	51	2	96	62	7	90	93	
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	54	9	86	61	9	87	86	92
1 Merrow (R)	40	14	74	43	20	68	71	80
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	61	3	95	65	8	89	92	
3 Auchincloss (R)	48	14	77	57	15	79	78	95
8 Canfield (R)	30	28	52	30	42	42	46	88
6 Case (R)	28	30	48	27	44	38	43	89
5 Eaton (R)	41	9	82	36	16	69	75	89
2 Hand (R)	39	18	68	46	20	70	69	87
14 Hart (D)	54	5	92	60	10	86	88	79
4 Howell (D)	59	4	94	63	4	94	94	
12 Kean (R)	46	16	74	51	22	70	72	89
13 Norton (D)	45	6	88	42	2	95	92	93
10 Rodino (D)	62	1	98	64	8	89	93	
7 Widnall (R)				48	11	81	81	
9 Towe (R)	47	9	84	60	6	91	88	93
1 Wolverton (R)	35	22	61	40	29	58	60	85
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	47	17	73	51	14	78	76	83
AL Miles (D)	41	14	75	44	9	83	79	
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	46	4	92	53	11	83	87	94
39 Cole (R)	47	6	89	52	10	84	86	96
35 Davies (D)	43	5	90	41	11	79	84	
28 Gamble (R)	50	8	86	60	7	90	88	94
44 Gorski (D)	59	3	95	61	9	87	91	
27 Gwinn (R)	48	3	94	60	3	95	95	95
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	37	14	73	38	13	75	74	97
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	48	7	87	58	9	87	87	96
31 Kearney (R)	43	15	74	52	9	85	80	94
40 Keating (R)	42	19	69	57	16	78	74	71
34 Kilburn (R)	43	9	83	56	15	79	80	97
30 LeFevre (R)	55	7	89	63	6	91	90	93
1 Macy (R)	51	0	100	60	5	92	96	100
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	41	13	76	43	9	83	79	
45 Reed (R)	51	0	100	61	2	97	98	94
36 Riehlman (R)	42	9	82	54	16	77	79	97
29 St. George (R)	46	8	85	64	2	97	92	97
38 Taber (R)	57	4	93	68	5	93	93	99
43 Taurielle (D)	48	5	91	55	17	76	82	
33 Taylor (R)	38	12	76	56	10	85	81	92
41 Wadsworth (R)	49	7	88	51	4	93	90	91
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	32	2	94	40	5	89	91	92
15 Celler (D)	54	0	100	55	11	83	91	95
4 Clemente (D)	50	4	93	53	12	82	87	
17 Coudert (R)	40	7	85	55	13	81	83	91
6 Delaney (D)	55	7	89	59	12	83	86	
24 Dollinger (D)	57	3	95	62	6	91	93	
11 Heffernan (D)	50	3	94	52	8	87	90	93
7 Heller (D)	45	0	100	61	6	91	95	
21 Javits (R)	12	38	24	18	43	30	27	62
10 Kelly (D)				85	5	93	93	
9 Keogh (D)	47	5	90	58	7	89	90	83
19 Klein (D)	56	2	97	61	3	95	96	93
3 Latham (R)	45	7	87	54	10	84	85	94
23 Lynch (D)	58	2	97	59	8	88	92	94
18 Marcantonio ALP	43	13	77	45	16	74	75	
26 McGrath (D)	54	4	93	59	5	92	93	
14 Multer (D)	57	0	100	61	7	90	94	97
16 Murphy (D)	52	1	98	54	6	90	94	
13 O'Toole (D)	52	6	90	57	14	80	84	79
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	40	2	95	46	6	88	91	91
22 Powell (D)	39	9	81	34	10	77	79	94
5 Quinn (D)	46	7	87	24	11	69	80	
12 Rooney (D)	59	3	95	63	10	86	90	89
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	29	0	100	62	4	94	96	
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	22	19	54	28	28	52	53	75
1 Bonner (D)	32	21	60	49	22	69	65	79
11 Jones, W. (D)*				5	0	100	100	
7 Carlyle (D)	34	20	63	35	27	56	59	
5 Chatham (D)	20	11	65	30	19	61	63	
4 Cooley (D)	43	12	78	47	19	71	74	90
8 Deane (D)	49	6	89	61	6	91	90	85
9 Doughton (D)	36	26	58	40	30	57	58	60
6 Durham (D)	39	18	68	40	16	71	70	70
10 Jones, H. (D)	43	16	73	51	21	71	72	74
2 Kerr (D)	48	15	76	50	13	79	78	59
12 Redden (D)	31	21	60	38	16	70	65	68
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (R)	33	31	52	22	40	35	44	
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	37	9	80	52	13	80	80	90
3 Breen (D)	51	6	89	51	8	86	88	
11 Brehm (R)	46	11	81	53	5	91	86	84
7 Brown (R)	61	1	98	66	5	93	95	95
9 Burke (D)	51	0	100	67	1	99	99	89
5 Clevenger (R)	45	0	100	67	2	97	98	96
21 Crosser (D)	49	4	92	62	3	95	94	90
1 Elston (R)	53	3	95	68	5	93	94	93
20 Feighan (D)	50	8	86	66	5	93	90	93
18 Hays (D)	50	7	88	51	17	75	81	
14 Huber (D)	55	5	92	57	13	81	86	92
10 Jenkins (R)	61	1	98	63	5	93	95	94
19 Kirwan (D)	56	3	95	58	7	89	92	89
4 McCulloch (R)	59	3	95	67	4	94	95	92
17 McGregor (R)	49	5	91	63	5	93	92	90
16 McSweeney (D)	43	9	83	63	5	93	88	
6 Polk (D)	54	11	83	55	15	79	81	
15 Secrest (D)	38	21	64	33	40	45	54	
8 Smith (R)	21	2	91	49	1	98	96	85
12 Vorys (R)	55	7	89	55	14	80	84	93
2 Wagner (D)	59	6	91	53	16	77	84	
13 Weichel (R)	48	6	89	64	8	89	89	90
AL Young (D)	54	9	86	55	12	82	84	
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	48	16	75	65	8	89	82	95
1 Gilmer (D)	37	8	82	39	13	75	78	
5 Monroney (D)	49	12	80	45	6	88	84	90
6 Morris (D)	47	18	72	57	10	85	79	90
4 Steed (D)	48	13	62	52	10	84	81	
2 Stigler (D)	46	14	77	59	7	89	83	91
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	40	21	66	34	29	54	60	69
4 Ellsworth (R)	54	9	86	57	9	86	86	88
1 Norblad (R)	39	10	80	49	15	77	78	79
2 Stockman (R)	54	8	87	47	16	75	81	88
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	58	4	94	68	4	94	94	92
23 Cavalcante (D)	52	7	88	42	8	84	86	
30 Corbett (R)	33	22	60	47	25	65	63	79
9 Dague (R)	62	2	97	63	5	93	95	96
29 Davenport (D)	53	4	93	57	7	89	91	
32 Eberharter (D)	58	2	97	62	8	89	92	94
12 Fenton (R)	54	10	84	66	6	92	88	96
11 Flood (D)	49	2	96	62	7	90	93	
31 Fulton (R)	25	27	48	37	29	56	53	80
19 Gavin (R)	60	3	95	63	5	93	94	94
14 Gillette (R)	62	3	95	55	1	98	97	94
25 Graham (R)	62	3	95	70	1	99	97	97
7 James (R)	56	5	92	67	2	97	95	
28 Kearns (R)	49	9	84	55	12	82	83	100
18 Kunkel (R)	48	10	83	56	6	90	87	96
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	50	11	82	54	8	87	85	94
22 Lind (D)	54	10	84	62	10	86	85	
16 McConnell (R)	52	9	85	60	4	94	90	94
24 Morgan (D)	57	1	98	53	5	91	95	93
10 O'Neill (D)	51	4	93	59	6	91	92	
13 Rhodes (D)	55	3	95	61	6	91	93	
15 Rich (R)	59	2	97	65	2	97	97	94
26 Saylor (R)	10	1	91	48	19	72	74	
17 Simpson (R)	56	5	92	65	3	96	94	98
20 Walter (D)	49	4	92	59	10	86	89	78
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	48	5	91	51	6	89	90	
4 Chudoff (D)	48	2	96	57	6	90	93	
2 Granahan (D)	48	5	91	56	6	90	90	
5 Green (D)	45	3	94	55	7	89	91	
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	44	12	79	50	11	82	80	94
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	47	7	87	48	14	77	82	94
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	56	4	93	56	5	92	93	87
1 Forand (D)	63	2	97	67	5	93	95	96
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	38	27	58	48	20	71	65	82
3 Hare (D)	30	34	47	23	18	56	50	
6 McMillan (D)	27	26	51	38	17	69	60	75
5 Richards (D)	20	17	54	49	11	82	71	90
1 Rivers (D)	18	32	36	20	24	45	40	69
2 Sims (D)	61	1	98	58	3	95	97	
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	52	6	90	45	15	75	82	87
1 Lovre (R)	48	6	89	59	10	86	87	
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	53	12	82	55	12	82	82	92
10 Davis (D)	34	19	64	36	15	71	67	79
5 Evins (D)	47	14	77	57	7	89	83	95
3 Frazier (D)	50	14	78	50	13	79	79	
4 Gore (D)	44	7	86	38	12	76	81	90
2 Jennings (R)	48	7	87	47	9	84	86	85
8 Murray (D)	27	34	44	36	27	57	51	73
1 Phillips (R)	31	21	60	18	33	35	48	78
6 Priest (D)	55	7	89	58	4	94	91	93
7 Sutton (D)	46	19	71	39	15	72	71	
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	54	11	83	63	9	88	85	92
15 Bentsen (D)	41	16	72	47	14	77	75	
17 Burleson (D)	40	24	63	38	34	53	57	84
2 Combs (D)	53	9	85	60	2	97	91	95
21 Fisher (D)	29	33	47	26	40	39	43	62
13 Gossett (D)	27	33	45	33	27	55	50	71
20 Kilday (D)	37	25	60	37	25	60	60	66
12 Lucas (D)	31	27	53	28	39	42	47	75
14 Lyle (D)	38	18	68	39	7	85	75	93
19 Mahon (D)	45	18	71	48	24	67	69	85
1 Patman (D)	57	5	92	58	3	95	93	92
7 Pickett (D)	29	33	47	23	38	38	42	86
11 Poage (D)	38	17	69	35	32	52	60	89
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	31	27	53	24	19	56	54	74
6 Teague (D)	33	27	55	27	31	47	51	86
8 Thomas (D)	55	7	89	47	21	69	78	90
9 Thompson (D)	49	13	79	54	14	79	78	86
10 Thornberry (D)	53	9	86	61	7	90	88	
5 Wilson (D)	30	34	47	32	40	44	46	66
18 Guill (R)				25	7	78	78	
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	45	9	83	63	6	91	87	
1 Granger (D)	56	5	92	52	9	85	89	86
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	42	6	88	50	5	91	89	98
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	27	17	61	39	23	63	62	75
1 Robeson (D)				18	14	56	56	
6 Burton (D)	42	18	70	45	20	89	70	
9 Fugate (D)	48	12	80	53	13	80	80	
3 Gary (D)	38	17	69	41	22	65	67	76
2 Hardy (D)	45	18	71	52	19	73	72	83
7 Harrison (D)	38	23	62	35	34	51	56	72
8 Smith (D)	21	31	40	28	39	42	41	77
5 Stanley (D)	31	21	60	26	34	43	51	61
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	43	22	66	41	32	56	61	89
5 Horan (R)	45	14	76	50	20	71	74	85
2 Jackson (D)	62	2	97	65	6	92	94	89
3 Mack (R)	44	19	70	53	17	76	73	84
1 Mitchell (D)	60	2	97	61	7	90	93	
6 Tollefson (R)	27	27	49	35	32	52	51	81
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	51	5	91	55	4	93	92	
4 Burnside (D)	51	1	98	61	10	86	91	
6 Hedrick (D)	54	6	90	54	13	81	85	72
5 Kee (D)	49	1	98	59	3	95	96	96
1 Ramsay (D)	51	1	98	46	7	87	92	
2 Staggers (D)	51	3	94	64	4	94	94	
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	61	3	95	61	9	87	91	
8 Byrnes (R)	59	6	91	66	6	92	91	94
2 Davis (R)	51	14	78	61	10	86	82	89
9 Hull (R)	33	32	51	35	38	48	49	49
6 Keefe (R)	42	13	76	24	10	71	74	94
7 Murray (R)	45	13	78	41	7	85	81	85
10 O'Konski (R)	36	23	61	40	21	66	63	60
1 Smith (R)	58	3	95	65	4	94	95	87
3 Withrow (R)	29	32	48	43	28	61	55	
4 Zablocki (D)	61	3	95	62	5	93	94	
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	60	2	97	35	11	76	88	89

*Jones, W. (D N.C.) sworn in 11/30/50.

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On The Record - 1950

Members of the 81st Congress had a total of 383 opportunities to put their opinions "on the record" during the second session. This was the combined number of formal roll-call votes in both the Senate and the House during 1950 and the final hours of the Congress in 1951.

Most Congressmen took advantage of these chances to make their positions clear. The majority of Senators and Representatives either cast ballots or — if unable to do so because of illness, enforced absence or official travel — registered their opinions in any one of several ways, according to Congressional Quarterly's exclusive survey.

Basis For Data

On-the-record data produced by the CQ survey reflects an individual lawmaker's willingness to make his opinion a matter of public knowledge by:

1. Voting "Yea" or "Nay" when his name was called on formal, record votes.

2. Arranging a pair with a Congressman whose opinion was opposite. "General" pairs — which register no opinions — are excluded.

3. Making a public announcement of what his vote would have been if he had been able actually to cast one.

4. Responding to the Congressional Quarterly Poll. Congressmen who have not been listed on key ballots are regularly polled by CQ and asked how they would have voted. Responses to the CQ Poll have been included in on-the-record tabulations.

Chamber Averages

During the second session of the 81st Congress, there were 229 roll-call votes in the Senate, and 154 in the House. The CQ on-the-record survey of this span revealed that:

The average Senator's position was recorded on a fraction more than 201 of the 229 issues decided by roll-call votes. The fraction derives from the statistical computation of the average. This put the average Senator on-the-record 87.9 per cent of the time. At the first session in 1949, the Senate had an on-the-record average of 90.2 per cent.

The average Representative went on-the-record on 129 of the 154 issues settled by roll calls in the House. Expressed in a percentage, the average lower chamber lawmaker was on-the-record 84.0 per cent of the time in 1950. The average percentage for the House in 1949 was 86.35.

The lower percentages achieved in 1950 led to some talk in Congressional quarters of possibly invoking an old law designed to prevent absenteeism in Congress. The old statute provided for docking the pay of lawmakers for the time they were absent from the floors of their chambers, and thus unable to go on-the-record when their names were called. However, it was asserted that the law had not been used since 1867. The statute itself was passed when Congresses abandoned the early system of paying lawmakers on a daily, per diem basis and instead granted them annual salaries.

Individual Percentages

Individual records for all Senators and all Representatives serving through the second session begin in the charts starting on page 63. The number of times each one actually voted, the number of times he paired, and his general on-the-record percentage derived are given. A percentage computation for his on-the-record standing in 1949 at the first session is also given for comparison.

SENATE

Over the course of the 229 formal roll-call votes settling various issues before the Senate in 1950, seven Senators—five Democrats and two Republicans—were recorded 99 per cent of the time. However, no Senator of either party was recorded on every vote. The seven Senators whose high on-the-record percentages reflected their diligence in making their views known whenever a feasible opportunity to do so presented itself were:

Senators Lister Hill (D Ala.), John J. Williams (R Del.), John C. Stennis (D Miss.), Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), Herbert H. Lehman (D-Lib N.Y.) and Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.).

In the next lofty bracket were two Democrats on-the-record 97 per cent of the time, and four Republicans with percentages of 98.

Among the Senators with relatively low on-the-record percentages for the second session—with their records following their names—were: Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.) 32; Sheridan Downey (D Calif.) 45; Garrett Withers (D Ky.) 69; Elmer Thomas (D Okla.) 65; Claude Pepper (D Fla.) 73; and Milton R. Young (R N.D.) 73.

For the names of Senators who were among the leaders of their parties in going on-the-record in 1949 at the first session, see page 59, CQ Almanac, Vol. V. Names of Senators who trailed most of their colleagues in 1949 are also given.

The on-the- record percentages of some Senators rose in 1950 over their 1949 achievements — and some Senators lost ground. The rise or fall may be determined by comparing columns four and five on the following charts.

HOUSE

During the 154 roll-call votes in the House in the second session, four Democrats and seven Republicans were on-the-record each time. They actually voted or made their positions known through pairs or announcements at each opportunity. They were: Reps. Frank M. Karsten (D Mo.), Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), Robert T. Secrest (D Ohio), John B. Sullivan (D Mo.), C. W. Bishop (R Ill.), John W. Byrnes (R Wis.), Charles H. Elston (R Ohio), John W. Heselton (R Mass.), Hal Holmes (R Wash.), Merlin Hull (R Wis.) and Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.).

Close behind these "100 per centers were eight Democrats and two Republicans who expressed themselves 99 per cent of the time when issues were settled by formal votes.

At the other extreme, two Democrats and one Republican went on-the-record 40 per cent of the time. They were Reps. T. Vincent Quinn (D N.Y.), George G. Sadowski (D Mich.) and Frank B. Keefe (R Wis.).

For the names of Democrats and Republicans who had relatively high on-the-record percentages in 1949 at the first session, see page 63, CQ Almanac, Vol. V. The names of Representatives with relatively low records are also given. The 1949 percentages for all members are set forth as well, for comparative purposes with the 1950 standings. The rise or fall in members' percentages can be determined from these.

Senate "On the Record" Data

1. Number of times Senator voted "Yea", "Nay", or "Present" on 229 roll calls from Jan. 3, 1950 to Jan. 2, 1951.

2. Number of times he paired (other than making a General Pair, which does not indicate an opinion), announced, or answered the CQ Poll.

3. Total number of times he thus got "on the record" through votes, pairs (other than General), announcements or CQ Poll responses, over the course of 229 roll calls.

4. Per cent of the time Senator was "on the record" during the second session.

5. Per cent of time he was "on the record" in 1949.

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
Hill (D)	218	10	228	99	98
Sparkman (D)	187	22	209	91	98
ARIZONA					
Hayden (D)	187	29	216	94	97
McFarland (D)	209	7	216	94	93
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright (D)	193	9	202	88	92
McClellan (D) *	220	4	223	97	95
CALIFORNIA					
Downey (D)	33	69	102	45	85
Knowland (R)	209	4	213	93	96
COLORADO					
Johnson (D)	201	14	215	94	94
Millikin (R)	196	8	204	89	96
CONNECTICUT					
Benton (D)	151	29	180	79	
McMahon (D)	201	19	220	96	96
DELAWARE					
Frear (D)	165	23	188	82	83
Williams (R)	223	4	227	99	99
FLORIDA					
Holland (D)	216	11	227	99	100
Pepper (D)	90	77	167	73	96
GEORGIA					
George (D)	193	19	212	93	89
Russell (D)	204	11	215	94	89
IDAHO					
Dworshak (R)	212	5	217	95	100
Taylor (D)	142	33	175	76	93
ILLINOIS					
Douglas (D)	211	9	220	96	98
Lucas (D)	203	8	211	92	98
INDIANA					
Capehart (R)	157	28	185	81	87
Jenner (R)	167	16	183	80	82
IOWA					
Gillette (D)	154	42	196	86	85
Hickenlooper (R)	153	36	189	83	96
KANSAS					
Darby (R)	174	10	184	80	
Schoeppel (R)	190	18	208	91	94
KENTUCKY					
Chapman (D)	182	36	218	95	96
Withers (D)	119	39	158	69	86
LOUISIANA					
Ellender (D)	198	8	206	90	92
Long (D)	141	38	179	78	99

	1	2	3	4	5
MAINE					
Brewster (R)	162	25	187	82	73
Smith (R)	209	16	225	98	98
MARYLAND					
O'Conor (D)	160	32	192	84	86
Tydings (D) *	163	35	197	86	78
MASSACHUSETTS					
Lodge (R)	193	10	203	89	82
Saltonstall (R)	188	21	209	91	96
MICHIGAN					
Ferguson (R)	212	2	214	93	98
Vandenberg (R)	19	54	73	32	80
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey (D)	186	20	206	90	98
Thye (R)	213	8	221	97	94
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland (D)	130	52	182	79	67
Stennis (D)	212	14	226	99	92
MISSOURI					
Donnell (R)	215	0	215	94	99
Kem (R)	201	12	213	93	89
MONTANA					
Ecton (R)	203	21	224	98	89
Murray (D)	154	42	196	86	92
NEBRASKA					
Butler (R)	220	3	223	97	83
Wherry (R)	218	7	225	98	96
NEVADA					
Malone (R)	198	18	216	94	92
McCarran (D)	185	16	201	88	67
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges (R)	155	29	184	80	80
Tobey (R)	126	57	183	80	76
NEW JERSEY					
Hendrickson (R)	226	2	228	99	97
Smith (R)	184	24	208	91	85
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson (D)	177	31	208	91	97
Chavez (D)	153	42	195	85	73
NEW YORK					
Ives (R)	216	8	224	98	99
Lehman (D-Lib)	226	1	227	99	
NORTH CAROLINA					
Graham (D)	145	36	181	79	80
Hoey (D)	211	7	218	95	96
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer (R)	188	15	203	89	96
Young (R)	150	17	167	73	96

	1	2	3	4	5
OHIO					
Bricker (R)	195	11	206	90	85
Taft (R)	170	27	197	86	94
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr (D)	178	19	197	86	95
Thomas (D)	100	49	149	65	86
OREGON					
Cordon (R)	201	8	209	91	98
Morse (R)	161	61	222	97	89
PENNSYLVANIA					
Martin (R)	187	7	194	85	88
Myers (D)	154	51	205	90	95
RHODE ISLAND					
Green (D)	189	21	210	92	96
Leahy (D)	166	35	201	88	86
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston (D)	170	24	194	85	96
Maybank (D)	173	30	203	89	89
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Gurney (R)	187	8	195	85	97
Mundt (R)	217	5	222	97	95
TENNESSEE					
Kefauver (D)	167	14	181	79	88
McKellar (D)	207	5	212	93	99
TEXAS					
Connally (D)	195	17	212	93	92
Johnson (D)	189	6	195	85	97
UTAH					
Thomas (D)	165	34	199	87	93
Watkins (R)	205	14	219	96	96
VERMONT					
Aiken (R)	182	18	200	87	94
Flanders (R)	138	33	171	75	90
VIRGINIA					
Byrd (D)	178	12	190	83	78
Robertson (D)	198	21	219	96	93
WASHINGTON					
Cain (R)	145	38	183	80	97
Magnuson (D)	196	24	220	96	97
WEST VIRGINIA					
Kilgore (D)	215	11	226	99	98
Neely (D)	193	30	223	97	95
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy (R)	169	12	181	79	90
Wiley (R)	192	13	205	90	76
WYOMING					
Hunt (D)	171	21	192	84	80
O'Mahoney (D)	192	20	212	93	94

* "Times Voted" includes one vote "Present".

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House "On the Record" Data

1. Number of times Representative voted "Yea", "Nay", or "Present" on 154 roll calls from Jan. 3, 1950 to Jan. 2, 1951.

2. Number of times he paired (other than making a General Pair, which does not indicate an opinion), announced, or answered the CQ Poll.

3. Total number of times he thus got "on the record" through votes, pairs (other than General), announcements or CQ poll responses, over the course of 154 roll calls.

4. Per cent of the times the Representative was "on the record" during the second session.

5. Per cent of time he was "on the record" in 1949.

(Note: Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) ordinarily does not vote and was omitted from "on the record" calculations. Six vacancies in the House at close of the surveyed period were not considered in determining percentages, which are based on the actual membership.)

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews (D)	143	4	147	95	99
9 Battle (D)	134	11	145	94	95
1 Boykin (D)	102	8	110	71	82
6 deGraffenried (D)	122	3	125	81	83
7 Elliott (D)	136	1	137	89	97
2 Grant (D)	145	2	147	95	95
4 Hobbs (D)	126	9	135	88	92
8 Jones (D)	146	3	149	97	99
5 Rains (D)	130	6	136	88	84
ARIZONA					
AL Murdock (D)	140	0	140	91	78
AL Patten (D)	131	7	138	90	88
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings (D)	145	0	145	94	94
7 Harris (D)	131	2	133	86	98
5 Hays (D)	134	6	140	91	85
2 Mills (D)	154	0	154	100	99
6 Norrell (D)	144	0	144	94	92
4 Tackett (D)	134	7	141	92	97
3 Trimble (D)	149	3	152	99	98
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen (R)	135	6	141	92	98
8 Anderson (R)	115	8	123	80	90
11 Bramblett (R)	146	0	146	95	91
2 Engle (D)	128	5	133	86	91
4 Havenner (D)	139	5	144	94	98
3 Johnson (R)	89	6	95	62	93
23 McKinnon (D)	143	4	147	95	92
6 Miller (D)	100	19	119	77	91
22 Phillips (R)	143	4	147	95	78
1 Scudder (R)	139	1	140	91	98
5 Shelley (D)	120	9	129	84	
21 Sheppard (D)	98	6	104	68	76
10 Werdel (R)	84	11	95	62	94
9 White (D)	112	8	120	78	93
Los Angeles County					
14 Douglas (D)	99	15	114	74	87
18 Doyle (D)	118	5	123	80	93
20 Hinshaw (R)	85	7	92	60	82
19 Holifield (D)	115	11	126	82	96
16 Jackson (R)	95	20	115	75	88
17 King (D)	144	4	148	96	93
15 McDonough (R)	130	4	134	87	99
12 Nixon (R)	95	5	100	65	92
13 Poulson (R)	115	4	119	77	74
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall (D)	149	3	152	99	98
1 Carroll (D)	104	13	117	76	97
2 Hill (R)	126	1	127	82	93
3 Marsalis (D)	148	0	148	96	100
CONNECTICUT					
4 Lodge (R)	106	7	113	73	90
3 McGuire (D)	140	9	149	97	93
5 Patterson (R)	114	6	120	78	85
1 Ribicoff (D)	129	4	133	86	78
AL Sadlak (R)	114	12	126	82	84
2 Woodhouse (D) *	125	9	133	86	63
DELAWARE					
AL Boggs (R)	124	0	124	81	98
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett (D)	131	10	141	92	97
5 Herlong (D)	135	1	136	88	84
1 Peterson (D)	140	2	142	92	93
6 Rogers (D)	141	2	143	93	94
3 Sikes (D)	129	3	132	86	82
4 Smathers (D)	79	8	87	56	83
GEORGIA					
10 Brown (D)	141	11	152	99	100
4 Camp (D)	148	0	148	96	95
2 Cox (D) *	129	2	130	84	91
5 Davis (D)	148	1	149	97	98
7 Lanham (D)	148	1	149	97	96
3 Pace (D)	117	3	120	78	86
1 Preston (D)	144	1	145	94	98
6 Vinson (D)	105	3	108	70	79
8 Wheeler (D)	122	5	127	82	99
9 Wood (D)	105	12	117	76	79
IDAHO					
2 Sanborn (R)	117	5	122	79	92
1 White (D)	76	4	80	52	60
ILLINOIS					
16 Allen (R)	123	4	127	82	83
17 Arends (R)	128	12	140	91	93
26 Bishop (R)	154	0	154	100	99
19 Chiperfield (R)	110	4	114	74	88
23 Jenison (R)	136	3	139	90	84
21 Mack (D)	137	5	142	92	80
15 Mason (R)	91	14	105	68	79
22 McMillen (R)	63	13	76	49	89
25 Price (D)	150	1	151	98	94
14 Reed (R)	130	4	134	87	84
20 Simpson (R)	143	0	143	93	98
18 Velde (R)	136	4	140	91	87
24 Vursell (R)	119	2	121	79	85
Chicago—Cook County					
4 Buckley (D)	137	2	139	90	93
11 Chesney (D)	134	5	139	90	98
13 Vacancy					
1 Dawson (D)	85	7	92	60	87
8 Gordon (D)	124	6	130	84	94
10 Hoffman (R)	78	30	108	70	63
12 Jonas (R)	118	4	122	79	80
5 Vacancy					
3 Linehan (D)	142	3	145	94	90
6 O'Brien (D)	145	1	146	95	96
2 O'Hara (D)	143	0	143	93	91
7 Sabath (D)	62	20	82	53	81
9 Yates (D)	125	10	135	88	93
INDIANA					
3 Crook (D)	124	9	133	86	99
8 Denton (D)	124	6	130	84	97
2 Halleck (R)	121	2	123	80	87
6 Harden (R)	128	2	130	84	86
10 Harvey (R)	139	1	140	91	85
11 Jacobs (D)	135	4	139	90	96
4 Kruse (D)	128	7	135	88	90
1 Madden (D)	142	1	143	93	95
7 Noland (D)	126	6	132	86	94
5 Walsh (D)	110	10	120	78	76
9 Wilson (R)	123	11	134	87	86
IOWA					
5 Cunningham (R)	149	1	150	97	94
6 Dolliver (R)	122	5	127	82	88
3 Gross (R)	151	1	152	99	97
8 Hoeven (R)	127	6	133	86	91
7 Jensen (R)	151	0	151	98	95
4 LeCompte (R)	138	2	140	91	96
1 Martin (R)	110	6	116	75	81
2 Talle (R)	128	0	128	83	98
KANSAS					
1 Cole (R)	146	0	146	95	96
5 Hope (R)	144	0	144	94	94
3 George (R)	9	0	9	82	
4 Rees (R)	146	3	149	97	97
2 Scrivner (R)	149	1	150	97	99
6 Smith (R)	117	2	119	77	99
KENTUCKY					
8 Bates (D)	111	12	123	80	83
4 Chelf (D)	148	0	148	96	93
9 Golden (R)	141	4	145	94	88
1 Gregory (D)	99	11	110	71	70
3 Morton (R)	117	8	125	81	72
7 Perkins (D)	129	7	136	88	93
5 Spence (D)	143	1	144	94	100
6 Underwood (D)	138	2	140	91	79
2 Whitaker (D)	71	32	103	67	54
LOUISIANA					
8 Allen (D)	97	15	112	73	90
2 Boggs (D)	117	12	129	84	92
4 Brooks (D)	111	0	111	72	90
1 Hebert (D)	73	27	100	65	75
7 Larcade (D)	121	2	123	80	84
6 Morrison (D)	55	37	92	60	71
5 Passman (D)	138	0	138	90	96
3 Willis (D)	109	3	112	73	89
MAINE					
3 Fellows (R)	124	5	129	84	67
1 Hale (R)	140	3	143	93	88
2 Nelson (R)	130	3	133	86	90
MARYLAND					
6 Beall (R)	132	4	136	88	93
2 Bolton (D)	133	4	137	89	93
4 Fallon (D)	133	6	139	90	94
3 Garmatz (D)	143	7	150	97	84
1 Miller (R)	127	6	133	86	92
5 Sasscer (D)	135	1	136	88	94
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates (R)	121	5	126	82	
4 Donohue (D)	134	5	139	90	78
2 Furcolo (D)	127	0	127	82	88
8 Goodwin (R)	140	1	141	92	90
10 Herter (R)	122	18	140	91	94
1 Heselton (R)	154	0	154	100	100
11 Kennedy (D)	107	4	111	72	74
7 Lane (D)	144	0	144	94	90
14 Martin (R)	134	3	137	89	83
12 McCormack (D)	131	6	137	89	94
9 Nicholson (R)	142	3	145	94	98
3 Philbin (D)	124	9	133	86	85
5 Rogers (R)	144	3	147	95	88
13 Wigglesworth (R)	140	8	148	96	100
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett (R)	139	2	141	92	96
6 Blackney (R)	106	8	114	74	84
8 Crawford (R)	120	8	128	83	92
9 Engel (R)	68	7	75	49	94
5 Ford (R)	150	0	150	97	99
4 Hoffman (R)	142	5	147	95	87
2 Michener (R)	142	3	145	94	100
11 Potter (R)	110	7	117	76	85
3 Shafer (R)	129	3	132	86	79
7 Wolcott (R)	123	4	127	82	88
10 Woodruff (R)	124	3	127	82	85
Detroit—Wayne County					
15 Dingell (D)	52	20	72	47	55
17 Dondero (R)	126	7	133	86	93
16 Vacancy					
13 O'Brien (D)	119	5	124	81	80
14 Rabaut (D)	126	6	132	86	99
1 Sadowski (D)	24	37	61	40	88
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen (R)	149	1	150	97	95
1 Andresen (R) *	134	3	136	88	88
8 Blatnik (D)	141	1	142	92	81
9 Hagen (R) *	143	0	142	92	98
5 Judd (R)	133	5	138	90	88
6 Marshall (D)	128	0	128	83	90
4 McCarthy (D)	123	0	123	80	95
2 O'Hara (R)	138	2	140	91	98

*"Times Voted" includes one or more instances when Member answered "Present."

	1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Wier (D)	132	1	133		86	88
MISSISSIPPI						
4 Abernethy (D)	151	0	151		98	100
6 Colmer (D)	126	1	127		82	96
1 Rankin (D) *	154	0	153		99	98
2 Whitten (D)	140	2	142		92	86
3 Whittington (D)	138	2	140		91	95
7 Williams (D)	116	9	125		81	97
5 Winstead (D)	111	2	113		73	92
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling (D)	138	4	142		92	98
9 Cannon (D)	139	0	139		90	97
8 Carnahan (D)	138	1	139		90	93
6 Christopher (D)	110	4	114		74	89
4 Irving (D)	106	6	112		73	77
10 Jones (D)	128	14	142		92	93
12 Karst (D)	142	5	147		95	99
13 Karsten (D)	154	0	154		100	100
1 Magee (D)	118	5	123		80	96
2 Moulder (D)	126	5	131		85	93
7 Short (R)	126	9	135		88	79
11 Sullivan (D)	154	0	154		100	100
3 Welch (D)	126	6	132		86	93
MONTANA						
2 D'Ewart (R)	134	0	134		87	98
1 Mansfield (D)	140	1	141		92	86
NEBRASKA						
1 Curtis (R)	141	2	143		93	87
4 Miller (R)	137	4	141		92	93
2 O'Sullivan (D)	147	3	150		97	96
3 Stefan (R)	137	0	137		89	95
NEVADA						
AL Baring (D)	133	5	138		90	79
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 Cotton (R)	147	1	148		96	95
1 Merrow (R)	138	0	138		90	80
NEW JERSEY						
11 Addonizio (D)	145	2	147		95	95
3 Auchincloss (R)	142	3	145		94	94
8 Canfield (R)	141	6	147		95	83
6 Case (R)	142	3	145		94	89
5 Eaton (R)	70	24	94		61	62
2 Hand (R) *	104	22	125		81	82
14 Hart (D)	133	15	148		96	86
4 Howell (D)	138	1	139		90	98
12 Kean (R)	132	15	147		95	92
13 Norton (D)	78	8	86		56	74
10 Rodino (D)	144	4	148		96	96
7 Widnall (R)	123	5	128		83	
9 Towe (R)	106	16	122		79	69
1 Wolverton (R)	134	9	143		93	88
NEW MEXICO						
AL Fernandez (D)	131	2	133		86	94
AL Miles (D)	105	3	108		70	84
NEW YORK						
32 Byrne (D)	116	10	126		82	68
39 Cole (R)	111	7	118		77	89
35 Davies (D)	74	22	96		62	63
28 Gamble (R)	127	5	132		86	84
44 Gorski (D)	143	0	143		93	94
27 Gwinn (R)	108	11	119		77	67
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	88	6	94		61	68
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	102	11	113		73	82
31 Kearney (R)	119	10	129		84	77
40 Keating (R)	153	1	154		100	91
34 Kilburn (R)	140	4	144		94	73
30 LeFevre (R)	129	10	139		90	91
1 Macy (R)	68	40	108		70	70
42 Pfeiffer, W.L. (R)	42	33	75		49	77
45 Reed (R)	127	9	136		88	80
36 Riehlman (R)	132	5	137		89	78
29 St. George (R)	120	9	129		84	85
38 Taber (R)	149	0	149		97	85
43 Tauriello (D)	150	0	150		97	79
33 Taylor (R)	95	25	120		78	61
41 Wadsworth (R)	103	6	109		71	79
New York City						
25 Buckley (D)	70	12	82		53	44
15 Celler (D)	116	19	135		88	81
4 Clemente (D)	122	10	132		86	80
17 Coudert (R)	101	22	123		80	57
6 Delaney (D)	141	2	143		93	92
24 Dollinger (D)	124	12	136		88	86
11 Heffernan (D)	103	16	119		77	77
7 Heller (D)	109	18	127		82	74
21 Javits (R)	129	1	130		84	80
10 Kelly (D)	128	8	136		88	
9 Keogh (D)	102	18	120		78	74
19 Klein (D)	96	28	124		81	79
3 Latham (R)	93	17	110		71	77
23 Lynch (D)	126	9	135		88	90
18 Marcantonio*ALP	126	6	130		84	83
26 McGrath (D)	108	20	128		83	83
14 Multer (D)	133	5	138		90	83
16 Murphy (D)	88	28	116		75	62
13 O'Toole (D) *	144	3	146		95	85
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	74	21	95		62	58
22 Powell (D) *	77	14	90		58	64
5 Quinn (D)	51	10	61		40	74
12 Rooney (D)	151	1	152		99	92
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	99	21	120		78	66
NORTH CAROLINA						
3 Barden (D)	108	1	109		71	64
1 Bonner (D)	148	1	149		97	75
11 Jones, W. (D)	8	0	8		73	
7 Carlyle (D)	125	0	125		81	86
5 Chatham (D)	81	15	96		62	44
4 Cooley (D)	120	2	122		79	79
8 Deane (D)	127	10	137		89	80
9 Doughton (D)	136	0	136		88	95
6 Durham (D)	113	5	118		77	81
10 Jones, H. (D)	143	1	144		94	86
2 Kerr (D)	105	17	122		79	90
12 Redden (D)	87	12	99		64	76
NORTH DAKOTA						
AL Burdick (R)	115	8	123		80	98
AL Vacancy						
OHIO						
22 Bolton (R)	128	9	137		89	66
3 Breen (D)	111	5	116		75	88
11 Brehm (R)	103	10	113		73	88
7 Brown (R)	134	2	136		88	92
9 Burke (D)	127	7	134		87	86
5 Clevenger (R)	139	4	143		93	56
21 Crosser (D)	130	1	131		85	80
1 Elston (R)	153	1	154		100	69
20 Feighan (D)	147	0	147		95	84
18 Hays (D)	133	8	141		92	85
14 Huber (D) *	148	3	149		97	88
10 Jenkins (R)	133	1	134		87	90
19 Kirwan (D)	117	14	131		85	90
4 McCulloch (R)	132	4	136		88	96
17 McGregor (R)	135	9	142		92	75
16 McSweeney (D)	144	2	146		95	69
6 Polk (D)	149	0	149		97	100
15 Secrest (D)	150	4	154		100	85
8 Smith (R)	3	61	64		42	26
12 Vorys (R)	133	4	137		89	90
2 Wagner (D)	142	2	144		94	100
13 Weichel (R)	140	1	141		92	75
AL Young (D)	137	2	139		90	93
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert (D)	153	0	153		99	98
1 Gilmer (D)	37	57	94		61	56
5 Monroney (D)	108	2	110		71	93
6 Morris (D)	139	0	139		90	100
4 Steed (D)	127	0	127		82	93
2 Stigler (D)	129	4	133		86	89
7 Wickersham (D)	123	3	126		82	90
8 Wilson (D)	133	3	136		88	96
OREGON						
3 Angell (R)	109	8	117		76	93
4 Ellsworth (R)	123	7	130		84	91
1 Norblad (R)	139	2	141		92	77
2 Stockman (R)	128	2	130		84	89
PENNSYLVANIA						
33 Buchanan (D)	143	2	145		94	94
23 Cavalcante (D)	96	5	101		66	90
30 Corbett (R)	132	8	140		91	82
9 Dague (R)	141	2	143		93	90
29 Davenport (D)	122	3	125		81	80
32 Eberharter (D)	141	1	142		92	96
12 Fenton (R)	146	3	149		97	99
11 Flood (D)	139	2	141		92	80
31 Fulton (R)	132	2	134		87	80
24 Gavin (R)	131	12	143		93	88
14 Gillette (R)	61	25	86		56	96
25 Graham (R)	146	3	149		97	100
7 James (R)	117	12	129		84	87
28 Kearns (R)	116	11	127		82	84
27 Kelley (D)	108	13	121		79	88
18 Kunkel (R)	98	16	114		74	85
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	94	17	111		72	75
21 Lind (D)	149	1	150		97	93
16 McConnell (R)	132	3	135		88	93
24 Morgan (D)	99	11	110		71	89
10 O'Neill (D)	126	8	134		87	88
13 Rhodes (D)	136	2	138		90	91
15 Rich (R) *	126	4	129		84	93
26 Saylor (R)	138	1	139		90	95
17 Simpson (R)	123	7	130		84	87
22 Van Zandt (R)	130	12	142		92	97
20 Walter (D)	138	9	147		95	78
Philadelphia						
1 Barrett (D)	107	10	117		76	76
4 Chudoff (D)	113	9	122		79	74
2 Granahan (D)	123	4	127		82	81
5 Green (D)	125	3	128		83	67
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	102	15	117		76	79
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	108	9	117		76	75
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty (D)	116	8	124		81	80
1 Forand (D)	153	0	153		99	99
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Bryson (D)	138	0	138		90	98
3 Hare (D)	85	3	88		57	99
6 McMillan (D)	128	0	128		83	84
5 Richards (D)	126	2	128		83	61
1 Rivers (D)	78	17	95		62	69
2 Sims (D)	121	1	122		79	98
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Case (R) *	113	3	115		75	81
1 Lovre (R)	126	4	130		84	84
TENNESSEE						
9 Cooper (D)	140	1	141		92	100
10 Davis (D)	105	2	107		69	80
5 Evins (D)	136	2	138		90	94
3 Frazier (D)	120	6	126		82	94
4 Gore (D)	108	0	108		70	77
2 Jennings (R) *	101	6	106		69	69
8 Murray (D)	129	0	129		84	97
1 Phillips (R)	96	0	96		62	83
6 Priest (D)	138	1	139		90	96
7 Sutton (D)	116	2	118		77	99
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth (D)	153	0	153		99	98
15 Bentsen (D)	131	0	131		85	85
17 Burleson (D)	150	1	151		98	96
2 Combs (D)	128	0	128		83	94
21 Fisher (D)	139	2	141		92	98
13 Gossett (D)	130	0	130		84	93
20 Kilday (D)	136	0	136		88	93
12 Lucas (D) *	137	4	140		91	87
14 Lyle (D) *	92	0	91		59	88
19 Mahon (D)	150	0	150		97	96
1 Patman (D)	127	0	127		82	91
7 Pickett (D)	127	1	128		83	96
11 Poage (D)	132	1	133		86	87
4 Rayburn (D)	--	--	--		--	--
16 Regan (D)	81	6	87		56	61
6 Teague (D)	129	5	134		87	93
8 Thomas (D)	140	3	143		93	97
9 Thompson (D)	133	4	137		89	92
10 Thornberry (D)	136	1	137		89	92
5 Wilson (D)	140	8	148		96	98
18 Guill (R)	71	1	72		47	
UTAH						
2 Bosone (D) *	135	1	135		88	79
1 Granger (D)	127	3	130		84	89
VERMONT						
AL Plumley (R)	74	20	94		61	59
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt (D)	131	6	137		89	69
1 Robeson (D)	80	0	80		52	
6 Burton (D)	132	1	133		86	90
9 Fugate (D)	137	3	140		91	88
3 Gary (D)	128	9	137		89	83
2 Hardy (D)	147	4	151		98	93
7 Harrison (D)	137	6	143		93	86
8 Smith (D)	138	2	140		91	79
5 Stanley (D)	109	12	121		79	69
WASHINGTON						
4 Holmes (R)	154	0	154		100	89
5 Horan (R)	138	6	144		94	92
2 Jackson (D)	142	5	147		95	99
3 Mack (R)	137	1	138		90	98
1 Mitchell (D)	130	4	134		87	94
6 Tollefson (R)	143	0	143		93	88
WEST VIRGINIA						
3 Bailey (D)	118	5	123		80	78
4 Burnside (D)	144	0	144		94	79
6 Hedrick (D) *	123	14	136		88	81
5 Kee (D)	134	1	135		88	83
1 Ramsay (D)	117	0	117		76	83
2 Staggers (D)	132	7	139		90	83
WISCONSIN						
5 Biemiller (D)	137	5	142		92	94
8 Byrnes (R)	145	9	154		100	100
2 Davis (R)	147	5	152		99	99
9 Hull (R)	151	3	154		100	93
6 Keefe (R)	61	0	61		40	86
7 Murray (R)	108	1	109		71	86
10 O'Konski (R)	123	3	126		82	92
1 Smith (R)	140	3	143		93	93
3 Withrow (R)	127	6	133		88	83
4 Zablocki (D)	134	4	138		90	92
WYOMING						
AL Barrett (R)	78	2	80		52	93

* "Times Voted" includes one or more instances when Member answered "Present."

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Bipartisan Support - 81st Congress

Congressional Quarterly's "bipartisan support" data is designed to indicate an individual Congressman's willingness to go along with the position of both the Democratic and Republican majorities when the two parties make common cause over a particular issue. The statistics reveal a Congressman's support of majority opinion thus registered when a majority of Democrats and a majority of Republicans vote the same way.

The Congressman may show his support of the combined Democratic-Republican position by voting the same way as the consolidated majorities do, or by pairing in their favor or otherwise announcing his support of their stand.

Bipartisan issues are considered those on which there is no substantial difference — determined according to the actual ballot — between the two parties, even though there may be some controversy within each party. As long as a majority of one party votes the same way as the majority of the other party does, the size of the majority — whether a large edge or a small margin — does not affect the statistical basis. When the members of one party split evenly on an issue, the vote is considered by CQ to be a bipartisan one.

The bipartisan-support figures set forth on individual lawmakers in the following CQ survey have been computed on the basis only of those formal roll-call votes which found a majority of Democrats and a majority of Republicans voting the same way. The so-called "party unity" votes — on which the majorities of the two parties clash head on — have been excluded. Moreover, bipartisan-support figures for an individual are computed only on the basis of those bipartisan votes in which the Congressman actually took part — not on the basis of all the bipartisan votes taken.

SUMMARY

During the two-year span (1949-50) of the 81st Congress, Republicans in the House of Representatives supported legislation which commanded bipartisan backing more often than did their Democratic colleagues. But in the Senate, the Democrats were more prone to support this kind of legislation than the GOP members were.

There were more bipartisan votes in the Senate, which took 164 during the 81st Congress, than in the House, which took 136. The CQ bipartisan-support survey showed that over the past four years, however, about half of the House votes were bipartisan; only about a third of those in the Senate had the support of majorities of both parties.

In the 81st Congress, votes in both the House and Senate were more likely to command the backing of both major parties if the ballots came on legislation dealing with the Defense Department and veterans affairs. They were less likely to draw bipartisan favor if they dealt with taxes or housing.

The majorities of both parties often reached agreement on final votes only after taking a series of partisan ones on several phases of a measure. This particular process — where bitter partisan wrangling and voting marked the extended consideration of a bill which finally was passed in the last instance by a bipartisan vote — was undergone by some major bills.

An example in the Senate in 1950, for instance, was the final bipartisan vote continuing the Marshall Plan and inaugurating the so-called "Point Four" program to assist underdeveloped countries. The "Point Four" section of the bill caused repeated party-line show-downs before the rest of the measure containing it was passed by a comfortable Democratic-Republican combined tally.

An example in the House was ultimate passage of legislation providing insured loans for housing for middle-income families.

SENATE

During the 81st Congress, first and second sessions, the Senate took a total of 456 roll-call votes, of which 164 were bipartisan. On these, a majority of Republicans and a majority of Democrats voted the same way. The two parties compared as follows:

The average bipartisan-support percentage achieved in the Senate by the Democratic party was 80.5. This meant that when a vote was taken on an issue supported by the combined Democratic-Republican majorities, the typical Democrat could be counted upon to join in 80.5 per cent of the time.

The average bipartisan-support figure for the Republican party in the Senate during the 81st Congress as a whole was 72.6 per cent.

Previous Comparisons

When the average party percentages for the entire 81st Congress are broken down by years, the following picture appears. There were 83 bipartisan ballots in the Senate during 1949, the first session. Over their course, the average Democratic bipartisan-support figure was 81.9 per cent. The GOP percentage averaged 73.8.

In 1950, during the protracted second session, there were 81 bipartisan roll calls. Over their course, the average Democratic percentage was 79.6, and the GOP figure was 73.4.

In the 80th Congress — which the Republicans controlled during 1947-48 —the respective Democratic and GOP bipartisan-support averages were 78.5 and 82.5 per cent. (For greater detail on the 80th Congress, refer to CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, pages 37-39.)

What Issues Were

Typical first session issues drawing bipartisan support from the Democratic and Republican parties alike in 1949 were those establishing flexible federal price supports for farmers, endorsing the idea of federal aid to state educational systems, launching the arms aid program to Atlantic Treaty nations resisting communism and attempting to alter Senate rules governing the termination of filibusters.

In 1950 at the second session, typical bipartisan ballots extended the peacetime draft, expanded the social security program, and authorized an investigation of interstate gambling and racketeering.

Individual Standings

Republicans and Democrats were almost equal with respect to achieving relatively high bipartisan-support records during the 81st Congress. This is the way Senators grouped at the top and bottom:

Sens. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.), Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) and Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) led all other members of their respective parties with bipartisan-support figures of 94.0 and 93.0 for the 81st Congress. And at the other extreme, Sens. William Langer (R N.D.) and Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho) trailed all members of their parties with bipartisan-support percentages of 47.0 and 63.0 respectively.

Bipartisan-support figures for all other Senators are given in the chart on page 70. The columns list the actual number of times a Senator voted with a combined Democratic-Republican majority on bipartisan ballots in 1950, the number of times he bucked the combined majorities in 1950 and, accordingly, his second session percentage. The same data is given for the first session in 1949. For comparative purposes, the 80th Congress percentage is given for those individuals who were serving at that time.

(For "highs" and "lows" among Democrats and Republicans when it came to bipartisan-support in 1949 exclusively, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 59.)

HOUSE

In the House of Representatives during the first and second sessions of the 81st Congress, there were a total of 275 roll-call votes, of which 136 were bipartisan ballots.

Over the course of these bipartisan tallies commanding the support of a Democratic majority and a GOP majority alike, the average Democrat went along with the combined blocs 82.4 per cent of the time. The average Republican bipartisan-support figure was 85.9 per cent.

Previous Comparisons

There were 55 bipartisan ballots in the House during the first session in 1949. During this series, the Democrats in the lower chamber averaged a bipartisan-support figure of 85.9 per cent, and the Republicans a figure of 84.3 per cent.

During the 1950 second session, which lasted into 1951, there were 81 bipartisan roll-calls in the House. Comparable averages over their course were a bipartisan-support percentage of 79.8 for the Democratic party, and a 93.4 percentage for the GOP.

The average bipartisan-support percentage for House Democrats during the 80th Congress in 1947-8 was 80.9. The average figure for Republican members, who dominated the House, was 87.4 per cent. (For greater detail on the 80th Congress, refer to the CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, pages 37-43.)

What Issues Were

At the first session, typical bipartisan ballots were those by which the combined Democratic - Republican majorities increased disability allowances for World War I veterans, approved the First Deficiency Appropriations Bill, endorsed the idea of a 70-group Air Force and decided to continue debate on the controversial "basing point" bill affecting the pricing systems of corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

Typical votes during the 1950 second session when lawmakers on both sides of the aisle jointly supported an issue were those which chopped $600 million out of the so-called "omnibus" appropriations bill for government agencies, and which passed the bill to confer statehood on Hawaii. Two additional examples were the bipartisan ballots which extended the statute of limitations with respect to prosecuting cases involving the unauthorized disclosure of classified governmental information, and which passed legislation granting more federal aid to housing projects for middle-income families.

Individual Standings

House members of each party generally had higher bipartisan-support averages than their party colleagues in the Senate. Republicans in the lower chamber, moreover, had the highest and lowest bipartisan averages for the 81st Congress, both sessions.

This is the way Representatives bunched:

Democrats were led by Rep. Thurman C. Crook (Ind.) who had an average of 97.0 per cent. Close behind him, with bipartisan-support percentages of 96 were nine other Democrats: Reps. Winfield K. Denton (Ind.), Carl D. Perkins (Ky.), Edward A. Garmatz (Md.), Thomas J. Lane (Mass.), Morgan M. Moulder (Mo.), Phil J. Welch (Mo.), James F. Lind (Pa.), M. G. Burnside (W. Va.), and E. H. Hedrick (W. Va.).

Topping these Democrats were Republican Representatives James T. Patterson (Conn.), James C. Auchincloss (N.J.), L. W. Hall (N.Y.), and Dayton E. Phillips (Tenn.). They had bipartisan-support percentages of 98.0.

At the other extreme, among members who voted often enough to give their records significance, Reps. Clare Hoffman (R Mich.) and Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) had percentages of 49 and trailed all Republicans. Rep. Noble J. Gregory (D Ky.) trailed all other Democrats with a percentage of 58. Also in this "low" category—with their percentages given after their names—were: Reps. Wint Smith (R Kan.) 51; Robert F. Rich (R Pa.) 50; Sam Hobbs (D Ala.) 64; John E. Rankin (D Miss.) 60; Stephen Pace (D Ga.) 63; J. B. Williams (D Miss.) 62; Arthur Winstead (D Miss.) 63; Howard W. Smith (D Va.) 60; and John Taber (R N.Y.) 61.

Bipartisan-support figures for all other Representatives are given in the charts beginning on page 68. This data includes statistics for the 81st Congress as a whole, both first and second sessions, and also for each session separately. Bipartisan-support percentages for lawmakers who also served in the 80th Congress are given for comparison.

(For "highs" and "lows" registered by Democrats and Republicans in the first session of the 81st Congress, refer to CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pages 62-3. For comparable data on the 80th Congress, refer to CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, page 38.)

House Bipartisan Support -- 81st Congress

Jan. 3, 1949 - Jan. 2, 1951

1. Number of times Representative voted, paired or announced with the bipartisan majority, 1949, when there were 55 bipartisan votes.
2. Number of times Representative voted, paired or announced against the bipartisan majority, 1949.
3. Per cent of times Representative voted with bipartisan majority, 1949.
4. Number of times Representative voted, paired or announced with the bipartisan majority, 1950, when there were 81 bipartisan votes.
5. Number of times Representative voted, paired or announced against the bipartisan majority, 1950.
6. Per cent of times Representative voted with bipartisan majority, 1950.
7. Per cent of times Representative voted with bipartisan majority in 81st Congress (1949-50), when there were 136 bipartisan votes.
8. Per cent of times Representative voted with bipartisan majority in 80th Congress (1947-48), when there were 89 bipartisan votes.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	42	12	78	47	28	63	69	92
9 Battle (D)	42	10	81	53	22	71	75	90
1 Boykin (D)	35	12	74	36	21	63	68	98
6 deGraffenried (D)	35	11	76	50	14	78	77	
7 Elliott (D)	42	10	81	59	11	84	83	
2 Grant (D)	41	12	77	57	21	73	75	94
4 Hobbs (D)	31	16	66	44	26	63	64	85
8 Jones (D)	43	11	80	57	21	73	76	91
5 Rains (D)	37	11	77	49	20	71	74	87
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	38	2	95	59	10	86	89	88
AL Patten (D)	42	3	93	59	7	89	91	
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	40	12	77	47	29	62	68	91
7 Harris (D)	44	10	81	49	19	72	76	96
5 Hays (D)	36	6	86	54	20	73	78	97
2 Mills (D)	46	8	85	57	24	70	76	96
6 Norrell (D)	41	10	80	53	24	69	73	89
4 Tackett (D)	40	13	75	51	22	70	72	
3 Trimble (D)	41	14	75	58	22	73	73	90
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	52	2	96	68	2	97	90	99
8 Anderson (R)	45	4	92	48	11	81	86	94
11 Bramblett (R)	46	5	90	65	11	86	87	96
2 Engle (D)	49	1	98	55	11	83	90	87
4 Havenner (D)	47	7	87	61	12	84	85	60
3 Johnson (R)	45	4	92	43	2	96	94	98
23 McKinnon (D)	42	5	89	70	8	90	90	
6 Miller (D)	48	3	94	48	9	84	89	69
22 Phillips (R)	35	7	83	66	12	85	84	90
1 Scudder (R)	48	5	91	68	5	93	92	
5 Shelley (D)				55	10	85	85	
21 Sheppard (D)	42	3	93	56	5	92	92	88
10 Werdel (R)	39	11	78	37	7	84	81	
9 White (D)	45	4	92	52	9	85	88	
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	37	6	86	48	12	80	83	51
18 Doyle (D)	48	3	94	52	6	90	92	
20 Hinshaw (R)	38	3	93	36	0	100	96	99
19 Holifield (D)	45	7	87	47	15	76	81	54
16 Jackson (R)	44	4	92	46	5	90	91	92
17 King (D)	45	5	90	68	11	86	88	67
15 McDonough (R)	51	3	94	63	2	97	96	98
12 Nixon (R)	48	1	98	47	4	92	95	96
13 Poulson (R)	39	5	89	51	5	91	90	94
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	51	2	96	68	11	86	90	
1 Carroll (D)	47	4	92	38	6	86	89	64
2 Hill (R)	38	8	83	53	10	84	83	92
3 Marsalis (D)	53	2	96	73	7	91	93	
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	47	3	94	52	4	93	93	93
3 McGuire (D)	48	4	92	73	5	94	93	
5 Patterson (R)	42	2	95	57	0	100	98	95
1 Ribicoff (D)	31	5	86	65	4	94	91	
AL Sadlak (R)	42	2	95	55	2	96	96	95
2 Woodhouse (D)	28	4	88	59	6	91	90	
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	47	6	89	61	9	87	88	91
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	41	12	77	52	20	72	74	
5 Herlong (D)	36	11	77	47	24	66	70	
1 Peterson (D)	43	11	80	51	19	73	76	91
6 Rogers (D)	40	11	78	55	24	70	73	93
3 Sikes (D)	33	9	79	41	25	62	69	96
4 Smathers (D)	33	6	85	22	19	54	69	92

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	45	10	82	61	19	76	79	97
4 Camp (D)	39	12	76	57	23	71	73	88
2 Cox (D)	38	11	78	43	28	61	68	96
5 Davis (D)	39	15	72	46	30	61	65	93
7 Lanham (D)	40	13	75	56	20	74	74	85
3 Pace (D)	37	11	77	32	29	52	63	94
1 Preston (D)	41	12	77	48	27	64	70	95
6 Vinson (D)	27	11	71	42	19	69	70	98
8 Wheeler (D)	41	13	76	39	28	58	66	86
9 Wood (D)	29	14	67	39	19	67	67	76
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	42	10	81	51	8	86	84	80
1 White (D)	26	3	90	33	4	89	89	
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	34	7	83	48	21	70	75	81
17 Arends (R)	43	5	90	58	11	84	86	96
26 Bishop (R)	42	12	78	70	11	86	83	66
19 Chiperfield (R)	42	4	91	50	5	91	91	80
23 Jenison (R)	40	6	87	57	13	81	84	77
21 Mack (D)	42	2	95	69	4	95	95	
15 Mason (R)	19	21	48	21	21	50	49	71
22 McMillen (R)	43	6	88	22	7	76	83	93
25 Price (D)	48	4	92	71	8	90	91	62
14 Reed (R)	32	7	82	53	11	83	83	84
20 Simpson (R)	47	6	89	59	12	83	85	80
18 Velde (R)	39	5	89	56	15	79	83	
24 Vursell (R)	31	10	76	47	14	77	76	69
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	47	4	92	69	2	97	95	
11 Chesney (D)	50	3	94	68	4	94	94	
13 Vacancy								
1 Dawson (D)	37	6	86	36	7	84	85	34
8 Gordon (D)	47	4	92	47	5	90	91	70
10 Hoffman (R)	24	3	89	41	4	91	90	
12 Jonas (R)	35	8	81	54	3	95	89	
5 Vacancy								
3 Linehan (D)	47	4	92	71	3	96	94	
6 O'Brien (D)	49	3	94	67	8	89	91	72
2 O'Hara (D)	42	6	88	61	10	86	87	
7 Sabath (D)	39	3	93	24	13	65	80	48
9 Yates (D)	41	9	82	56	9	86	84	
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	53	2	96	63	2	97	97	
8 Denton (D)	49	4	92	62	1	98	96	
2 Halleck (R)	42	3	93	53	6	90	91	95
6 Harden (R)	44	1	98	56	4	93	95	
10 Harvey (R)	45	1	98	63	6	91	94	93
11 Jacobs (D)	47	5	90	64	9	88	89	
4 Kruse (D)	45	0	100	60	6	91	95	
1 Madden (D)	45	5	90	69	4	95	93	56
7 Noland (D)	48	2	96	61	4	94	95	
5 Walsh (D)	34	2	94	52	5	91	92	
9 Wilson (R)	36	9	80	54	7	89	85	78
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	42	8	84	73	5	94	90	84
6 Dolliver (R)	39	6	87	54	10	84	85	85
3 Gross (R)	40	13	75	69	12	85	81	
8 Hoeven (R)	45	3	94	54	7	89	91	90
7 Jensen (R)	36	15	71	65	16	80	77	78
4 LeCompte (R)	45	6	88	67	5	93	91	93
1 Martin (R)	32	8	80	46	5	90	86	80
2 Talle (R)	51	3	94	59	4	94	94	91
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	48	5	91	69	4	95	93	96
5 Hope (R)	47	2	96	64	12	84	89	95
3 George (R) *				4	0	100	100	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4 Rees (R)	46	8	85	66	15	81	83	88
2 Scrivner (R)	44	10	81	66	15	81	81	81
6 Smith (R)	29	25	54	29	31	48	51	75
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	39	4	91	37	22	63	75	83
4 Chelf (D)	49	3	94	54	25	68	79	93
9 Golden (R)	47	4	92	72	5	94	93	
1 Gregory (D)	27	9	75	25	28	47	58	92
3 Morton (R)	34	3	92	52	8	87	89	93
7 Perkins (D)	46	2	96	65	3	96	96	
5 Spence (D)	51	4	93	71	3	96	95	80
6 Underwood (D)	39	1	98	52	20	72	81	
2 Whitaker (D)	19	5	79	27	20	57	65	77
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	35	15	70	38	18	68	69	95
2 Boggs (D)	43	9	83	48	16	75	78	94
4 Brooks (D)	38	12	76	39	17	70	73	93
1 Hebert (D)	33	10	77	26	16	62	69	94
7 Larcade (D)	34	11	76	37	26	59	66	85
6 Morrison (D)	27	9	75	19	15	56	66	94
5 Passman (D)	38	12	76	44	25	64	69	83
3 Willis (D)	36	13	73	36	18	67	70	
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	23	8	74	57	10	85	82	99
1 Hale (R)	40	9	82	60	12	83	83	92
2 Nelson (R)	45	5	90	63	2	97	94	
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	46	2	96	69	3	96	96	96
2 Bolton (D)	48	5	91	61	11	85	87	
4 Fallon (D)	47	3	94	68	4	94	94	91
3 Garmatz (D)	39	2	95	74	3	96	96	91
1 Miller (R)	46	6	88	57	6	90	90	91
5 Sasscer (D)	47	5	90	68	5	93	92	93
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)				59	6	91	91	
4 Donohue (D)	38	2	95	67	3	96	95	81
2 Furcolo (D)	46	4	92	62	5	93	92	
8 Goodwin (R)	43	4	91	66	5	93	92	90
10 Herter (R)	50	1	98	64	5	93	95	96
1 Heselton (R)	52	3	95	73	8	90	92	89
11 Kennedy (D)	32	3	91	51	5	91	91	71
7 Lane (D)	45	3	94	71	2	97	96	79
14 Martin (R)	42	0	100	69	3	96	97	
12 McCormack (D)	48	3	94	57	9	86	90	71
9 Nicholson (R)	36	17	68	49	24	67	67	85
3 Philbin (D)	42	5	89	62	5	93	91	78
5 Rogers (R)	47	2	96	75	3	96	96	98
13 Wigglesworth (R)	53	2	96	71	4	95	95	93
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	42	10	81	61	9	87	84	89
6 Blackney (R)	40	3	93	53	8	87	89	97
8 Crawford (R)	32	21	60	42	15	74	67	70
9 Engel (R)	43	6	88	31	1	97	91	97
5 Ford (R)	48	6	89	75	6	93	91	
4 Hoffman (R)	18	24	43	39	36	52	49	72
2 Michener (R)	53	2	96	67	8	89	92	99
11 Potter (R)	34	5	87	45	5	90	89	96
3 Shafer (R)	23	10	70	53	17	76	74	73
7 Wolcott (R)	43	4	91	63	3	95	94	93
10 Woodruff (R)	28	16	64	50	15	77	72	83
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	19	4	83	25	5	83	83	59
17 Dondero (R)	42	7	86	56	7	89	88	87
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	39	5	89	57	7	89	89	
14 Rabaut (D)	50	5	91	63	5	93	92	
1 Sadowski (D)	37	9	80	18	5	78	80	47

*George (R Kan.) sworn in 11/27/50.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	40	12	77	67	10	87	83	83
1 Andresen (R)	34	13	72	59	10	86	80	91
8 Blatnik (D)	34	8	81	64	12	84	83	54
9 Hagen (R)	46	6	88	67	6	92	90	87
5 Judd (R)	41	6	87	55	4	93	91	94
6 Marshall (D)	37	13	74	48	17	74	74	
4 McCarthy (D)	44	9	83	55	3	92	88	
2 O'Hara (R)	35	17	67	54	19	74	71	80
3 Wier (D)	33	10	77	58	10	85	82	
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	41	14	75	47	31	60	66	83
6 Colmer (D)	42	11	79	43	25	63	70	86
1 Rankin (D)	34	20	63	47	33	59	60	63
2 Whitten (D)	34	12	74	45	31	59	65	79
3 Whittington (D)	41	11	79	50	23	68	73	94
7 Williams (D)	38	14	73	35	30	54	62	86
5 Winstead (D)	36	15	71	33	26	56	63	83
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	52	3	95	68	5	93	94	
9 Cannon (D)	46	6	88	52	20	72	79	79
8 Carnahan (D)	46	3	94	64	7	90	92	
6 Christopher (D)	42	8	84	43	7	86	85	
4 Irving (D)	40	3	93	50	4	93	93	
10 Jones (D)	44	6	88	48	27	64	74	
12 Karst (D)	50	4	93	69	7	91	92	
13 Karsten (D)	50	5	91	71	10	88	89	62
1 Magee (D)	39	13	75	50	13	79	77	
2 Moulder (D)	48	3	94	66	2	97	96	
7 Short (R)	23	13	64	52	15	78	73	70
11 Sullivan (D)	52	3	95	73	8	90	92	
3 Welch (D)	47	3	94	63	2	97	96	
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	41	12	77	58	10	85	82	87
1 Mansfield (D)	40	6	87	64	6	91	90	69
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	31	17	65	56	19	75	71	82
4 Miller (R)	39	13	75	59	13	82	79	78
2 O'Sullivan (D)	45	8	85	72	9	89	87	
3 Stefan (R)	47	8	85	60	9	87	86	83
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	39	2	95	64	5	93	94	
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	43	8	84	63	15	81	82	90
1 Merrow (R)	41	1	98	71	4	95	96	94
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	44	6	88	69	5	93	91	
3 Auchincloss (R)	50	1	98	71	2	97	98	98
8 Canfield (R)	37	5	88	72	3	96	93	92
6 Case (R)	43	6	88	71	3	96	93	95
5 Eaton (R)	21	3	88	36	6	86	86	94
2 Hand (R)	32	9	78	56	3	95	88	84
14 Hart (D)	40	4	91	64	6	91	91	75
4 Howell (D)	51	4	93	66	6	92	92	
12 Kean (R)	37	12	76	60	14	81	79	78
13 Norton (D)	33	4	89	36	6	86	87	56
10 Rodino (D)	48	4	92	72	4	95	94	
7 Widnall (R)				67	2	97	97	
9 Towe (R)	20	6	77	44	12	79	78	88
1 Wolverton (R)	46	3	94	70	4	95	94	96
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	45	4	92	51	17	75	82	80
AL Miles (D)	43	3	93	43	12	78	85	
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	28	3	90	56	6	90	90	71
39 Cole (R)	23	6	79	47	6	89	85	89
35 Davies (D)	21	6	78	40	4	91	86	
28 Gamble (R)	40	4	91	62	3	95	94	94
44 Gorski (D)	47	4	92	67	6	92	92	
27 Gwinn (R)	24	5	83	49	7	88	86	81
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	28	2	93	41	2	95	95	99
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	41	2	95	46	0	100	98	96
31 Kearney (R)	33	2	94	64	4	94	94	93
40 Keating (R)	46	2	96	75	6	93	94	88
34 Kilburn (R)	27	8	77	49	21	70	72	93
30 LeFevre (R)	47	1	98	65	5	93	95	96
1 Macy (R)	24	9	73	28	15	65	68	95
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	35	3	92	23	0	100	95	
45 Reed (R)	28	17	62	53	20	73	69	64
36 Riehlman (R)	40	3	93	63	4	94	94	98
29 St. George (R)	42	6	88	59	4	94	91	89
38 Taber (R)	23	18	56	48	28	63	61	84
43 Tauriello (D)	35	7	83	72	6	92	89	
33 Taylor (R)	23	0	100	51	3	94	96	94
41 Wadsworth (R)	30	9	77	39	15	72	74	97
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	17	1	94	34	3	92	93	57
15 Celler (D)	37	6	86	55	13	81	83	42
4 Clemente (D)	38	4	90	62	5	93	92	
17 Coudert (R)	17	5	77	47	8	85	83	91
6 Delaney (D)	46	2	96	66	6	92	93	
24 Dollinger (D)	38	5	88	61	7	90	89	
11 Heffernan (D)	35	4	90	56	3	95	93	56
7 Heller (D)	32	2	94	57	3	95	95	
21 Javits (R)	39	7	85	58	11	84	84	74
10 Kelly (D)				62	4	94	94	
9 Keogh (D)	30	7	81	49	6	89	86	57
19 Klein (D)	29	8	78	51	9	85	82	51
3 Latham (R)	40	1	98	43	3	93	95	95
23 Lynch (D)	46	2	96	63	5	93	94	66
18 Marcantonio ALP	27	16	63	38	31	55	58	36
26 McGrath (D)	39	3	93	61	4	94	93	
14 Multer (D)	38	4	90	58	12	83	86	70
16 Murphy (D)	20	2	91	53	2	96	95	
13 O'Toole (D)	39	5	89	66	9	88	88	57
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	23	4	85	37	6	86	86	40
22 Powell (D)	21	7	75	32	14	70	72	21
5 Quinn (D)	32	4	89	24	2	92	90	
12 Rooney (D)	43	5	90	74	5	94	92	59
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	11	3	79	47	7	87	85	
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	27	8	77	33	22	80	87	73
1 Bonner (D)	33	4	89	51	27	65	73	96
11 Jones, W. (D) *				3	0	100	100	
7 Carlyle (D)	46	3	94	37	26	59	74	
5 Chatham (D)	18	3	86	30	17	64	71	
4 Cooley (D)	35	5	88	42	14	75	80	82
8 Deane (D)	39	2	95	50	20	71	80	88
9 Doughton (D)	39	13	75	45	21	68	71	86
6 Durham (D)	35	5	88	39	23	63	73	91
10 Jones, H. (D)	43	1	98	52	20	72	82	97
2 Kerr (D)	40	5	89	39	20	66	76	94
12 Redden (D)	39	0	100	29	19	60	78	91
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (R)	43	10	81	51	10	84	82	
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	33	1	97	66	6	92	93	96
3 Breen (D)	46	3	94	52	5	91	92	
11 Brehm (R)	44	4	92	49	6	89	90	78
7 Brown (R)	44	4	92	56	9	86	88	88
9 Burke (D)	47	5	90	58	8	88	89	95
5 Clevenger (R)	15	7	68	49	21	70	70	68
21 Crosser (D)	38	5	88	61	5	92	91	69
1 Elston (R)	20	6	77	75	6	93	89	96
20 Feighan (D)	40	3	93	65	11	86	88	65
18 Hays (D)	40	5	89	69	4	95	92	
14 Huber (D)	39	7	85	58	21	73	78	59
10 Jenkins (R)	42	4	91	59	7	89	90	87
4 McCulloch (R)	47	6	89	59	6	91	90	85
17 McGregor (R)	27	9	75	71	3	96	89	80
16 McSweeney (D)	27	4	87	71	7	91	90	
6 Polk (D)	49	6	89	70	9	89	89	
15 Secrest (D)	35	8	81	73	8	90	87	
8 Smith (R)	3	6	33	2	12	14	22	39
12 Vorys (R)	43	3	93	59	9	87	89	95
2 Wagner (D)	48	7	87	70	5	93	91	
13 Weichel (R)	33	3	92	63	6	91	91	87
AL Young (D)	38	11	78	65	7	90	85	
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	51	2	96	59	21	74	83	87
1 Gilmer (D)	18	4	82	27	15	64	70	
5 Monroney (D)	49	2	96	50	9	85	90	87
6 Morris (D)	46	9	84	61	13	82	83	77
4 Steed (D)	46	5	90	57	8	88	89	
2 Stigler (D)	46	1	98	57	10	85	90	90
7 Wickersham (D)	45	4	92	58	6	91	91	
8 Wilson (D)	46	5	90	60	9	87	88	
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	48	3	94	48	6	89	91	93
4 Ellsworth (R)	35	11	76	53	11	83	80	90
1 Norblad (R)	38	5	88	64	13	83	85	94
2 Stockman (R)	39	6	87	56	11	84	85	87
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	47	4	92	68	5	93	93	62
23 Cavalcante (D)	44	5	90	48	3	94	92	
30 Corbett (R)	37	6	86	67	1	99	94	94
9 Dague (R)	41	3	93	64	11	85	88	90
29 Davenport (D)	35	5	88	58	3	95	92	
32 Eberharter (D)	50	5	91	53	19	74	81	62
12 Fenton (R)	49	6	89	71	6	92	91	91
11 Flood (D)	43	2	96	68	4	94	95	
31 Fulton (R)	37	7	84	65	3	96	91	86
19 Gavin (R)	39	3	93	65	10	87	89	88
14 Gillette (R)	40	11	78	18	12	60	72	90
25 Graham (R)	51	4	93	68	11	86	89	89
7 James (R)	42	1	98	55	5	92	94	
28 Kearns (R)	40	3	93	59	1	98	96	89
27 Kelley (D)	39	6	87	55	7	89	88	59
18 Kunkel (R)	41	4	91	51	2	96	94	84
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	25	4	86	47	2	96	92	100
21 Lind (D)	44	4	92	77	1	99	96	
16 McConnell (R)	49	2	96	68	3	96	96	96
24 Morgan (D)	44	5	90	48	4	92	91	63
10 O'Neill (D)	47	3	94	63	7	90	92	
13 Rhodes (D)	46	5	90	67	4	94	93	
15 Rich (R)	30	21	59	26	36	42	50	67
26 Saylor (R)	6	1	86	70	2	97	96	
17 Simpson (R)	32	11	74	44	18	71	72	93
22 Van Zandt (R)	49	4	92	73	1	99	96	92
20 Walter (D)	37	3	93	73	5	94	93	85
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	35	4	90	56	4	93	92	
4 Chudoff (D)	33	6	85	50	9	85	85	
2 Granahan (D)	40	5	89	61	4	94	92	
5 Green (D)	27	6	82	60	6	91	88	
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	33	6	85	55	1	98	93	92
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	33	3	92	51	4	93	92	89
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	35	1	97	58	5	92	94	64
1 Forand (D)	51	3	94	75	6	93	93	71
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	44	9	83	50	20	71	76	95
3 Hare (D)	44	11	80	29	18	62	72	
6 McMillan (D)	35	13	73	51	22	70	71	95
5 Richards (D)	29	7	81	41	27	60	67	95
1 Rivers (D)	29	4	88	18	19	49	67	97
2 Sims (D)	44	11	80	42	19	69	74	
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	36	4	90	43	12	78	83	89
1 Lovre (R)	41	6	87	57	4	93	91	
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	45	10	82	52	22	70	75	89
10 Davis (D)	34	9	79	46	10	82	81	96
5 Evins (D)	45	7	87	57	17	77	81	88
3 Frazier (D)	40	9	82	45	18	71	76	
4 Gore (D)	41	0	100	42	16	72	84	88
2 Jennings (R)	26	1	96	41	9	82	87	85
8 Murray (D)	44	11	80	40	26	61	69	93
1 Phillips (R)	47	0	100	93	2	96	98	81
6 Priest (D)	52	1	98	59	18	77	85	95
7 Sutton (D)	53	1	98	43	21	67	81	
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	43	10	81	64	17	79	80	91
15 Bentsen (D)	42	3	93	51	19	73	81	
17 Burleson (D)	39	12	76	49	30	62	68	89
2 Combs (D)	47	4	92	49	17	74	82	89
21 Fisher (D)	42	13	76	45	30	60	67	91
13 Gossett (D)	39	12	76	41	29	59	65	88
20 Kilday (D)	38	12	76	52	22	70	73	92
12 Lucas (D)	32	14	70	47	26	64	66	88
14 Lyle (D)	40	9	82	32	13	71	77	94
19 Mahon (D)	41	11	79	54	27	67	71	85
1 Patman (D)	38	9	81	49	17	74	77	88
7 Pickett (D)	38	15	72	44	23	66	68	80
11 Poage (D)	38	11	78	40	26	61	68	85
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	29	10	74	27	17	61	67	97
6 Teague (D)	42	9	82	46	30	61	69	88
8 Thomas (D)	50	4	93	52	23	69	79	86
9 Thompson (D)	38	10	79	47	22	68	73	90
10 Thornberry (D)	38	10	79	44	25	64	70	
5 Wilson (D)	37	16	70	47	29	62	65	91
18 Guill (R)				38	17	69	69	
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	38	3	93	59	7	89	91	
1 Granger (D)	39	7	85	59	10	86	85	65
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	18	4	82	32	7	82	82	96
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	25	13	66	52	23	69	68	90
1 Robeson (D)				34	11	76	76	
6 Burton (D)	38	10	79	42	26	62	69	
9 Fugate (D)	36	10	78	50	24	68	72	
3 Gary (D)	33	12	73	47	27	64	67	94
2 Hardy (D)	39	10	80	58	22	73	75	93
7 Harrison (D)	28	14	67	47	27	64	65	81
8 Smith (D)	30	13	70	40	33	55	60	88
5 Stanley (D)	23	7	77	39	22	64	68	88
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	51	3	94	77	4	95	95	95
5 Horan (R)	46	5	90	66	8	89	90	94
2 Jackson (D)	50	5	91	66	10	87	89	71
3 Mack (R)	48	6	89	66	2	97	93	91
1 Mitchell (D)	47	4	92	57	8	88	90	
6 Tollefson (R)	48	3	94	73	3	96	95	92
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	33	4	89	61	3	95	93	
4 Burnside (D)	41	2	95	70	3	96	96	
6 Hedrick (D)	35	2	95	67	2	97	96	87
5 Kee (D)	44	5	90	69	4	95	93	78
1 Ramsay (D)	41	7	85	56	8	88	87	
2 Staggers (D)	41	4	91	67	4	94	93	
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	46	3	94	62	10	86	89	
8 Byrnes (R)	37	18	67	59	14	81	75	90
2 Davis (R)	47	7	87	64	16	80	83	90
9 Hull (R)	37	10	79	65	16	80	80	61
6 Keefe (R)	40	8	83	23	4	85	84	90
7 Murray (R)	36	9	80	52	9	85	83	79
10 O'Konski (R)	35	16	69	57	8	88	79	74
1 Smith (R)	32	19	63	57	17	77	71	80
3 Withrow (R)	30	9	77	54	8	87	83	
4 Zablocki (D)	43	3	93	65	6	92	92	
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	46	4	92	28	6	82	88	92

*Jones, W. (D N.C.) sworn in 11/30/50.

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Senate Bipartisan Support -- 81st Congress

Jan. 3, 1949 - Jan. 2, 1951

1. Number of times Senator voted, paired or announced with the bipartisan majority, 1949, when there were 83 bipartisan votes.
2. Number of times Senator voted, paired or announced against the bipartisan majority, 1949.
3. Per cent of times Senator voted with bipartisan majority, 1949.
4. Number of times Senator voted, paired or announced with the bipartisan majority, 1950, when there were 81 bipartisan votes.
5. Number of times Senator voted, paired or announced against the bipartisan majority, 1950.
6. Per cent of the times Senator voted with bipartisan majority, 1950.
7. Per cent of times Senator voted with bipartisan majority in 81st Congress (1949-50), when there were 164 bipartisan votes.
8. Per cent of times Senator voted with bipartisan majority in 80th Congress (1947-48), when there were 99 bipartisan votes.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	71	10	88	67	14	83	85	87
Sparkman (D)	64	16	80	64	11	85	83	86
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	66	13	84	68	7	91	87	83
McFarland (D)	65	16	80	61	13	82	81	77
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	65	11	86	60	8	88	87	79
McClellan (D)	59	19	76	62	18	78	77	74
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	59	14	81	39	3	93	85	81
Knowland (R)	71	12	86	56	19	75	80	93
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	57	20	74	64	14	82	78	80
Millikin (R)	63	16	80	68	7	91	85	91
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)				45	17	73	73	
McMahon (D)	61	18	77	58	20	74	76	80
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	54	14	79	40	22	65	72	
Williams (R)	46	35	57	41	40	51	54	61
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	75	8	90	65	16	80	85	86
Pepper (D)	61	20	75	51	7	88	81	69
GEORGIA								
George (D)	65	9	88	66	11	86	87	88
Russell (D)	59	14	81	58	16	78	80	82
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	3	0	100	57	23	71	72	74
Taylor (D)	41	34	55	46	18	72	63	48
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	55	25	69	49	30	62	65	
Lucas (D)	66	16	80	63	13	83	82	82
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	47	26	64	42	19	69	52	79
Jenner (R)	30	36	45	33	27	55	50	81
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	58	11	84	58	8	88	86	
Hickenlooper (R)	68	10	87	58	15	79	83	86
KANSAS								
Darby (R)				54	13	81	81	
Schoeppel (R)	56	20	74	55	19	74	74	
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	71	6	92	60	19	76	84	
Withers (D)	61	6	91	41	16	72	82	
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	62	14	82	50	20	71	77	89
Long (D)	63	20	76	56	13	81	78	
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	53	12	82	58	11	84	83	89
Smith (R)	75	8	90	67	14	83	87	
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	63	8	89	58	14	81	85	88
Tydings (D)	61	6	91	61	10	86	88	87
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	55	14	80	53	22	71	75	85
Saltonstall (R)	75	6	93	58	14	81	87	93
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	65	16	80	60	17	78	79	87
Vandenberg (R)	59	5	92	28	1	97	94	94
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	60	23	72	54	21	72	72	
Thye (R)	69	9	88	69	6	92	90	95
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	53	8	87	52	17	75	81	85
Stennis (D)	68	6	92	63	18	78	85	82
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	71	12	86	51	25	67	77	90
Kem (R)	35	37	49	45	30	60	54	66
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	31	39	44	45	34	57	51	80
Murray (D)	55	20	73	48	19	72	73	63
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	33	35	49	55	25	69	59	74
Wherry (R)	41	39	51	50	31	62	57	69
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	41	37	53	47	27	64	58	68
McCarran (D)	48	6	89	50	23	68	77	77
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	47	11	81	37	17	69	75	88
Tobey (R)	52	12	81	52	13	80	81	86
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	65	15	81	61	20	75	78	
Smith (R)	63	6	91	60	15	80	85	94
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	71	11	87	65	7	90	88	
Chavez (D)	52	8	87	63	8	89	88	69
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	57	23	71	59	22	73	72	89
Lehman (D-Lib)				54	26	68	68	
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	44	9	83	52	17	75	79	
Hoey (D)	73	7	91	63	14	82	87	91
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	35	47	43	39	38	51	47	52
Young (R)	58	21	73	42	13	76	75	86
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	34	34	50	40	36	53	51	78
Taft (R)	60	17	78	51	16	76	77	88
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	70	7	91	63	3	95	93	
Thomas (D)	54	10	84	51	3	94	89	73
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	61	20	75	49	20	71	73	95
Morse (R)	53	23	70	52	24	68	69	79
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	47	24	66	45	17	73	69	85
Myers (D)	62	12	84	58	13	82	83	78
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	58	18	76	51	22	70	73	73
Leahy (D)	16	5	76	53	19	74	74	
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	58	21	73	51	23	69	71	69
Maybank (D)	64	8	89	60	13	82	86	83
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	67	14	83	63	9	88	85	85
Mundt (R)	57	20	74	63	17	79	76	
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	59	11	84	53	15	78	81	
McKellar (D)	77	6	93	62	13	83	88	73
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	63	10	86	61	15	80	83	84
Johnson (D)	65	17	79	57	7	89	84	
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	58	16	78	60	13	82	80	86
Watkins (R)	59	19	76	63	18	78	77	89
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	60	19	76	57	14	80	78	90
Flanders (R)	57	16	78	44	13	77	78	93
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	46	16	74	41	30	58	65	65
Robertson (D)	64	13	83	55	23	71	77	82
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	49	31	61	38	23	62	62	88
Magnuson (D)	58	20	74	63	13	83	79	79
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	60	21	74	64	17	79	77	70
Neely (D)	55	22	71	63	16	80	76	
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	51	19	73	52	13	80	76	75
Wiley (R)	53	10	84	63	14	82	83	85
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	56	6	90	61	3	95	93	
O'Mahoney (D)	69	8	90	63	10	86	88	81

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AGRICULTURE

Major Actions

Commodity Credit Corporation borrowing power increase - enacted into law (page 72).

Cotton, peanut, and rice acreage allotments - enacted into law (pages 76 and 79).

Long-range cotton acreage quotas - passed by House, no action taken by Senate (page 85).

Food price investigation -- conducted by subcommittee of Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (page 86).

CCC Borrowing Power

HR 6567 – P.L. 579

SUMMARY

The Commodity Credit Corporation started off 1950 with a request to increase its borrowing authority by $2 billion, bringing it to a total of $6.75 billion. The additional money was needed, according to Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan, to carry out the mandatory price supports on certain crops which Congress granted farmers under terms of the Agriculture Act of 1949. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Page 131). The CCC finances these price supports by borrowing money from the U. S. Treasury

Identical bills to increase the CCC's borrowing authority were introduced in Congress in January. Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.), chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, introduced HR 6567 in the House, and Sen. Elmer Thomas (D Okla.), chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, introduced S 2826 in the Senate.

There was little opposition to the bills as simple amendments to the Commodity Credit Charter of 1938, seeking to increase the agency's borrowing authority. Since Congress was already committed to support certain basic crops by loans or purchases, and to support certain other commodities, too, Capitol Hill generally agreed that the CCC needed the increased authority it requested.

However, the bills faced a Congress that was concerned over great piles of surplus potatoes and other government-purchased stocks of commodities. Repeated attempts were made, especially in the Senate, to link the problems of these surpluses to the question of increasing the borrowing power of the CCC.

One of the recurring proposals arising from attempts to connect surpluses with the CCC involved a curb on imports from other countries of commodities which competed with U. S. price-supported products.

Riders, Amendments

The contention was made, principally by West Coast Senators, that the government should shut off or limit such imports. A rider proposed to HR 6567 by Sen. Warren Magnuson (D Wash.) and Sen. Wayne Morse (R Ore.), was designed especially to discourage imports of fruits and nuts. It was accepted but was later "watered down" to make it acceptable to the State Department and to align it with reciprocal trade agreements.

The CCC also encountered an attack by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) who made charges against the auditing procedures and records of CCC, and demanded that the agency's accountants explain a "missing $366 million" from wartime funds.

Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) hurled still another charge against CCC, accusing it of not utilizing private trade facilities in handling the government grain program. His charge reflected complaints of a large number of grain trade spokesmen who had accused Department of Agriculture officials of trying to put them out of business and to "nationalize the entire agriculture economy"

Thye eventually put his protest in the form of an amendment specifying that the CCC should use "usual and customary channels of trade and commerce" in handling agricultural commodities.

The bill, with both the Thye amendment and the Magnuson rider, was reported out of the Senate Committee on March 8.

Recommittal

But five days later, after Secretary of Agriculture Brannan had requested an opportunity to register his disapproving views on the Thye amendment, the Senate recommitted the measure so that hearings could be reopened and Brannan given a chance to testify.

Meanwhile, across the Capitol, the House Banking and Currency Committee completed hearings on the measure March 6. On March 10 it reported the bill to the House after rejecting an amendment to require CCC to use private storage facilities for surplus commodities in preference to government - owned storage. The rejected amendment was similar to the Thye proposal which had been adopted in the Senate group.

On March 24, the House approved the bill by a voice vote after defeating more than a half-dozen amendments.

The Senate Committee, after hearing Brannan's objections to the Thye amendment on S 2826, accepted the House bill on March 30. It added the Magnuson-Morse rider and reported the bill to the Senate for the second time.

On June 7 at 1 a. m., the bill as reported by the Senate Committee passed the Senate by a vote of 46-5. Because the House and Senate bills differed, they were sent to a conference committee for harmonization.

Conference

Conferees of the House and Senate agreed to "water down" the Magnuson import rider to a compromise version supported by the Department of State to prevent any restrictions on imports from interfering with international agreements.

On June 21, the House adopted the conference report 235-81. On June 26, the Senate adopted the report, 35-35, with Vice President Barkley affirmatively breaking the tie.

The President signed the measure June 28.

Provisions

1. Amend the CCC Charter of 1938 to increase the agency's borrowing authority from $4.75 billion to $6.75 billion.

2. Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, Section 22, to place certain restrictions on imports of farm commodities when they interfere with domestic farm programs.

3. Require the Secretary of Agriculture to notify the President whenever he believes foreign farm imports threaten domestic farm programs. The President is directed in event of notification to call for an investigation by the Tariff Commission, which would report its findings back to the White House.

4. Stipulate that no proclamation arising from such a situation can be enforced in contravention of any treaty or other international agreement of this nation.

Party Stands

The Republican Party platform of 1948 called for "a long-term program in the interest of agriculture and the consumer which should include effective protection of reasonable market prices through flexible support prices, commodity loans, marketing agreements. . ."

The Democrat Party platform of 1948 stated: "Specifically, we favor a

permanent system of flexible price supports for agricultural products, to maintain farm income on a parity with farm operating costs. . ."

HOUSE

On Jan. 3, Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.) introduced H.R. 6567 increasing the borrowing authority of CCC from $4.75 billion to $6.75. The bill was referred to the Banking and Currency Committee of which Spence was chairman.

Hearings

Hearings were held on March 1, 2, 3, and 6, with representatives of American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange supporting the CCC increase. Also backing the increase, but criticizing CCC operating methods, were representatives of the American Bankers Association and midwest grain dealer groups.

For the Administration, Secretary of Agriculture Brannan went before the House group to urge the increase as a necessary move to save the declining purchasing power of the farmer.

The committee approved the bill after rejecting an amendment to require the CCC to use private storage facilities for surplus commodities in preference to government-owned storage. This was urged by the private grain trade. The Committee vote on the bill was 17-2 to report it to the House March 10.

Debate

The House began debate on H.R. 6567 March 23 as Rep. John McSweeney (D Ohio), handling the bill for the Rules Committee, told the House, "Prices of farm commodities and other commodities in the last few years have risen. For that reason, an additional $2 billion is needed to carry on more effectively the work of CCC. We hope we may make this a balanced program where the government will get back into the Treasury the amount it has put out as a revolving fund."

Complaints about the operations of CCC and government food surpluses were the chief subjects of debate on the measure. Rep. Albert M. Cole, (R Kan.) offered an amendment specifying that the CCC should use the usual channels of trade for its services.

Resolutions of the Farm Bureau Federation and National Council of Farm Cooperatives were placed in the Record by Cole. These resolutions urged Congress to examine and take action against any disposition on the part of CCC to enter "more and more" into the actual marketing of agricultural commodities.

"The purpose of my amendment," Cole told the House, "is to prevent CCC from supplanting private business. It will require CCC to use the usual and customary channels of trade and commerce, including the employment of dealers and commission merchants for such services as are ordinarily performed for hire in the course of private commercial handling and disposition of the commodities."

Cole's amendment received support from many midwest Republicans but was defeated on a division vote 43-143.

Rep. Walter Judd (R Minn.) attempted to overcome objections to Cole's amendment by weakening it to the extent of specifying that the CCC should use usual channels of trade when it could be done with equal efficiency and no greater expense. His amendment was defeated on a division vote 51-112.

Rep. John Heselton (R Mass.) then attempted to amend the CCC charter and provide for disposition of surplus commodities to public institutions.

Under Heselton's amendment, the surpluses would have been delivered at no cost to various points within the U. S. or at shipside at the port of embarkation. "This is an opportunity to stop wasting $60,000 every day," Heselton said.

Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee Harold Cooley (D N.C.) pointed out that his committee was in the middle of hearings on similar bills for disposal of food surpluses.

The Heselton amendment was defeated 81-116 and an attempt to modify it by Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark) also failed.

Another attempt to amend the bill by reducing the $2 billion increase to $1 billion was defeated, and a move by Rep. Ralph A. Gamble (R N.Y.) to recommit the bill with instructions to cut the increase in half was defeated by a standing vote of 77-179.

Final Action

On March 24, by voice vote, the House passed the bill in the same form in which it had been reported from Committee.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) — Specify that the CCC shall use usual channels of trade for its services. Division (standing) vote 43-143.

John Phillips (R Calif.) — Modify Cole amendment to exempt transactions in sending surplus commodities to school lunch programs. Division 65-84.

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.)—Reduce increase by $1 billion. Division 55-102.

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) — Specify that the CCC shall use usual channels of trade for its services when it can be done with equal efficiency and no greater expense. Division 51-112.

John W. Heselton (R Mass.)—Provide for disposition of surplus commodities to public institutions. Division 81-116.

Brooks Hays (D Ark.) — Modify Heselton amendment to specify that the CCC shall not pay transportation charges for surplus commodities if it would decrease the total food for the institution. Voice.

Morgan M. Moulder (D Mo.)—Require CCC to "exercise due diligence" to render efficient service. Voice.

SENATE

On Jan. 10, Sen. Elmer Thomas (D Okla.) introduced S 2826, a companion bill to H. R. 6567, authorizing an increase in CCC borrowing authority of $2 billion. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of which Thomas was chairman.

Hearings

The Senate Committee launched its hearing in January but became sidetracked by charges of shortages in CCC books and demands by the private grain trade for amendments requiring the CCC to do business with private grain facilities in handling commodities purchased by the government.

As a result of the wrangling, three different sets of hearings were held by the Senate Committee, in January, February, and March.

In January, Secretary Brannan appeared at opening hearings on S 2826 and told Senators that farm prices had dropped 23 per cent below the January 1948 peak. By contrast,

"prices paid by farmers have gone down less than 4 per cent" since the peak was reached in September 1948. Farm prices must be strengthened, he said, or the purchasing power of farm families would drop still further in 1950.

Following his testimony, Brannan found that one of his sharpest critics was former Secretary of Agriculture, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), who joined with Sen. Williams, a long-time critic of CCC, in requesting a delay of committee action on the bill until an official audit of the agency had been completed. By voice vote, the committee agreed to the request, and ordered representatives of the Comptroller General and the Agriculture Secretary to appear as soon as possible to testify on operations of CCC.

Although Anderson agreed with Williams that audits should be available, he expressed doubt they would show anything to make the requested increase in CCC borrowing authority inadvisable.

Auditors Testify

Hearings were resumed Feb. 14 and auditors from the Government's General Accounting Office testified that Sen. Williams' charges of a $366 million shortage in 1945 were "untrue"

GAO auditors said Williams had "misunderstood terms"; that the $366 million was not lost, but that the involved handling of products and food during wartime had made it difficult to determine where the $366 million should be charged off. The money was not "lost", auditors testified; they were just "unable to verify the spending of it".

CCC went under additional fire during these February hearings. Private grainmen claimed they had difficulty doing business with the government agency.

Midwest grainmen asked the committee for more checks on the CCC. Oscar Olson, president of the Farmers' Elevator Association of Minnesota, said the CCC by-passes normal trade channels, contrary to law. This, he said, tends to "socialize" grain.

Leo C. Lester, Southern Minnesota Managers' Association and Western Grainmen, said the CCC was slow in completing its transactions. Shippers, he said, have to wait "for periods in excess of eight months" to be paid for handling CCC shipments.

Walter R. Scott, Kansas City, Mo., Board of Trade, asked for an amendment on the bill providing that the CCC can acquire or finance no more permanent grain storage facilities. He said that private elevator interests were suffering from the CCC building program.

Complaints of the private grain trade that CCC had not used the services of cash commission men in handling and storing grain acquired by the government under price support loans to farmers were taken up on Feb. 17 by Frank J. Wooley, vice-president of CCC.

If the government had acceded to the demands of the private grain trade the previous year, Wooley said, it would have cost CCC $14 million more because of the higher fees charged by cash commission men.

William F. Brooks, executive secretary of the National Grain Council, called Wooley's estimate "rather unfair". He said the cash commission men never expected the government to pay their regular 1 1/2 cent a bushel rate. Wooley replied that no lower offer was made to CCC.

Wooley also expressed the CCC's opposition to having its charter amended to restrict its powers to buy or acquire storage space for crops under loan, or to require it to utilize private trade facilities.

Bill Reported

On March 8, the bill, with two amendments, was reported to the Senate.

One of the amendments was that of Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) and Sen. Wayne Morse (R Ore.) which prohibited the import under reciprocal trade agreements of commodities which would compete with domestic price supported crops.

The Magnuson-Morse rider, an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, was to require the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct an investigation whenever he believed imports of food commodities would threaten domestic farm programs. Results of the investigation would be reported to the President, who would impose fees and limitations on the import of such commodities as he deemed necessary.

Sen. Thomas said the Magnuson rider would apply only to future trade agreements or renegotiation of present ones.

The second amendment accepted by the Committee was submitted by Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.). The amendment provided that the CCC "shall employ the services of dealers, commission merchants, and the other usual and customary channels, facilities, and arrangements of trade and commerce" in handling agricultural commodities.

Bill Recommitted

After S 2826 had been reported with the Magnuson-Morse rider and the Thye amendment, the Agriculture Department strenuously opposed the latter feature.

The emphatic disapproval of the Department prompted the Senate on March 13 to recommit the bill to the Agriculture Committee, so that Secretary Brannan could appear to express his views on it.

On March 15, Secretary Brannan went before the Committee and said the Thye amendment would force the CCC to use private trade facilities for all its transactions.

This, he said, would "put us over the barrel" at the prices the private grain middlemen chose to ask. At that time, Brannan said, the CCC used some of its own facilities to help the farmer get better prices, but also used private facilities when it was possible to do so.

Thye said his amendment followed an avalanche of protests on CCC transactions. Elevator operators, he said, claimed that CCC payments were slow. "I am positive its language could not be construed to mean that the Commodity Credit Corporation could not own and possess storage facilities," Thye said.

House Bill Reported In Lieu

But on March 24 the Senate Committee received HR 6567 which had passed the House without the controversial amendment, and on March 30 reported it to the Senate minus the Thye amendment, but still incorporating the Magnuson amendment on imports.

Debate

On June 5, the Senate began two days of debate on the measure. Handling the debate for the Democrats, Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) outlined three reasons the increased funds should be made available to the CCC.

Crop production for 1950 was uncer-

tain, he said, and Congress had already committed itself to certain price supports. Thirdly, the CCC needed a "reserve" to give the farmers confidence in the program.

During much of the debate, Sen. Williams held the floor to restate his charges of funds shortages in the CCC.

Williams offered an amendment to cancel the fund increase and stop present 90-per-cent-of-parity price support of basic commodities. Flexible price support would be substituted for all supported crops. Williams told the Senate:

"The wholesale waste and destruction of food which inevitably accompanies (the present) unsound program is becoming obnoxious to the American people, and unless the Senators representing the farm states recognize this situation and agree to have the support price on these commodities lowered to a more realistic level, they will soon find themselves with no farm program whatever."

Two Williams Proposals Rejected

The amendment was rejected 18-50 on roll-call vote, however. Williams then offered an amendment cutting the fund boost by $1 billion. That was rejected 21-36 on roll call.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) sponsored an amendment which would have revamped the bookkeeping system of the CCC, but it failed 23-29. Williams then charged that the CCC had "written off" a $96-billion shortage during the war. He said the money could never be traced. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) said the missing money was only one per cent of the money spent by the CCC during the "hurly-burly war years" and that the CCC should not be penalized now for the error.

Williams again reviewed the history of the missing funds at length and then moved that the bill be recommitted to the Agriculture Committee with instructions to study the Aiken amendment to alter CCC bookkeeping and also to obtain an audit of CCC operations in 1948 and 1949.

The recommittal motion was defeated 21-30.

Final Action

Passage of the bill came an hour after midnight on June 7 after a 13-hour session. A motion to adjourn at midnight had lost on roll call 19-28.

The final vote was 46-5. One Democrat, J. Allen Frear (Del.) opposed the bill with four Republicans, Robert C. Hendrickson (N.J.), Irving Ives (N.Y.), Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), and John J. Williams (Del.). For the bill were 25 Democrats and 21 Republicans.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John J. Williams (R Del.) — Strike out fund increase and remove immediately all rigid 90 per cent price supports. Roll-call vote 18-50.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) — Give Secretary of Agriculture authority to dispose of perishable surplus commodities to foreign relief organizations and pay part of the cost of transportation. Roll call 20-37.

Williams — Cut fund boost $1 billion: Roll call 21-36.

Aiken — Revamp bookkeeping system of CCC. Roll call 23-29.

CONFERENCE

Because the House and Senate bills differed, they were sent to a conference committee for ironing out of differences on June 7. The major point in dispute was the Senate - approved rider by Sen. Magnuson and Sen. Morse which would restrict foreign farm imports which competed with domestic products under price support programs.

The conferees weakened the Magnuson rider with a compromise proposed by the State Department. The compromise directed the Secretary of Agriculture to report to the President whenever he determined foreign farm imports were threatening domestic farm programs. The President would then call for an investigation by the Tariff Commission with final decisions for action resting with the Chief Executive.

Conferees also accepted a request by the State Department that the amendment stipulate that no proclamation arising from such a situation could be enforced in contravention of any treaty or other international agreement of this nation.

The compromise legislation drawn by the conference committee was submitted to both chambers on June 15.

The House accepted the conference report on CCC on June 21 by a vote of 235-81.

On June 26, the Senate gave final approval to the bill with Vice President Barkley affirmatively breaking a 35-35 tie. In passing the measure, Democrats beat down Republican attempt to send the conference report back with instructions to conferees to restrengthen the "watered down" Magnuson import rider.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed the bill increasing the borrowing authority of the CCC on June 28. It became Public Law 579.

LOBBY STANDS

Nearly 100 farm-connected lobby groups took an active interest in the CCC loan authority legislation. The major farm organizations supported the request for $2 additional borrowing authority, but their stands on amendments varied.

The American Farm Bureau Federation wanted the loan increase, and noted a tendency of CCC to edge into the actual marketing of farm products. However, it opposed the Thye amendment, as possibly hampering CCC's workability.

National Farmers Union backed the loan increase, called again for the Brannan plan, and flatly opposed the Thye amendment which it said "means nothing more or less than an outright, unjustified gift of more than $10 million to the private grain trade".

National Grange wanted the larger loan authorization and thought Congress should "give consideration to a proviso more definitely outlining CCC's role in the grain business". The Grange objected to CCC's tendency "to gradually exclude more and more products from being handled by farmer cooperatives and private distributors". It wanted CCC to use private facilities where adequate.

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives approved the larger loan authority and said it was convinced CCC "is steadily invading the field of farm marketing" to an extent jeopardizing American agriculture. It favored Thye's amendment.

National Milk Producers Federation simply testified at length in favor of the larger loaning powers for CCC. It took no stand on the Thye amendment.

Pacific Wool Growers urged support for the Thye amendment to help get CCC "out of private business".

Thye Amendment Backed

In addition, these grain trade groups supported the Thye amendment calling for CCC to channel its grain trade business to regular dealers:

Farmers Elevator Assn. of Minnesota.
Southern Minnesota Managers' Assn.
Federation of Cash Grain Commission Merchants.
Farmer Grain Dealers Assn. of Illinois and Illinois Grain Dealers' Assn. wanted CCC to use regular grain merchandisers to increase efficiency in accounting for shipments.
Cash Grain Commission Merchants' Assn.
National Grain Trade Council, made up of 32 boards of trade, grain exchanges and associations.
Portland Grain Exchange.
Federation of Cash Grain Commission Merchants' Assn.
Missouri - Kansas Businessmen's Assn.
American Cotton Linter Assn.
Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.
North Dakota Grain Dealers Assn.
Farmers Grain Dealers Assn. of South Dakota.
Western Grain and Feed Assn. of Iowa.
Kansas City Board of Trade.

Spokesmen for Kansas City Board of Trade also represented:

Denver Grain Exchange, Salina (Kan.) Board of Trade, St. Joseph (Mo.) Grain Exchange, Wichita (Kan.) Board of Trade, Hutchinson (Kan.) Board of Trade Assn.

Also, Colorado Grain, Milling and Feed Dealers Assn., Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Assn., Oklahoma Grain and Feed Dealers Assn., and Texas Grain and Feed Dealers Assn.

Magnuson-Morse Rider

The groups which supported the Magnuson - Morse "import restriction" amendment were:

National Grange
American Farm Bureau Federation
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives
National Milk Producers Federation
National Renderers Assn.
Western States Meat Packers Assn.
National Independent Meat Packers Assn.
Northwest Horticultural Council
California Fruit Growers Exchange
California Assn. for Walnut Growers
California Almond Growers Exchange
Calavo Growers of California
American Hop Growers Assn.
Northwest Nut Growers
National Cherry Institute
Florida Fruit and Vegetable Assn.
National Apple Institute

One group, the National Farmers Union, came out flatly against the Magnuson amendment and said it "would cripple foreign trade programs."

Acreage Allotments

HJ Res 398—P. L. 471

SUMMARY

Before the second session of the 81st Congress could be called to order, complaints about the 1949 cotton-peanut planting law (P.L. 272, 81st Congress) were showering Southern Congressmen. Objection to the law (See CQ Almanac, Vol V, page 149) came from farmers who said their 1950 acreage limitations would result in serious hardship.

The House Agriculture Committee started work Dec. 14, 1949 on a bill to ease the situation. Result was H. J. Res. 398, which increased total acreage for cotton and peanuts and adjusted the individual quota formula. Despite delaying tactics on the part of Northern and Eastern Congressmen, the bill passed the House without amendment.

The Senate Agriculture Committee removed the peanut clauses, tightened up somewhat on cotton planting, and added a ban on potato price support unless strict controls could be enacted. The Senate itself postponed a potato crackdown until 1951, added sections easing restrictions on peanuts and wheat, and accepted committee provisions on cotton.

The House then accepted a conference compromise that split the difference on cotton provisions and accepted most Senate views regarding potatoes and peanuts. But the Senate objected to added aid to cotton farmers and returned the bill to conference. The second compromise was accepted by both houses and the bill was sent to the President.

Provisions

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 was amended by adding the following provisions:

Unused individual cotton acreage allotments may be redistributed among other farms.

Allotments shall be set to equal 65 per cent of the average acreage planted to cotton in 1946, 1947, and 1948 or else at 45 per cent of the highest acreage planted in any one of the three years, the cotton acreage not to exceed 40 per cent of the entire tilled acreage on the farm.

Government-owned surplus potatoes may be disposed of as the Secretary of Agriculture sees fit to school-lunch programs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, federal, state or local public welfare organizations, private or international non-profit welfare organizations, penal institutions and non-profit hospitals. Government-paid transportation on potatoes going to private or international organizations shall be limited to movement to the nearest port.

No price supports shall be set on Irish potatoes of the 1950 crop when producers disapprove marketing agreements.

Low-grade potatoes shall not be supported.

The 1951 potato crop shall not be supported unless strict marketing quotas are in effect.

"Two-price" system for peanuts restored. (Provided production does not exceed 1947 production, peanuts in excess of 1950 quotas may be produced. The excess peanuts must be sold to the government at the same price the government can get for them less handling costs.)

In 1950, the peanut acreage allotment for any state shall not be reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national allotment has been reduced.

BACKGROUND

In anticipation of surplus cotton and peanut crops in 1950, Congress approved a law (P. L. 272) in August 1949 setting acreage restrictions on those crops for the first time in eight years. As soon as the Agriculture Department announced the quotas, complaints from farmers began to pour in on legislators. Congress was asked to change the law before the crops were planted in March and April of 1950.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Agriculture Committee reported that it found hardships to exist and blamed them on the following factors:

Cotton marketing quotas and acreage allocations will be in effect in 1950 for the first time since 1942. In the period between 1942 and 1949 tremendous shifts occurred in the pattern of cotton production in the U. S. generally. The shift was westward—by 1949 more than two thirds of all cotton produced in the U. S. came from west of the Mississippi.

Many of the state and county PMA (Production and Marketing Administration) committeemen have had no experience with the allocation of cotton quotas, because they were not working before 1942.

Reliable information on cotton production during the 7-year interval was completely lacking—in the opinion of the Committee the major contributing factor to the inequities which resulted.

State and county committees, according to the report, failed to set aside and to use in the best possible manner the reserves authorized by law—10 per cent of the state and 15 per cent of each county allotment—to make adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for counties adversely affected by abnormal conditions, or for small or new farms.

The Committee brought out Jan. 21, a one-year interim bill, H J Res 398, which provided:

Any farmer who applies in writing for an adjustment of his 1950 cotton acreage allotment, shall be entitled to an acreage which will not be less than the larger of (a) 70 per cent of his average cotton acreage during 1946-48, or (b) 50 per cent of the highest acreage in any one of those three years (counting credit for war crops in each case), but no adjustment shall bring his total allotment above 40 per cent of the acreage tilled annually or in regular rotation on the farm.

County committees may accept surrendered acreage from farmers whose allotment exceeds their planned acreage to effect the above adjustments. Estimates placed the additional total cotton acreage required by this bill at 1,400,000 acres.

The bill contained a separate section for peanuts which provided that the peanut acreage for no state shall be reduced by a percentage greater than the ratio of the total 1950 acreage to the 1949 national peanut acreage. This section would have added about 100,000 acres to the total national peanut acreage.

A section on wheat acreage was considered but rejected when Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) said he would name a special subcommittee to study the wheat problem.

The bill ultimately approved was formally introduced by Cooley Jan. 17 and was reported favorably Jan. 21

Debate

The House extended to three days the three-hours debate allotted to the cotton and peanut acreage bill (H J Res 398), and finally Jan. 31 passed the measure as reported from Committee. Final action came by voice vote after rejection by roll call, 136-240, of a recommittal motion by August H. Andresen (R Minn.). (Vote p. 101.)

Debate opened with frequent references by Congressmen from the North and East to two recent actions by Southern Democrats: Passage of the oleo bill and defeat of the attempt to bring up the FEPC bill. During the first day's debate, Jan. 27, various representatives, led by John Lesinski (D Mich.) requested five quorum calls (each using up more than 1/2 hour). When Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) asked for the sixth, Chairman Harold Cooley (D N.C.) of the Agriculture Committee called it quits for the day.

Reid F. Murray (R Wis.) who had been active in opposing the oleo bill exclaimed that the Southerners and the Administration had put dairy farmers out of business faster than they could put them in, by supporting the oleo measure.

W. R. Poage, (D Tex.), one of the chief spokesmen for the bill, said it was not designed for the benefit of the cotton farmer or the peanut grower, but that "acreage allotments and marketing quotas are primarily for the benefit of the American taxpayer. . .They are imposed so that there may be a reasonable limitation upon the obligation of the government under the support program which is so essential to our entire economic welfare."

Lindley Beckworth (D Tex.) said that he had warned in August, when the original acreage restriction bill was debated, that it would not work equitably. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) blamed the situation on "the so - called trial run of the 1949 Agricultural Act". John E. Lyle (D Tex.) blamed maladministration by the Agriculture Department. He asked "give the farmer a fair deal".

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Cecil F. White (D Calif.) — Eliminate 40 per cent crop land provisions. Division, 21-56.

Victor Wickersham (D Okla.) — Change base years to 1941-1943. Voice.

Poage — Delete alternative maximum of 50 per cent of highest of three years. Division, 22-28.

White — Raise crop-land percentage to 50 per cent. Voice.

James B. Hare (D S.C.) — Direct county committees to make farm allotments. Voice.

William M. Whittington (D Miss.)— Lower permissable maximum acreage allotment from 70 to 60 per cent of 1946-48 average. Voice.

Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) — Establish allotments for non-owner cotton-planters whose acreage had become unavailable. Division, 3-38.

Ken Regan (D Tex.) — Establish 30 per cent quota for cotton farm planted for first time in 1949. Voice.

Beckworth — Exempt from penalty provision growers of less than 5 acres of cotton. Point of order — not germane.

Beckworth — Exempt from penalty provision, veterans of World War II who grow less than 5 acres. Point of order.

Robert L. F. Sikes (D Fla.) — Dispose of and establish credit for voluntarily surrendered peanut acreage. Voice.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Agriculture Committee received the bill Feb. 1. It already was studying a similar measure (S 2919) introduced by James O. Eastland (D Miss.), John C. Stennis (D Miss.), Lister Hill (D Ala.), John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) and John C. Sparkman (D Ala.). The Eastland cotton bill was

called less liberal than the House version, boosting individual allotments to 60 per cent of the farmer's three-year average planting or 40 per cent of the farm's acreage. According to Department of Agriculture estimates, the House bill would have meant 1,400,000 additional acres of cotton: while the Eastland bill would add 800,000 acres.

The House bill was attacked by the American Farm Bureau and by Sen. Clinton Anderson (D N. M.), former Secretary of Agriculture, as being "too liberal". They preferred the Eastland bill. So the House wording was rejected and the Eastland provisions substituted. The House number was retained.

Potato Problems

At that same time the Agriculture Committee was plagued with potato problems. The trouble was caused by the potato surplus. In Maine the government was struggling to dispose of millions of bushels of surplus potatoes acquired through price-prop purchases. There were few takers at any price, and the Secretary of Agriculture said he might have to plow them under. At the same time, the high potato price maintained by government purchasing program was attracting Canadian potatoes — some legally, even though an import duty had to be paid — and some illegally, smuggled over the border to be sold to the government as Maine-grown potatoes.

Farm-state Congressmen saw the potato flood as a threat to the entire price support program. Senate Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) said the losses to the government through potato purchase could lead to public indignation and a "complete breakdown" of price supports.

Sens. Owen Brewster (R Maine) and Elmer Thomas (D Okla.), chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, both proposed modified "Brannan Plans" as a solution. Brewster suggested use of an unused provision in the present support law. Licensed dealers acting for the government could buy potatoes at legal support prices. The dealer then could sell the potatoes at their true value. The government would reimburse the dealer for the difference between purchase and sale price. This would be similar to the Brannan Plan, under which commodities would seek their own price level, but the government would make up the producer's loss during low-price periods.

Thomas' proposed plan would allow potato prices to consumers to fall to a normal level, but would require the government to reimburse the farmer at 75 per cent of parity. He said his plan differs from Brannan "production payments" in that 75 instead of 100 per cent of parity would be mandatory. Thomas said 100 per cent payments would not be possible without effective production and marketing controls.

Another drastic solution was offered by Lucas as a rider to a cotton acreage bill. Lucas urged that all price supports be withdrawn from Irish potatoes planted after the bill became law unless strict marketing quotas were in effect. He told the Committee: "The time has come for Congress to act. We cannot, under any circumstances, continue to subsidize those potato growers who, through the use of better fertilizer, the planting of rows closer together and the more extensive use of irrigation, are taking advantage of the pocketbook of Uncle Sam."

The committee accepted the Lucas rider unanimously. The bill was reported favorably Feb. 16.

Debate

Debate on the measure was interrupted several times, but got under way finally on Feb. 23. Most discussion centered on potatoes. In addition to the Lucas rider there were several proposals on the potato problem before the Senate. They were:

John J. Williams (R Del.) — Remove props from potatoes harvested after enactment of the bill until strict marketing quotas could be put into effect.

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) — Remove props from potatoes planted after March 15 until strict marketing quotas could be put into effect.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) — Remove props from potatoes harvested after enactment of the bill except in cases where marketing agreements are in effect. (The agreements, provided for in the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, were milder than quotas would have been, and were then in effect in most surplus areas.)

Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) — Stop potato imports while a surplus exists.

Williams and Irving Ives (R N. Y.) — Put sliding scale price supports into effect immediately.

Debate centered on the Lucas and Aiken plans. Aiken said the Lucas rider would repudiate an implied promise to potato growers. Lucas replied that the present potato price support "scandal" would "ultimately destroy the foundations of our successful Agricultural Adjustment Act."

The proposals basing cutoff dates on potato planting were criticized as being unenforceable. Senators said it would be impossible to check on planting dates; they said harvesting dates could easily be determined. The Williams proposal was then substituted for the Lucas rider.

The Williams plan was replaced by the Aiken proposal on a roll-call vote of 43-35. Eight Republicans and 27 Democrats opposed the Aiken amendment; 28 Republicans and 15 Democrats favored it. The split was generally on sectional lines.

The Wherry, Robertson and Williams-Ives amendments were then rejected. Williams and Ives altered their amendment to put sliding scales into effect Jan. 1, 1951, but it, too, was rejected. Potatoes are now supported at 90 per cent of parity, with sliding scales to go into effect gradually over 1951 and 1952.

After the Aiken modification of this year's crop supports was adopted, the Senate took up restrictions on future crops. An amendment by Allen J. Ellender (D La.) was adopted to establish strict quotas on the 1951 potato crop.

Amendments were approved easing acreage restrictions on wheat and peanuts. The original cotton acreage proposals reported from Committee were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

John J. Williams (R Del.) — Amend Lucas rider to make it apply to all potatoes harvested after enactment of the bill. Roll call 47-31.

Pat McCarran (D Nev.) — Provide that any state with a cotton allotment of less than 3,000 acres be allowed to add 2,000 acres to its allotment (Nevada had been allotted 110 acres). Voice.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) — Substitute for Lucas rider a provision that no price support shall be available for potatoes harvested after enactment of the bill unless marketing agreements authorized by Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 are in effect. Roll call 43-35.

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) — Stipulate that, following the 1950 potato crop year, no price support shall be available unless marketing quotas are in effect. Roll call 64-14.

Walter F. George (D Ga.) — Ease restrictions on peanut acreage. Roll call 49-28.

Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) and Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) — Add to new wheat acreage in West and Rocky Mountain states. Roll call 49-24.

Elmer Thomas (D Okla.) — Instruct CCC to attempt to sell surplus potatoes for cost before they are destroyed or given away. Roll call 71-6.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) — Substitute, for Lucas rider, provisions that no price support shall be available for potatoes planted after March 15 unless marketing agreements are in effect. Voice.

Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) — Stop potato imports while a surplus exists. Roll call 31-46.

Williams, Irving Ives (R N. Y.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), and Robert C. Hendrickson (R N. J.) — Put sliding scale price supports in effect immediately. Roll call 17-59.

Williams, Ives, Saltonstall, Hendrickson — Put sliding price supports in effect Jan. 1, 1951. Roll call 20-55.

CONFERENCE

The Senate and House versions were sent to conference where the following Congressmen worked over differences: Reps. Harold D. Cooley (D N. C.), Stephen Pace (D Ga.), W. R. Poage (D Tex.), George M. Grant (D Ala.) and Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) and Sens. Elmer Thomas (D Okla.), Allen J. Ellender (D La.), Clyde R. Hoey (D N. C.) and Edward J. Thye (R Minn.).

They came up with a compromise March 15 and recommended that the cotton acreage boost be set at 65 per cent of the acreage planted to cotton in 1946-48 or 45 per cent of the cotton acreage planted during any one of the three years.

Other provisions accepted, none of which were in the original House bill were:

1. Remove potato price supports for next year unless rigid controls are agreed to. This was in the Senate bill.

2. Withhold price supports this year from low-grade potatoes. This was in neither bill.

3. Add 100,000 acres to price-supported peanut allotment. This was similar to the Senate provision.

4. Pay transportation of potatoes to be given free to charitable institutions, etc. In Senate bill.

Provisions removed from the Senate version would have increased wheat acreage in the West and would have increased cotton acreage in minor cotton states by 2000 acres.

The conference added another provision which had appeared in neither of the original bills. It added 50,000 cotton acres for farmers whose 1950 crops had been destroyed by the "green bug". Most green bug destruction was in Oklahoma.

The House approved the compromise bill March 16 on **division** vote 150-66 Several city Congressmen objected to the bill. They said that consumers were protesting the high cost of food and price supports and predicted that the new acreage bill would aggravate the situation.

The Senate took up the conference report March 21, but on a point of order by Clinton P. Anderson (D N. M.), the whole problem was put back in the hands of the House-Senate conference. Anderson objected to the green bug provision.

Vice President Barkley ruled that the green bug provision was not a "compromise", but a totally new section. He upheld the point of order and the bill was returned to conference.

In one short session the conferees deleted the green bug clause, reduced peanut planting for oil and dropped a House provision allowing the Secretary of Agriculture to withhold support from low-grade potatoes. The House passed the new compromise bill March 23 on roll call 196-157 (vote p. **100**). Most opposition came from northern Representatives who said the measure favored southern farmers.

The Senate acted later in the day, approving the bill 37-33 on roll call (vote p. **99**). Then supporters of the bill started a routine parliamentary maneuver to clinch the vote. To do this, supporters move to reconsider the vote and then move to lay that motion on the table.

But this time the plan backfired. First, it was moved to reconsider the vote. Then a motion to table reconsideration was made. The tabling motion failed on roll call 35-37. The Senate then recessed before final vote on the motion to reconsider could be taken.

A vote was taken March 21 on the motion to reconsider and it was rejected 31-38 on roll call (vote p. **99**). There was no debate.

LAW ENACTED

The President signed the cotton-potato-peanut bill March 31, but sent a message to Congress criticizing portions of the measure and asking enactment of the Brannan Plan. The bill, he said, gives only "temporary" relief from farm problems. "It does not remedy the basic defect in the present system of determining cotton acreage allotments," he said. Regarding the peanut provisions, he added, "But domestic 'two-price' system for peanuts thus established is subject to serious objections."

"The relief which it will give cotton producers and the promise which it holds out for making some improvement in the potato program outweigh the defects of the measure," Truman said.

He asked for provisions of the Brannan Plan, saying: "I again urge the Congress to authorize a system of production payments for potatoes (and other perishable commodities) so that unavoidable surpluses can be sold to consumers and used, instead of taken off the market and largely wasted."

Rice Acreage Allotments

HR 7700—P. L. 561

SUMMARY

HR 7700 was enacted by Congress in the spring of 1950 because of inequities that arose from the acreage allotments authorized by the Agriculture Department for rice growers for 1950. The inequities chiefly affected growers who had not planted rice in any of the five years prior to 1950, or who had planted in only one or two of those years.

The purpose of HR 7700 was to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, under which the Department of Agriculture had apportioned the national rice acreage allotment among the various rice - producing states.

The measure, originally introduced in the House by Rep. William M. Whittington (D Miss.) March 14, 1950, was passed by the lower chamber by voice vote May 1, and by the Senate by voice vote June 8. It was signed by the President and became Public Law 561 on June 16, 1950.

Provisions

Under the terms of P. L. 561:

1. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to set aside during 1950 one half of one per cent — about 7,965 acres — of the total national acreage allotment for a reserve acreage. The Secretary is authorized to apportion this reserve among farms receiving inadequate allotments under the national distribution because the acreage allotments to their state or county were insufficient. Farmers who did not grow rice in any of the five years preceding 1950 would receive allotments too.

2. After 1950, the Secretary is authorized to set aside each year a reserve acreage of one per cent of the national acreage allotment for special apportionment purpose. These reserve acreages, however, must be subtracted from the national allotment figures.

3. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is amended so that new farms may receive more than three per cent of the acreage allotments permitted for the state in which they are located. Under the terms of the AAA, three per cent was the maximum allowed for new farms.

4. The Secretary of Agriculture is directed not to apportion any of the national acreage allotment among farms outside the continental United States (Hawaii and Puerto Rico), or among domestic farms on which the acreage planted to non-irrigated rice is less than three acres.

HOUSE

The House Agriculture Committee approved HR 7700 on April 24, and brought in a report on the rice acreage allotment problem, going into great detail about the need for amending the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act. The chief points made by the report were these:

1. Under the AAA, the Department of Agriculture was required to adhere strictly to the rule that acreage allotments be distributed among the states in proportion to the average number of acres they planted to rice in the five-year period immediately preceding the calendar year for which the allotments were made.

2. Because of the operation of this provision, the allotments authorized for some states were, proportionately, far below those authorized for other states.

3. The effect of this situation was that a state such as Mississippi, which had only begun commercial rice production in 1949, was cut 35 per cent in the acreage it was permitted to plant to rice in 1950. The average reduction for other rice - producing states was only 13.7 per cent.

4. 1950 was the first year since 1943 that the Department of Agriculture had invoked the acreage allotment provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to rice. In the seven previous years, rice growers had been able to market almost all they produced and thus there had been only negligible surpluses.

The House by voice vote adopted HR 7700 on May 1.

SENATE

The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee favorably reported the rice acreage allotment measure May 18. The bill was passed by the upper chamber by voice vote June 8, after Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) gave a brief explanation of its provisions to satisfy the queries of Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) The Senate bill contained the same provisions as those approved by the House.

Oleomargarine Tax Repeal

HR 2023—P.L. 459

SUMMARY

A bill repealing special federal excise taxes on the sale of oleomargarine was approved by the Senate early in the session. The House had passed the repealer during the first session (CQ Almanac Vol. V. p. 154). Strong opposition was mustered by dairy-state Senators, but the Administration bill was pushed through without important change.

Provisions

The bill became effective July 1, 1950. It removed the following federal excise taxes:

One-fourth cent a pound on uncolored margarine; 10 cents a pound on colored margarine; $600 a year on manufacturers of oleo; $480 a year on wholesalers of colored margarine; $200 a year on wholesalers of uncolored oleo; $48 a year on retailers of colored margarine; $6 a year on retailers of uncolored margarine.

Other provisions:

1. Oleo must be packaged in one-pound or smaller portions with the word "oleomargarine" or "margarine" on the package in a size not smaller than any other lettering on the label. Package must have a full statement of all ingredients. Each individually-wrapped part in the package must also be labeled.

2. A public eating place serving oleo must post notice of the fact. Individual servings must be labeled, or must be triangular in shape.

3. Margarine and butter must meet the same standards of purity.

4. Penalty for violation of the bill's provisions increased from $5,000 fine to $5,000 fine for each day in violation after a cease-and-desist order has been issued.

5. The act does not contravene state bans on colored margarine.

Votes

(House votes p. 100; Senate votes p. 97)

Most significant Senate vote came on the Wiley-Gillette substitute. The substitute contained two attractive proposals — restriction of yellow oleo sale to intra-state commerce and a repeal of certain wartime excise taxes. The 26 Senators who introduced the substitute could garner only 11 more votes, however, and the substitute was rejected 37-48.

The Senate then went on to reject a series of tax and civil rights riders. After Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D Ill.) promised that these matters would be subsequently brought up one at a time, they all were rejected by easy margins.

Only House vote during the session was on the conference report — approving it 263-106 on roll call. The Senate approved the report 59-20.

BACKGROUND

Margarine has been regulated by federal taxes since 1886, and has been a Congressional issue since before 1880. Taxes were set up in the 1886 law, and amendments added in 1902 and 1931.

Strong dairy farmer sympathy in the House Agriculture Committee kept repeal moves from getting far. Not until 1943 did oleo reach the hearing stage, but after long sessions the House Committee tabled the bill which would have ended margarine taxes and fees.

After the war a combination of high butter prices and increased soybean and cottonseed production, and high consumer price made sentiment more favorable for oleo tax repeal.

The 80th Congress failed to repeal the tax, despite determined efforts of proponents. In the House, a bill by Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D. S.C.) proposing a margarine tax repeal was pried out of the Agriculture Committee by a discharge petition after the Committee had voted against reporting the measure. The bill passed the House, 260-106. (CQ Almanac Vol. IV, pp. 59, 60).

No Final Vote In '48

Sen. J. William Fulbright's (D Ark.) efforts to get the bill on the calendar for immediate consideration were defeated. When it was assigned to the Senate Agriculture Committee, backers of the bill, on a motion by Fulbright, succeeded in getting the measure transferred to the Senate Finance Committee. Proponents of oleo tax repeal said the bill would certainly have died in the Agriculture Committee. Senate Finance Committee reported the bill with an amendment requiring public eating places serving oleo to label it as such. Congress adjourned before it came to a vote.

In 1949 tax aspects of oleo tax repeal disappeared completely. No one accepted the House Agriculture Committee's invitation to testify for retaining the federal tax on margarine.

But plenty of discussion was heard in both House and Senate committees on the remaining big question: Should yellow margarine be sold in interstate commerce? Dairy-state Congressmen were willing to remove the tax, but they wanted to ban the shipment of yellow oleo across state lines. That would have left manufacture and sale of yellow oleo up to state regulation — and many states had outlawed yellow oleo completely.

Forty-seven oleo bills were considered by the House Agriculture Committee in 1949. The committee finally reported HR 2023, sponsored by Walter K. Granger (D Utah) and August H. Andresen (R Minn.). The bill banned yellow oleo from interstate commerce, while removing the taxes (CQ Almanac Vol. V, p. 155-158).

House Passed in 1949

On the House floor a substitute bill offered by W. R. Poage (D Tex.) was adopted. The bill removed the tax, permitted between-state transport of colored margarine and required proper notification in a public eating place that oleo was being served. The substitute was finally approved 288-89.

The bill then went to the Senate Finance Committee, where the same arguments were heard. The bill was reported, however, with only minor changes.

The Senate then passed over the bill several times. Toward the end of the session, Administration leaders in the Senate promised that oleo tax repeal would be the first item on the 1950 agenda.

Party Stands

Republicans: No mention of margarine tax repeal in platform for 1948.

Democrats: In 1948 platform advocated "repeal of discriminatory tax on the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine". Position of the Administration regarding bills repealing oleo tax, but prohibiting commerce in yellow margarine, was made clear in a letter to the House Agriculture Committee chairman from the office of Federal Security Agency Administrator. The letter said "these prohibitions are not in accord with the program of the President".

SENATE

Debate

The oleo tax repeal bill was called up for debate Jan. 4—the day after the second session of the 81st Congress had been officially convened.

J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), floor manager for the bill, opened debate. He based his appeal for passage on two points: 1. Tax repeal would do no harm to the butter industry; and 2. Repeal would free the oleo industry from discriminatory taxation.

Wiley and Gillette then introduced their substitute amendment, also sponsored by Hugh Butler (R Neb.), Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), Garrett L. Withers (D Ky.), Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Glen Taylor (D Idaho), William Langer (R N.D.), Milton R. Young (R N.D.), Wayne Morse (R Ore.), Chan Gurney (R S.D.), Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Zales N. Ecton (R Mont.), William Jenner (R Ind.), Harry P. Cain (R Wash.), Joseph McCarthy (R Wis.), Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), Guy Cordon (R Ore.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Forrest C. Donnell (R Mo.), Ralph Flanders (R Vt.) and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.).

Substitute Proposal

Their amendment would have repealed the tax, but would have restricted yellow oleo to intra-state commerce. Substitute proponents said their amendment would safeguard states' rights by allowing individual states to regulate margarine sale.

Fulbright said the restrictive substitute would "disrupt the entire margarine industry and would sharply raise costs to consumers."

Gillette aimed his appeal directly at Senators he named as states' righters. He said the oleo repealer violates the principles of states' rights just as do FEPC and anti-poll tax bills. Gillette said he had opposed poll tax legislation in the past.

"And when I voted that way," he continued, "my southern friends would come past me, pat me on the shoulder, and say: 'Thank you, you brave, courageous, honorable States' Rights Democrat.' Where are they now?"

To the substitute was added a Hugh Butler (R Neb.) amendment repealing a variety of wartime excise taxes. At the same time William Langer (R N.D.) offered amendments to the original bill enacting anti-poll tax, anti-lynch, and FEPC legislation.

Major Arguments

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) spoke Jan. 10 on another dairy-state point of attack—"oleo monopoly." He said that "there are 28 oleomargarine companies, but only five of thse produce approximately two thirds of the total amount in the United States." Butter is produced, he said, by "38,930 small-businessmen dairy farmers."

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) criticized what he said were attempts by oleo

manufacturers to imitate butter and "defraud" the consumer. Butler told the Senate that free sale of colored oleo would "tend to establish a dangerous precedent for the indiscriminate sale of synthetic foods to the people of America."

Langer held the floor Jan. 11. He charged that Unilever, Ltd., "a giant monopoly" and "international cartel" was attempting to flood this country with oleomargarine to such an extent that butter would no longer be found on the market.

On Jan. 12 the Administration supporters got in a blow when Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) spoke for the bill. He said that the margarine tax hurt the consumer, but did not benefit farmers or dairymen.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) countered that the Wiley-Gillette amendment preserves states' rights and protects the dairy industry from oleo encroachment. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said the issue finally had been narrowed down to the "issue of fraud" and "how much protection will be accorded the producer and the consumer." McCarthy's amendment barring oleo ads and labels from representing oleo as being a dairy product was agreed to on voice vote.

Some of the other arguments of the leading debaters were:

J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), author of the bill—"I do not believe that repeal will injure the dairy industry, much less destroy it. There is not even proof that repeal will do any great amount of damage to butter."

George D. Aiken (R Vt.)—"On one side we have a compact group of a half dozen oleo manufacturers enjoying a near monopoly, and closely associated by a common purpose. On the other hand we have several hundred thousand manufacturers of dairy and creamery butter very loosely organized in an endeavor to retain a market for their products, of which they have already lost a considerable part."

Joseph McCarthy (R Wis.)—"I am sure that the dairy farmers of my state feel that if the housewife would prefer to buy oleomargarine, she should be able to buy it, but she ought to know what she is buying when she does so."

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.)—"It is a question of whether a synthetic product, camouflaged to look and smell and taste like butter, processed entirely synthetically, shall take over and destroy the small individual farmer - owned, farmer - controlled, farmer-operated creamery throughout the entire diversified area of the United States."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)—"The Gillette-Wiley substitute is an attack upon monopolistic-administered prices and monopolistic production in behalf of the consumer and his welfare."

Milton R. Young (R N.D.)—"Destruction of our dairy industry through legislation such as is now pending before the Senate would in a large measure nullify much of our laudible efforts toward better conservation of our greatest asset of all—our soil fertility."

Hugh Butler (R Neb.)—"I am intensely concerned lest we pass legislation here which would tend to establish a dangerous precedent for the indiscriminate sale of synthetic foods to the people of America."

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.)—"For many decades the housewives of this nation have been unduly charged for a food product which contains many vital minerals necessary for our well-being."

Karl Mundt (R S. D.) — "We are confronted with just some plain, practical Pendergast politics which believes it can get some votes now by inducing some city people to go along with them, because they are going to give them a little cheaper spread, and they probably are not going to lose many votes among the farmers, because primarily they are dealing with a group of people who have had the good judgment to vote Republican anyway."

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — "Dairying . . . must inevitably suffer tremendously if butter is not given minimum protection in its competitive position with oleomargarine. That minimum protection is to prevent fraud and deception of the persons who consume it."

First Big Test

First big test of pro-repeal strength came Jan. 17 when the Wiley-Gillette substitute was put to a vote.

The substitute still carried a rider, introduced by Butler repealing certain wartime excise taxes. A move by Magnuson, a backer of the substitute to remove the rider failed on voice vote. Magnuson and Humphrey, also a supporter of the substitute, said the excise tax repeal had nothing to do with an oleo bill.

The Senate rejected the entire substitute on a 37-48 roll call.

Langer then called up a series of civil rights amendments to the bill. These were opposed by the Administration, however, on the grounds that they were in no way related to oleo tax repeal. Majority Leader Lucas promised that Senators would have a chance early in the session to vote on separate civil rights bills and wartime excise tax repealers.

Lucas also read a telegram criticizing the Langer riders as moves to kill oleo tax repeal — the telegram signed by representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Americans for Democratic Action, AFL, CIO, American Council of Human Rights, American Veterans Committee, and the B'nai B'rith Antidefamation League.

Langer's anti-lynching amendment was tabled on a 60-20 roll-call vote. His anti-poll tax amendment was tabled on a 59-17 roll call vote. Then Langer switched tactics and moved that an FEPC bill (S 1728) be taken up and oleo tax repeal be laid aside. This move also was tabled on a 59-17 roll-call vote.

Other minor amendments were then disposed of and the bill itself was voted in. Outcome was a 56-16 roll-call defeat for the dairy Senators — with some of the previous Wiley-Gillette substitute backers joining the Administration camp or not voting.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) — Bar oleo ads from representing oleo as being a dairy product. (Made part of Wiley-Gillette substitute and also offered as amendment to HR 2023). Voice vote.

J. Allen Frear (D Del.) — Require yellow oleo to be sold in triangular packages. Voice vote.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) — Further extend Pure Food and Drug Code control of oleo manufacture. Voice vote.

J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) — Add the word "butter" to Humphrey amendment. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), Guy Gillette (D Iowa) — Substitute new bill calling for repeal of tax, but barring yellow margarine in interstate commerce. Roll call, 37-48 (vote, p. 97).

Hugh Butler (R Neb.) — Repeal certain wartime excise taxes on jewelry, furs, luggage, amusements, transportation tickets, telephone bills, etc. (Added to Wiley-Gillette substitute.) Rejected with W-G substitute.

Warren Magnuson (D Wash.) — Remove Butler amendment from Wiley-Gillette substitute. Voice vote.

Guy Cordon (R Ore.) — Amend Wiley-Gillette substitute to repeal excise tax on transportation of property. Roll call, 33-56 (vote, p. 97).

William Langer (R N.D.)—Make lynching a federal offense. Tabled on roll call, 60-20 (vote p. 97).

Langer—Bar poll taxes in election of federal officials. Tabled on roll call, 59-17 (vote, p. 97).

Butler-McCarthy — Repeal wartime excise taxes on light bulbs, jewelry, furs, communication, transportation, luxury items, etc. Roll call, 32-43 (vote, p. 97).

CONFERENCE

The bill was sent to conference Feb. 2. Conferees worked on a compromise until Feb. 21 when a tentative decision was announced. The bill was reported March 4.

Most of the argument was over the Senate requirement that colored margarine be sold in triangular packages. That amendment was dropped and a requirement for stricter package labeling was substituted. Penalty for non-compliance with the law was increased by the conference.

Both the House and Senate approved the conference bill March 8 over opposition from dairy-state Congressmen. The House acted first, passing the bill 263-106; the Senate followed suit 59-20 with 196 Democrats and 66 Republicans voting "yes" and 25 Democrats and 80 Republicans voting "no". The Senate quickly followed suit 59-20. Thirty-seven Democrats and 22 Republicans favored the repealer; 6 Democrats and 14 Republicans opposed it.

LAW ENACTED

The bill was signed into law by the President March 16.

LOBBY STANDS

The decades-long running battle between butter and oleo lobbies entered a new phase during the 81st Congress when the dairy industry dropped its opposition to removal of the oleo excise but insisted instead on a ban on the sale of yellow oleo.

Here's how Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, explained the shift to the House Agriculture Committee at hearings held at 1949:

For decades dairying has relied upon a federal tax to prevent widespread sale of oleo colored in "imitation of butter", Holman said, but "because of the propaganda issued by the oleo interests, dairy farmers found themselves over the years involved in continual arguments over such use of taxes, obscuring the basic issue—which was our desire to prevent unfair seizure of the butter market by yellow oleo."

Due to this, and court decisions which "broadened" federal control over intrastate commerce, Holman said dairymen switched their tack, advocating removal of taxes and substitution of prohibition of commercial sale of yellow oleo.

The new policy was ratified by his group, in addition to American Butter Institute, National Creameries Assn., Dairy Industry Committee, and "all of the purebred dairy cattlebreeders' associations". The stand is endorsed by "10 million Americans whose jobs or incomes are directly affected by the future of the dairy industry", Holman said.

Addressing the Senate Finance Committee, Holman said his organization still thought taxes were the best means of controlling oleo, but chose its new stand as the "next best method".

List of Groups

Following are some of the organizations which testified before Congressmen on the oleo issue. Altogether nearly a hundred national and regional groups were represented.

FOR ENDING TAX AND BANNING SALE OF YELLOW OLEO:

Dairy Industry Committee, representing these six national dairy product associations: Milk Industry Foundation, American Butter Institute, National Cheese Institute, American Dry Milk Institute, Evaporated Milk Assn., and International Assn. of Ice Cream Manufacturers

National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation

National Creameries Assn.

Pure Bred Dairy Cattle Assn.

International Conference of Dairy Employees, a trade division of International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL)

United Dairymen's Assn.

National Grange (took stand on basis of poll of its voting delegates, two-thirds of whom wanted removal of oleo tax but ban on sale of yellow margarine)

California, Minnesota, Idaho, Washington, Michigan, New York, and Delaware Farm Bureau Federations

FOR ENDING TAX AND PERMITTING SALE OF YELLOW MARGARINE:

National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers

American Soybean Assn.

National Cotton Council

National Cottonseed Producers Assn.

United States Wholesale Grocers' Assn.

National Assn. of Retail Grocers

National Food Distributors Assn.

AFL, CIO, International Assn. of Machinists, and United Automobile Workers (CIO)

American Assn. of University Women, AMVETS, National Council of Jewish Women, National Women's Trade Union League of America, League of Women Voters, Young Women's Christian Assn. of Chicago, National Council of Negro Women, National Assn. of Colored Women, National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches

National Assn. of Consumers, Consumers Union of the United States, Inc., Assn. of Voters for Yellow Margarine in Ohio, American Home Economics Assn.

American Farm Bureau Federation went on record on the issue for the first time in a statement favoring repeal of the oleo tax "if and when satisfactory means are taken to identify margarine and butter". (Several Farm Bureau state components, however, wanted to ban sale of yellow oleo.)

Free Food

HR 9313

SUMMARY

Legislation (HR 9313) to make it easier for eligible groups to get free food from the Commodity Credit Corporation was passed by the House in 1950, but the Senate failed to take final action on it.

The measure was drawn to authorize the CCC to repackage surplus commodities such as butter, eggs, and dried milk, and pay the freight to distributing points around the United States. The food would be available at these without charge to various charitable and relief agencies.

In addition, the government would pay the cost of moving the surplus farm commodities to ports for shipment abroad.

The commodities involved were those the CCC had bought up under the terms of its price support programs. Previously these surpluses were also free to eligible relief agencies, but these groups had been required to pay for repackaging the surpluses and transporting them to distribution points.

HOUSE

The measure was introduced on Aug. 2 by Rep. Walter K. Granger (D Utah) and promptly was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Hearings were sporadically held during March, May and June. Among witnesses urging passage were:

Reps. Homer D. Angell (R Ore.), Ben Guill (R Tex.), John W. Heselton (R Mass.), Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.), Henry D. Larcade (D La.), Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (R Pa.), and Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.).

Many of these Congressmen had introduced bills similar to HR 9313, and directed their remarks principally to their own measures. But they also strongly supported HR 9313, which embodied the gist of their separate proposals.

Other witnesses, generally in support of the principles of HR 9313, were representatives from the Department of Agriculture, the Friends Committee on National Legislation, the American Council of Volunteer Agencies, the National Farmers Union, and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Some of the extended testimony came from Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan, who estimated that about $25 million would be required to accomplish the goal of the bill.

On Aug. 2, the Agriculture Committee favorably reported HR 9313. As approved, the legislation authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to pay for transportation and repacking of government-owned surplus farm goods such as butter, cheese, eggs and dried milk so as to channel more of them into school lunch and relief programs. Payment for transportation to shipside points also would be permitted for surpluses to be used in overseas relief, but no repackaging would be permitted for this purpose.

The Granger bill approved by the Agriculture group was a "clean" version of an earlier bill (HR 8942) Granger introduced to dispose of the excess foods. This earlier measure would have authorized $50 million to pay the costs.

Final Action

The House took up HR 9313 on Aug. 22, and passed it with an amendment by Harold D. Cooley (D N. C.) specifying that the food should not be given away where it would help communism. The Cooley amendment was substituted for one by James C. Davis (D Ga.) stating flatly that the food could not be sent to a Communist-dominated country.

The Cooley amendment was agreed to on an 85-70 teller vote. Passage of the bill itself was on voice vote.

SENATE

The House-passed bill was referred to the Senate Agriculture Committee which, on Sept. 14, received a push toward favorable action on it from President Truman.

In a letter to Chairman Elmer Thomas (D Okla.), Mr. Truman said the free food program "will not be a costly" one. "It is no more expensive to ship dried eggs and milk, for example, than to carry them in storage for months on end."

The Senate Committee favorably reported the bill the following day, but no action was taken on it by the Senate.

Rural Rehabilitation Trust Fund

S 930—P.L. 499

Congress completed action in 1950 on a bill (S 930) which would return to the states a trust fund held for them by the Agriculture Department since 1935.

During the depression the federal government appropriated money to be administered locally for rural rehabilitation in stricken states. Part of the money was later returned to the federal government to be held in trust. The money — about $50 million in cash and notes — had been unused for several years.

S 930, a bill returning the money to the states, was approved by the Senate in 1949 (CQ Almanac Vol. V p 163). A companion bill (HR 2392) was introduced in the House and reported favorably by the Agriculture Committee in 1949, but it saw no floor action that year.

The House bill came up for debate March 2, 1950. Substitute plans were offered by Edwin Arthur Hall (R N. Y.) and Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.). Hall wanted the money turned over to the Treasury general fund. Hope asked that the money be used for rural home loans to be given to states in the proportion they contributed to the fund. The Hall substitute was rejected 9-88 on division vote; the Hope substitute lost on division 60-80 and on teller vote 63-78.

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) supported the committee bill, saying the federal government had taken the money purely as a trust — that it had no legal claim to the fund. The bill, he told the House, "provides for keeping faith with these solemn agreements".

Final approval was on voice vote after bill supporters defeated 50-77 (division vote) a motion to send the measure back to committee. The Senate bill was then amended by substitution of the House bill text, and it went to conference.

The conference committee made its report March 31. The House agreed to the conference bill April 3, the Senate April 19 — both on voice vote. It became Public Law 499 May 3.

Long-Range Cotton Acreage Quotas

HR 9109

SUMMARY

Reacting to widespread complaints, Congress in March, 1950, enacted a measure (H J Res 398) adjusting inequities which farmers said they were suffering in the distribution of cotton and peanut acreage allotments under the terms of the Cotton Marketing Quota Act of 1949. (For details on this Act, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 149.)

However, H J Res 398 was only a temporary measure to ease for the remainder of 1950 the acreage restrictions imposed by the Act. The premise underlying enactment of H J Res 398 was that by the end of 1950, Congress would have worked out permanent, long-range legislation with respect to acreage control modifications. (See page 76.)

Several long-range bills were introduced to do this, but only one — HR 9109 — drew formal action. Moreover, it was a "clean" bill produced by the House Agriculture Committee, which framed it to include salient points of the numerous long - range bills introduced by individual Congressmen. Hearings had been held on these latter bills.

But although HR 9109 was favorably reported by the House Committee on July 15, and passed by the House on July 31 after considerable debate, the Senate failed to act on it. (On Oct. 3, however, Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan announced that marketing quotas and acreage allotments on cotton would not be kept in effect during 1951 by his Department. He acknowledged that the 1949 Quota Act was "not satisfactory or realistic." By lifting the quotas and allotments for 1951, Brannan virtually removed the immediate need for enactment of HR 9109, basically designed to ease these.)

Provisions

As passed by the House, HR 9109:

Provided for the Agriculture Secretary's proclamation of national cotton quotas if the total supply of the crop exceeds the normal supply, i.e., estimated domestic consumption together with exports.

Set forth a program for apportionment of the quotas to the states in future years. As before, cotton farmers were to receive their acreage shares from state and county committees headed by Production and Marketing Administration (Agriculture Department) officials, and individual shares, on the same basis as previously provided.

Provided that, under the existing formula written into the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1949, cotton quotas were to be proclaimed only when supply exceeds estimated consumption and experts by as much as 30 per cent. (This formula resulted in a 1949 national cotton quota for the first time since about 1942.)

Provided that, with a national quota for 1951 then appearing a virtual certainty, acreage allotments to the states would be the same as in 1950. In 1952, allotments would be based on average acreage planted in 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1950, while production in 1953 and thereafter likewise would be on the basis of the freely planted acreage in those years, exclusive of 1949.

Set peanut acreage for 1951 at a maximum of two million acres. For subsequent years, each state's peanut crop could be no bigger than the state's average acreage harvested in the five years, 1945 through 1949.

Extended the Soil Conservation Act, under which farmers receive government payments for practices that conserve soil resources, through 1952. It otherwise would have expired in 1950.

Required state PMA committees to set aside 10 per cent of the acreage allotments for adjustment of inequities. Penalties — involving a forfeit of price-support advantages — would continue to be imposed upon farmers who produce more than their share of the alloted crop.

HOUSE

Committee

Soon after the 81st Congress reconvened in January for its second session, the House Agriculture Committee divided into a number of subcommittees which launched inquiries into the operation of a welter of agricultural programs and statutes. The various groups continued their study in February, March, April and June. Scores of witnesses were heard on dozens of phases of agriculture.

One of the principal topics on which these witnesses' views were solicited by the various Agriculture subcommittees was the operation of H J Res 398 and the basic Cotton Marketing Quota Act of 1949. Most of the witnesses supported widespread contentions that the latter Act was working a hardship on cotton and peanut producers. They stated generally that H J Res 398 — to alleviate these complaints on a temporary basis — should, in effect, be extended permanently.

Several bills to do this were ultimately placed before the various Agriculture subcommittees. One of the long-range measures was drafted by Rep. Stephen Pace (D Ga.), and his particular proposal (HR 8969) drew approval from the full Agriculture Committee on June 28.

However, this measure was not reported as approved. Instead, the Agriculture Committee made additional changes in it, and then introduced it as HR 9109 — a "clean" measure nominally sponsored by the entire Agriculture group itself.

Report

On July 15, the Agriculture Committee formally reported HR 9109 to the House. In an accompanying statement, the Committee majority said their measure was drawn to clear up problems of cotton supplies and cotton demands. The group noted that "probably no single problem in recent years has been more vexing" than the one of developing a program to "distribute the national cotton acreage allotment among the States, counties and farms in a manner which would be equitable to both the old and new cotton-producing areas of the Nation."

The majority report said the group's aim had also been to "remove all doubt or ambiguity" as to the purposes of portions of the existing law that HR 9109 was drawn to amend.

In a statement of minority views, however, Rep. James G. Polk (D Ohio) said he would "strongly oppose the passage of HR 9109." He said he objected to "a bill specifically stating that farmers shall grow only a specified number of acres of a particular crop". He said the bill "would benefit primarily seven Western States" and that the "increased acreage to these States will have the effect of

changing the relationship of county allotments in future years to the detriment of (other) counties . . . "

Debate

The House took up consideration of HR 9109 on July 31. But before debate began, a significant change was effected in the measure.

As it came to the floor, the bill contained a wheat acreage allotment program for 1951, limiting the amount states' allotments from the national wheat quota could be cut under their 1950 acreage shares. But this provision was eliminated by an amendment offered by Rep. W. R. Poage (D Tex.) on behalf of the Agriculture Committee. Poage said the 1951 national wheat quota would be sufficiently large to prevent what he described as the "unconscionable" cuts some states had anticipated.

Deletion of the wheat section of the bill served also to meet one of Polk's objections to the measure.

Debate then ensued. Chief defenders of the legislation on the floor were Agriculture group Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) and Stephen Pace (D Ga.), the Agriculture Committee's ranking majority member. Cooley said he regarded acreage allotments as "necessary . . . temporary expedients" essential to the maintenance of a "profitable agriculture in this great Republic of ours." Pace said the existing law would make it possible to have "no controls whatever on cotton next year." This, he declared, would mean a 19- to 20-million bale production that "might endanger the whole price support program." William M. Whittington (D Miss.) argued there could be "no reasonable price supports unless there is authority for marketing quotas."

Those opposing the bill included Robert F. Rich (R Pa.) who said he was "against all these controls (because) they lead to socialism and totalitarianism." Cecil F. White (D Calif.) wanted to restore to the bill the requirement for national cotton quotas only when supply exceeds domestic and export requirements by 30 per cent. He said this would mean no quota in 1951 and would permit the West to "plant the cotton it needs to support its people." Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.) contended the bill put the people of the country in "a strait jacket" and reduced "the production of goods for humankind."

After a number of amendments had drawn action, final passage of the measure was voted on division, 160 to 85, after the House had refused on a roll-call vote, 120 to 179, to recommit the legislation.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED:

J. M. Combs (D Tex.) — Require state committees to withhold one per cent of state's acreage allotment for distribution to farms with no acreage history. Division, 50 to 25.

Carl Albert (D Okla.) — Allow Oklahoma to withhold 15 per cent reserve for adjustment of acreage inequities. Voice.

W. R. Poage (D Tex.) — Eliminate wheat acreage provisions. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED:

Cecil White (D Calif.) — Eliminate provision designed to produce marketing quotas for next two years. Division, 20 to 71.

George H. Mahon (D Tex.) — Eliminate provision redistributing Texas 1950 acreage allotment on more equitable basis in 1951 than in 1950. Voice.

Lindley Beckworth (D Tex.) — Require allotment of at least five acres to any World War II veteran recognized as cotton farmer who has no acreage history to qualify. Division, 15 to 46.

Beckworth — Permit any recognized cotton farmer to plant at least five acres without being subject to penalties. Voice.

SENATE

Committee

The House-passed HR 9109 was referred to the Senate's Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Almost immediately, three California lawmakers urged the Committee to lessen restrictions in the House-passed bill.

Complete removal of cotton production curbs was suggested Aug. 10 by Sen William F. Knowland (R Calif.) who pointed to the troubled international situation as the signal to produce enough cotton for U. S. forces and those of "our allies".

Rep. Cecil F. White (D Calif.) said "it seems foolhardy" to restrict cotton production in the face of the emergency and said during World War II the U. S. used all its pre-war cotton surplus.

Rep. Thomas H. Werdel (R Calif.) said the cotton quota bill discouraged production on lands most suited for it by limiting an individual farmer's cotton acreage to the proportion of his county's total crop land planted in cotton. This "guarantees a profit to the marginal producer," he said.

Then, on Aug. 28, the Committee appointed a five-man subcommittee to study proposed amendments to the cotton-peanut acreage bill. The group was composed of Sens. Allen J. Ellender (D La.), Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.), Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), George D. Aiken (R Vt.), and Milton R. Young (R N.D.).

Ultimately, however, the full Committee on Sept. 5 voted 5 to 2 to shelve HR 9109. The Committee decided instead to report S 3135 by Clyde Hoey (D N.C.) and Frank Graham (D N.C.), which set only the peanut quotas. The Hoey-Graham bill also set up three categories of peanuts, the Virginia-Carolina, Runner and Spanish. Quotas were to be set by the Secretary of Agriculture, based on this year's production.

A Committee member said Sens. Allen J. Ellender (S La.) and Hoey voted for HR 9109, and that George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), Milton R. Young (R N.D.), Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), and Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) voted against the measure.

Action on the Hoey-Graham peanut allotment bill was reported to be unanimous.

Food Price Investigation

SUMMARY

As food prices continued to mount during 1950, a Subcommittee of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee continued its multi-phase investigation of the utilization of farm crops, which included a study of the spread of prices between the producer and consumer. (The Subcommittee, headed by Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), had started its work in 1949 under a resolution passed April 11 of that year. The 81st Congress authorized $50,000 for the group's project.)

The 1950 investigation covered price spreads in coffee, milk and dairy prod-

ucts, and meats. The hearings on coffee resulted in a controversial report that called on the Justice Department to investigate the practices of foreign coffee interests in the U. S. The Subcommittee concluded that the coffee price rise was due to speculation and not to a shortage.

Also in 1950, the Gillette group released a report on fats and oils based on hearings conducted during 1949. Other reports, which the Subcommittee expected to issue before the completion of its work, were a general survey and reports on milk, meat, and bread. Hearings on bread were conducted during 1949.

COFFEE HEARINGS

With the rise of coffee prices during 1949, the Subcommittee opened an investigation of the coffee market, with brief hearings in December. The probe was taken up again in 1950 with a cumulative total of eight days of hearings that began March 7 and continued into May.

Among the two dozen witnesses were foods corporation officials, Pan American Coffee Bureau spokesmen, importers, government officials, and officers of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

Statements included the assertion of General Foods Corporation officials that the price rises were due to a "statistical" shortage, and the Pan American Coffee Bureau contention that the coffee price was high because "people are drinking more than is being produced."

Francis M. Kurtz, head of the Atlantic & Pacific grocery chain's coffee division, testified March 14 that his first profit on the sale of a pound of coffee had not increased, despite the rise in sale price.

Robert E. Atkinson, president of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, said April 11 that one Brazilian trader had built up $3,035 to a profit of $207,403 since July, 1949. Most of the buying of coffee futures contracts in previous months had been by Brazilian interests, Atkinson asserted. Atkinson denied the Exchange was responsible for the price rise, after Gillette sharply criticized the form of contract used in coffee futures trading.

The Subcommittee reported that another firm, Escriptorio Suplicy, of Sao Paulo and Santos, Brazil, had netted profits of more than $3 million in the preceding nine months.

A study by the Subcommittee staff released May 29, showed coffee consumption in the U. S. dropped about 20 per cent during the first four months of 1950.

Report Brings Protest

A formal report issued June 9 by the Subcommittee demanded sharp curbs on coffee speculation. The Gillette group urged government supervision of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, and asked the Justice Department to file suit unless foreign coffee interests disposed of stock in channels of trade.

On June 20, the State Department joined 14 Latin American diplomats in protesting against the report. The State Department said the report was hurting "good neighbor" relations, and asked that it be revised. Its plea was made to the full Agriculture Committee, which then granted the request for revision.

The reworded report came out Aug. 22. It still did not meet with State Department approval, and the next day Secretary of State Dean Acheson said it would still be regarded by Latin American countries as hostile to "their legitimate economic interests." However, the Senators did not rework the report again.

OTHER HEARINGS

The Gillette Subcommittee held hearings on milk and dairy products during June, July, and August.

Reflecting his concern for price rises following the start of Korean hostilities, Gillette in August asserted "profiteers" contributed to the increases "just as much or more" than hoarders. In urging food distributors to sign "We Will Not Profiteer" pledges, Gillette said food price controls would not be needed if distributors and consumers both used restraint.

The Subcommittee opened hearings on meat price spread on Sept. 7 and concluded them Nov. 30. Witnesses included representatives of such packing firms as Wilson and Company, Cudahy Packing Co., Swift and Co., and Armour & Co. On Nov. 30 the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) asserted meat dealers were profiteering. The National Association of Retail Meat and Food Dealers, Inc., also represented that day, denied the charge.

The reports on the Subcommittee's findings as a result of its study of the milk and dairy and meat industries were among those the group intended to submit at a future time.

Marketing Facilities

HR 9141

On July 17, 1950, Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) of the House Agriculture Committee introduced legislation (HR 9141) which was designed to aid cities in building modern wholesale marketing facilities to handle perishable agricultural commodities. The bill also authorized a "marketing facility mortgage insurance fund", to be financed by a subsequent $25 million appropriation. In addition to creation of this revolving fund, HR 9141 authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to insure mortgages under the general terms of the legislation up to limit of $100 million.

Was "Clean Bill"

Cooley's bill represented a "clean" measure embodying a previous bill (HR 8320) which had earlier been studied by his Committee in connection with proposed legislation to provide federal - guaranteed loans for the improvement of municipal marketing facilities.

Hearings had been held on HR 8320 on June 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1950. Among witnesses testifying in favor of such legislation was Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange. Goss told the Committee one of the most serious problems facing farmers stems from congestion at terminal markets lacking facilities to handle fruit, vegetables, and other perishable commodities.

New Agency?

Rep. Clifford Hope (R Kan.) stated a new federal agency might be needed to administer the loans and an insurance plan also carried in the Cooley proposal, but a second witness, Emerson Custis, Philadelphia realtor, contended the Agriculture Department could handle the program.

On Aug. 7, the Agriculture group reported Cooley's "clean" bill (HR 9141), and the House passed it by voice vote on Aug. 22. But the Senate Agriculture Committee, to which HR 9141 was referred, pigeonholed the bill Sept. 5, and the measure failed to get further action.

Forest Service

HR 5839—P. L. 478

An omnibus bill providing for a number of minor changes in the administration of the Forest Service was approved by both houses without controversy on the floor.

The bill was introduced in 1949 by Rep. Walter K. Granger (D Utah). The House passed it Aug. 15, 1949, and it was approved by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee Sept. 13, 1949. (CQ Almanac Vol. V, p. 159)

The bill provided for numerous changes in Acts regulating the Forest Service. Most changes broadened the discretion of the Forest Service in leasing land, purchasing equipment and extending injury benefits to personnel.

The Senate passed the measure Feb. 14, 1950, after accepting several amendments by voice votes. The amendments had been offered by Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.). They authorized setting up of advisory boards to work with the Forest Service, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to grant 10-year grazing permits, earmarked a certain amount of grazing fees for range improvements, and added other minor provisions.

The Senate amendments were accepted by a conference committee March 29. The House agreed to the conference report April 3 on voice vote, and the Senate passed it April 13, also on voice vote. The President signed the measure April 24, and it became Public Law No. 478.

Direct Farm Loans

S 2996—P. L. 665

Congress passed without controversy a bill to make direct government loans available to certain farm areas.

The bill (S 2996) was designed to revive a loan program which had expired the previous year. It authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to extend loans to growers in areas where no other loans are available. Each loan would be limited to $10,000, and total loans outstanding were limited to $2 million. Most loans previously had been made to disaster areas, according to the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Warren Magnuson (D Wash.) introduced the measure in the Senate Feb. 6. His bill merely revived the loans with limitations. The Agriculture Committee approved the bill April 19. The Senate passed it on voice vote June 8 after accepting, also on voice vote, an amendment by Robert C. Hendrickson (R N. J.) limiting the amount of the loans.

The House Agriculture Committee had been considering a similar bill (HR 8613) by Walt Horan (R Wash.). The Committee substituted provisions of the Senate-passed bill and reported the measure July 24 under the House bill number. It was passed without amendment by voice vote July 27 under the Senate number. The President signed it Aug. 5, and it became Public Law No. 665.

Soil Conservation

S 2636—P. L. 817

Congress approved with little discussion a bill (S 2636) to extend a federal soil conservation program for two years.

As introduced, the bill called for indefinite extension of direct federal payments for conservation practices, and would have repealed provisions whereby the program was eventually to be placed on a grants-in-aid basis. The bill was endorsed in that form by the Agriculture Department, which said only 23 states had shown interest in continuing the program if it were a grants-in-aid plan.

The American Farm Bureau Federation told the Senate Agriculture Committee that the direct federal subsidy should not be continued indefinitely without lengthy study of the program. The Farm Bureau recommended a two-year extension pending outcome of a study.

The Senate Committee amended the bill to provide for a simple two-year extension of direct federal payments and then reported the measure unanimously July 11. The Senate passed it on voice vote July 26 without debate and without amendment.

The House had already approved a bill (HR 9109) containing similar provisions, so the Senate bill went directly to the House floor. Passage was again on voice vote without debate or amendment. The President signed it Sept. 23, and it became Public Law 817.

Forestry Aid

HR 7155—P. L. 729

Congress in 1950 approved a bill (HR 7155) to provide technical assistance to private forest owners. There was no opposition in either house.

The bill was introduced by Robert L. F. Sikes (D Fla.) Feb. 6. It authorized the Agriculture Department to aid owners of private forest and shrub plantations in the management of their lands and in the production, harvesting, utilization and marketing of their products. A total of $2.5 million was authorized to carry out the program.

The House Agriculture Committee reported the measure May 3, and the House passed it without amendment or debate May 15 on voice vote. The Senate Agriculture Committee amended the bill to specify that the government assistance would not displace service by commercial foresters. The Committee approved the bill unanimously June 20. The Senate passed it Aug. 9 without debate on voice vote. The House agreed to the Senate amendment Aug. 16, and the President signed the measure Aug. 25.

Nominations

Major Presidential nominations in the general agriculture field in 1950 concerned officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture who were named to be directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

On Feb. 3, the Senate Agriculture Committee approved the nominations of these persons to be CCC directors: Knox T. Hutchinson of Tennessee, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Albert J. Loveland of Iowa, Under-Secretary of Agriculture; Ralph S. Trigg of New Mexico, Production Marketing Administration; Frank K. Woolley of Indiana, PMA; William B. Crawley of Alabama, PMA; and Elmer F. Kruse of Ohio, PMA.

The six nominees were confirmed to their new posts by the Senate on March 8.

Later in the year, the Senate also confirmed on Aug. 22 the nomination of Clarence McCormick of Indiana to be another director of the CCC.

(For additional nominations and confirmations in the Agriculture category, see page 731.)

Bills Acted On

Action Completed

FARM POLICY

H J Res 398. Public Law 471. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by P.L. 272, 81st Cong., with respect to cotton and peanut acreage allotments for 1950. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported Jan. 23. Passed House Jan. 31. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 16. Passed Senate, amended, 53-24, Feb. 27. House agreed to conference report, division vote, 150-66, March 16. Senate asked for further conference March 21. House adopted second conference report, 197-156, March 23. Senate adopted second conference report, 37-33. Approved March 31. (See p. 76).

S 930. Public Law 499. Provide for liquidation of trusts under transfer agreements with state rural rehabilitation corporations. ANDERSON (D N.M.), YOUNG (R N.D.), LANGER (R N.D.), PEPPER (D Fla.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 19. Passed Senate May 23; reconsidered and requested return of bill May 27. Passed Senate with amendments Sept. 23, 1949. Passed House, amended by substituting text of HR 2392, March 2, 1950. Senate concurred in House amendments March 6, reconsidered and requested conference March 7. House adopted conference report April 3, Senate April 19. Approved May 3. (See p. 84).

HR 2392. Similar to above. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported July 8, 1949. Passed House March 2, 1950. Text substituted for that of S 930 which was then passed in lieu of HR 2392, March 2.

HR 5511. Public Law 554. Amend Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act of 1930, relating to practices in marketing of perishable agricultural commodities. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported Aug. 5, 1949. Passed House April 3. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 15.

S 2034. Similar to above. THOMAS (D Okla.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Oct. 4, 1949. Senate passed HR 5511 in lieu, June 8, 1950.

HR 7700. Public Law 561. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to rice acreage allotments and marketing quotas. WHITTINGTON (D Miss.). House Agriculture reported April 24. Passed House May 1. Senate Agriculture reported May 18. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 16. (See p. 79).

HR 6567. Public Law 579. Increase by $2 billion the borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported March 10. Passed House March 23. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 30. Passed Senate, amended, 46-5, June 6. House adopted conference report, 235-81, June 21. Senate adopted conference report, 36-35 (Vice President voting), June 26. Approved June 28. (See p. 72).

S 2826. Similar to above. THOMAS (D Okla.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 8. Recommitted at request of chairman for consideration of amendment March 13. Senate passed HR 6567 in lieu June 6.

S 2996. Public Law 665. Authorize loans to make credit available in an area or region where credit was formerly available through the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 19. Passed Senate June 8. Passed House in lieu of HR 8613 July 27. Approved Aug. 5. (See p. 88).

HR 8613. Similar to above. HORAN (R Wash.). House Agriculture reported July 24. House passed S 2996 in lieu July 27.

S 2636. Public Law 817. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to extend program of federal payments for conservation practices from January 1, 1951, to January 1, 1953. THOMAS (D Okla.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 11. Passed Senate July 26. House Agriculture discharged. Passed House Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 23. (See p. 88).

HR 9832. Public Law 913. Remove marketing penalties on long-staple cotton ginned on saw-type instead of roller-type gins in order to conserve cotton because of frost or other damage. HR 9832, POAGE (D Tex.). House Agriculture reported Dec. 7. Passed House Dec. 12. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Dec. 21. Passed Senate Dec. 22. Approved Jan. 9.

S Res 361. Extend authority of Agriculture subcommittee to investigate production and utilization of farm crops until Feb. 15, 1951. GILLETTE (D Iowa). Senate Agriculture reported Nov. 29. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported with amendment extending authority to Jan. 31, 1951. Passed Senate, amended, Dec. 21. (See p. 86 for report on committee studies.)

ADMINISTRATION

HR 5913. Public Law 543. Authorize Agriculture Secretary to exchange certain lands in Ross County, Ohio, for lands in Lawrence County, Ohio. BREHM (R Ohio). House Agriculture reported April 19. Passed House May 1. Senate Agriculture reported May 18. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 14.

HR 4641. Public Law 551. Authorize Agriculture Secy. to carry out exchange of land with Plumas County, California. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Agriculture reported July 19. Passed House Aug. 1, 1949. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 19, 1950. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 15.

HR 4969. Public Law 558. Authorize exchange of certain forest lands in Arkansas by Agriculture Secretary and Army Secretary. HAYS (D Ark.). House Agriculture reported April 19. Passed House May 1. Senate Agriculture reported May 18. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 16.

HR 829. Public Law 565. Authorize Agriculture Secy. to accept buildings and improvements constructed by Buffalo Rapids Farms Assn. on project lands in the Buffalo Rapids water conservation and utilization project, and cancelling certain indebtedness of the association. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Agriculture reported Aug. 4. Passed House Aug. 15, 1949. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 19, 1950. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 17.

S 3698. Public Law 735. Authorize Agriculture Secretary to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work. AIKEN (R Vt.), HOLLAND (D Fla.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 11. Passed Senate July 26. House Agriculture reported Aug. 10. Passed House Aug. 21. Approved Aug. 28.

HR 5679. Public Law 825. Authorize transfer of certain agricultural dry land and irrigation field stations to states in which they are

located. GRANGER (D Utah). House Agriculture reported Aug. 3. Passed House Aug. 15, 1949. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 20, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, July 26. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 23.

RESEARCH

S 1760. Public Law 662. Authorize Agriculture Secy. to cooperate with State and Territorial authorities in administration of regulations for improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries. THOMAS (D Okla.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 19. Passed Senate May 23. House Agriculture reported July 11. Passed House July 27. Approved Aug. 4.

FORESTRY

HR 5839. Public Law 478. Facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service. GRANGER (D Utah). House Agriculture reported Aug. 4. Passed House Aug. 15. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Sept. 13, 1949. Passed Senate, amended, Feb. 14, 1950. House adopted conference report April 3. Senate adopted conference report April 13. Approved April 24. (See p. 88).

HR 7155. Public Law 729. Provide cooperative technical assistance to forest-land owners. SIKES (D Fla.). House Agriculture reported May 3. Passed House May 15. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 20. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 9. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 16. Approved Aug. 25. (See p. 88).

S 1640. Public Law 796. Amend section 4 of Act of March 1, 1911, relating to membership of the National Forest Reservation Commission. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 5. Passed Senate May 6, 1949. House Agriculture discharged. Passed House Sept. 13, 1950. Approved Sept. 21.

OLEO

HR 2023. Public Law 459. Oleomargarine tax repeal. GRANGER (D Utah). House Agriculture reported March 21. House adopted POAGE (D Tex.) substitute to repeal federal taxes and permit interstate shipment of clearly-marked yellow margarine, 242-137, and passed amended bill 288-89, April 1. Senate Finance reported April 28, 1949. Senate amended to place certain regulations on production and distribution of yellow margarine, and passed, 56-16, Jan. 18, 1950. House agreed to conference report, 263-106, March 7, Senate 59-20, March 8. Approved March 16. (See p. 80).

H Res 457. Take HR 2023 (Oleo tax repeal) from Speaker's table, disagree to Senate amendments, and agree to conference requested by Senate. LYLE (D Tex.). House Rules Committee reported Feb. 1. Passed House Feb. 2.

Unfinished Business

FARM POLICY

S 732. Amend Agricultural Act of 1948 with respect to determination of marketing quotas and acreage allotments. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 5. Passed Senate May 6, 1949.

S 1464. Amend marketing agreements and orders provisions of the AAA to include processed citrus fruits, almonds, and filberts. HOLLAND (D Fla.), PEPPER (D Fla.), HAYDEN (D Ariz.), McFARLAND (D Ariz.), CONNALLY (D Tex.), JOHNSON (D Tex.), DOWNEY (D Calif.), MORSE (R Ore.), CORDON (R Ore.), CAIN (R Wash.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 19, 1949.

S 2980. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to establish cigar-wrapper tobacco, types 61 and 62, as basic agricultural commodities, subject to mandatory price supports unless marketing quotas are disapproved by producers. HOLLAND (D Fla.), PEPPER (D Fla.), GEORGE (D Ga.), RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 18. Passed Senate June 8.

S 3049. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide marketing quotas and regulate marketing of Irish potatoes. LUCAS (D Ill.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 19.

S 3135. Amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. GRAHAM (D N.C.), HOEY (D N.C.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Sept. 5. (See p. 85).

S 3510. Amend Public Law 74, 77th Congress, relating to rate of penalty on farm marketing excess of corn and wheat. THOMAS (D Okla.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 18. Passed Senate June 8.

S J Res 38. Authorize government agencies to break through snowbound areas to feed and care for isolated livestock. WATKINS (R Utah), THOMAS (D Utah), McCARRAN (D Nev.), MALONE (R Nev.), JOHNSON (D Colo.), MILLIKIN (R Colo.), MURRAY (D Mont.), ECTON (R Mont.), O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), HUNT (D Wyo.), TAYLOR (D Idaho), MILLER (D Idaho). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 27. Passed Senate Jan. 27, 1949.

HR 29. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide parity for tung nuts. COLMER (D Miss.). House Agriculture reported July 12. Passed House Aug. 2, 1949.

HR 4081. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act to permit delivery of excess peanuts to agencies designated by Agriculture Secy. and to define term "cooperator" with respect to price supports for peanuts. PACE (D Ga.). House Agriculture reported April 26. Passed House May 2, 1949.

HR 5512. Amend section 13 of Federal Farm Loan Act, relative to short-term credit. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported July 19. Passed House Aug. 15, 1949.

HR 5592. Authorize liquidation of emergency feed and seed loans. O'SULLIVAN (D Neb.). House Agriculture reported July 26. Passed House Aug. 1, 1949.

HR 7268. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to liberalize mortgage loan and production and subsistence loan provisions. PACE (D Ga.). House Agriculture reported June 12. Passed House July 10.

HR 8575. Provide emergency cotton allotments to producers of farm commodities whose 1950 crops have been substantially destroyed by natural causes. POAGE (D Tex.). House Agriculture reported June 5. Passed House June 5.

HR 9109. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act relating to apportionment of national acreage allotments for cotton among the states. PACE (D Ga.). House Agriculture reported July 15. Passed House, division vote, 160-85, July 31. (See p. 85).

HR 9141. Encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported Aug. 7. Passed House Aug. 22. (See p. 87).

HR 9313. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of food commodities through various channels, and to pay costs of transportation and handling within the U.S. GRANGER (D Utah). House Agriculture reported Aug. 7. Passed House Aug. 22. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Sept. 15. (See p. 84).

ADMINISTRATION

HR 6242. Prevent entry of giant African snails. LUCAS (D Tex.). House Agriculture reported June 28. Passed House July 27. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Nov. 29. Passed Senate, amended, Dec. 15.

HR 5557. Provide for coordination of arrangements for admission to U.S. of foreign workers in the Western Hemisphere for temporary agricultural employment, to assure that such migration will be limited to minimum requirements to meet domestic labor shortages. GATHINGS (D Ark.). House Agriculture reported July 27, 1949.

HR 848. Provide for retirement of government capital in central and regional banks for cooperatives. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported April 14. Passed House May 2, 1949.

S 4235. Authorize transfer of certain lands in Addison County, Vt. to Vermont Agricultural College for agricultural purposes. AIKEN (R Vt.), FLANDERS (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Dec. 13. Passed Senate Dec. 15.

S 2635. Amend soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act relating to limitation of prices on purchase orders. THOMAS (D Okla.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 11. Passed Senate July 26.

S 272. Permit FSA Administrator to certify entry of needed agricultural workers for 1 year subject generally to fixed immigration laws. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Judiciary reported April 10.

RESEARCH

HR 3043. Provide for research on problems of domestic raising of fur-bearing animals. GRANGER (D Utah). House Agriculture reported Sept. 14.

FORESTRY

S J Res 24. Provide for suitable and adequate system of timber access roads to and in the forests of the U.S. MORSE (R Ore.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 1. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949.

HR 2419. Provide that 10 per cent of funds received from national forests be available to Agriculture Secy. for expenditure for recreational purposes within such forests. TACKETT (D Ark.). House Agriculture reported Aug. 22, 1949.

HR 7257. Provide for acquisition of land and construction of buildings for forest-fire control headquarters at or near Missoula, Mont. MANSFIELD (D Mont.). House Agriculture reported June 28. Passed House July 17.

Bills Introduced

JAN. 3 - SEPT. 23

Senate

Following are bills in Agriculture category introduced in the Senate for the period Jan. 3 through Sept. 23, when Congress adjourned temporarily. For the list of Agriculture bills introduced in the Senate at the short session later, see page 96. A listing of bills introduced in the House follows this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 3399.....4/12/50. Authorize Agriculture Secy. to cooperate with states to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners. Agriculture.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 3187.....3/4/50. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and Agricultural Act of 1949 to eliminate distinction between commercial and noncommercial corn-producing areas. Agriculture.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 3301.....3/24/50. Provide for loans of corn to farmers suffering corn-crop failures. Agriculture.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 3065.....2/20/50. Authorize loans to assist farmers in clearing cut-over timber lands. Agriculture.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 3106.....2/23/50. Authorize appropriations for eradication and control of halogeton on public lands. Agriculture.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 2919.....1/24/50. Provide for local transfer of unused cotton acreage allotments and set minimum and maximum limits on individual farm acreage allotments. Agriculture.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S J Res 143... 1/17/50. Provide 6,000-acre minimum rice acreage allotment in any state whose 1949 production exceeded 250,000 bushels, with stipulation that no more than 20 per cent of state's 1950 rice acreage allotment may be apportioned among farms not producing rice during last 5 years. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) S 2902.....1/20/50. Authorize increase of cotton acreage allotments to farmers who may need additional acreage for a particular year without loss of allotment "history" to farmers voluntarily giving up acreage for that year. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) S 3399.....4/12/50. Authorize Agriculture Secy. to cooperate with states to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) S 3738.....6/16/50. Establish two additional offices of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and office of an Administrative Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Agriculture.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 2980.....2/2/50. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re cigar-wrapper types 61 and 62 tobacco. Agriculture.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 3399.....4/12/50. Authorize Agriculture Secy. to cooperate with states to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners. Agriculture.

GRAHAM (D N.C.) S 3135.....2/27/50. For purposes of peanut marketing quotas redefine "peanuts" to include Virginia, Valencia, Spanish, and Runner types, and exclude those not hand picked or threshed before or after marketing from farm. Agriculture.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2773.....1/4/50. Provide that individual peanut acreage allotments for 1950 shall not be less than 70 per cent of average acreage planted in 1946-48, or less than 50 per cent of largest acreage in that 3-year period. Agriculture.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2781.....1/5/50. Provide that individual cotton acreage allotments for 1950 shall not be less than 70 per cent of average yearly acreage planted in 1946-48, or less than 50 per cent of largest acreage planted in that 3-year period. Agriculture.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2919.....1/24/50. Provide for local transfer of unused cotton acreage allotments and set minimum and maximum limits on individual farm acreage allotments. Agriculture.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2988.....2/3/50. Improve credit services available to farmers seeking to change or diversify their farming operations or improve their farming practices. Agriculture.

HOEY (D N.C.) S 3135.....2/27/50. For purposes of peanut marketing quotas redefine "peanuts" to include Virginia, Valencia, Spanish, and Runner types, and exclude those not hand picked or threshed before or after marketing from farm. Agriculture.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 2980.....2/2/50. Define marketing year for certain tobacco as October 1, to September 30, define normal supply of cigar-wrapper type 61 tobacco, and provide marketing quotas for types 61 and 62 tobacco. Agriculture.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2919.....1/24/50. Provide for local transfer of unused cotton acreage allotments and set minimum and maximum limits on individual farm acreage allotments. Agriculture.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3494.....4/26/50. Provide relief for farmers whose lands were inundated by recent floods. Agriculture.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S J Res 162 .....3/21/50. Provide for an investigation by Agriculture Secretary into effect on American agriculture of repeal of certain taxes re oleomargarine. Agriculture.

LUCAS (D Ill.) S 3049.....2/16/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary to set up marketing quotas for potatoes. Agriculture.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 2998.....2/6/50. Remedy existing waste in government purchases of surplus food commodities. Agriculture.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 2919.....1/24/50. Provide for local transfer of unused cotton acreage allotments and set minimum and maximum limits on individual farm acreage allotments. Agriculture.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2996.....2/6/50. Authorize loans to make available in any area credit formerly made available in such area by Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. Agriculture.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3088.....2/20/50. Strengthen provisions of AAA Act of 1938 providing for imposition of import quotas when such commodities interfere with domestic price supports. Agriculture.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3179.....3/3/50. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide more substantial benefits to mortgage holders under the act. Agriculture.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3175.....3/3/50. Provide for acquisition of land and construction thereon of buildings essential for fire control operations of U.S. Forest Service, near Missoula, Mont. Agriculture.

MURRAY (D Mont.) for McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3265....3/20/50. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to authorize reapportionment to other states of cotton acreage

allotment unused by any state without loss of allotment "history" to such state; increase by 2,000 acres the allotment of any state having allotment of less than 3,000 acres. Agriculture.

MURRAY (D Mont.) for PEPPER (D Fla.) S 3724.....3/21/50. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, re orders by Agriculture Secretary regulating handling of tobacco, fruits, vegetables, and other commodities by processors. Agriculture.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 2980.....2/2/50. Define marketing year for certain tobacco as October 1, to September 30, define normal supply of cigar-wrapper type 61 tobacco, and provide marketing quotas for types 61 and 62 tobacco. Agriculture.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 2977.....2/2/50. Provide support at 90 per cent of parity for any basic agricultural product for which quotas or acreage controls are in effect. Agriculture.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 2980.....2/2/50. Define marketing year for certain tobacco as October 1, to September 30, define normal supply of cigar-wrapper type 61 tobacco, and provide marketing quotas for types 61 and 62 tobacco. Agriculture.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2773.....1/4/50. Provide that individual peanut acreage allotments for 1950 shall not be less than 70 per cent of average acreage planted in 1946-48, or less than 50 per cent of largest acreage in that 3-year period. Agriculture.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2781.....1/5/50. Provide that individual cotton acreage allotments for 1950 shall not be less than 70 cent per of average yearly acreage planted in 1946-48, or less than 50 per cent of largest acreage planted in that 3-year period. Agriculture.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2919.....1/24/50. Provide for local transfer of unused cotton acreage allotments and set minimum and maximum limits on individual farm acreage allotments. Agriculture.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2988.....2/3/50. Improve credit services available to farmers seeking to change or diversify their farming operations or improve their farming practices. Agriculture.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S 2919.....1/24/50. Provide for local transfer of unused cotton acreage allotments and set minimum and maximum limits on individual farm acreage allotments. Agriculture.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S J Res 143.....1/17/50. Provide 6,000-acre minimum rice acreage allotment in any state whose 1949 production exceeded 250,000 bushels, with stipulation that no more than 20 per cent of state's 1950 rice acreage allotment may be apportioned among farms not producing rice during last 5 years. Agriculture.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 2809.....1/9/50. Provide for an agricultural program in Virgin Islands. Agriculture.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 2826.....1/10/50. Increase borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation. Agriculture.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 2882.....1/17/50. Prohibit REA loans for building of electric generating plants or transmission lines to be owned, leased, used, or operated by any other than Rural Electrification cooperatives. Agriculture.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 3113.....2/24/50. Remove limitation of June 30, 1950, and make indefinite the period during which certain price provisions, calling for full reimbursement of the Commodity Credit Corporation, shall not apply to wheat and wheat flour supplied to countries which are parties to the International Wheat Agreement. Agriculture.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 3469.....4/24/50. Provide that a warehouseman storing a commodity against which a warehouse receipt has been issued may not move the last portion of the lot without cancellation of such receipt, or any commodity against which no receipt has been issued without prior cancellation or consent. Agriculture.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 3568.....5/10/50. Authorize Missouri River Basin agricultural program. Agriculture.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 3894.....7/11/50. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to continue price support for basic agricultural commodities at 90 per cent of parity prices of such commodities. Agriculture.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S J Res 146.....1/18/50. Provide that individual cotton acreage allotments for 1950 shall not be less than 70 per cent of average acreage planted in 1946-48, or less than 50 per cent of largest acreage in that 3-year period. Agriculture.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 2976.....2/2/50. Repeal certain temporary provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1949 continuing high-level price support for basic agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 2977.....2/2/50. Provide support at 90 per cent of parity for any basic agricultural product for which quotas or acreage controls are in effect. Agriculture.

JAN. 3 - SEPT. 23

House

Following are bills in Agriculture category introduced in the House for the period Jan. 3 through Sept. 23, when Congress adjourned temporarily. For the list of Agriculture bills introduced in the House at the short session later, see page 000. A listing of bills introduced in the Senate precedes this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 7044.....1/30/50. For purposes of peanut marketing quotas redefine "peanuts" to include Virginia, Valencia, Spanish, and Runner types, and exclude those not hand picked or threshed before or after marketing from farm. Agriculture.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 8981.....6/28/50. Amend peanut-marketing-quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Agriculture.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 9565.....8/28/50. Amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to types of peanuts covered. Agriculture.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 9672.....9/15/50. Amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 6596.....1/4/50. Authorize increase of cotton acreage allotments to farmers who may need additional acreage for a particular year without loss of allotment "history" to farmer who gives up acreage for that year. Agriculture.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 7208.....2/8/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary and Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of surplus agricultural products through state, local, and private welfare organizations. Agriculture.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 9179.....7/19/50. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake programs for the control of the poisonous weed, Halogeton glomeratus. Agriculture.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 9578....8/30/50. Provide for the eradication and control of poisonous weeds, especially Halogeton glomeratus, on range and pasture lands in the several states and territories. Agriculture.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 7125.....2/2/50. Provide that in order to prevent the waste of food commodities acquired through price-support operations such commodities may be used in making payments for commodities not produced in U.S., and remove provisions for the gift of such commodities to school-lunch programs and welfare organizations. Agriculture.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 7592.....3/7/50. Provide marketing quotas for potatoes, and provide that price-support benefits paid to any producer of potatoes during a crop year shall not exceed $10,000. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 9203.....7/20/50. Provide marketing quotas for certain agricultural commodities measured in terms of quantity rather than acreage, establish program of price support based on such quotas, and provide that such commodities may be marketed in excess of such quotas without penalty. Agriculture.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 8378..... 5/4/50. Encourage improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

CASE (R S.D.) HR 9579.....8/30/50. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research and experiments with respect to methods of controlling and producing precipitation in moisture-deficient areas. Agriculture.

COLMER (D Miss.) H Res 728..... 7/20/50. Provide for consideration of HR 9109, a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, P.L. 74, (77th Cong.), and the Agricultural Act of 1949.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 8320.....5/2/50. Encourage improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agriculture commodities. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 8356.....5/3/50. Authorize Missouri River basin agricultural program. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 8850.....6/15/50. Establish offices of two additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture and one Administrative Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 9141.....7/17/50. Encourage improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) H J Res 398.....1/17/50. Provide that individual cotton acreage allotments for 1950 shall not be less than 70 per cent of average acreage planted in 1946-48, or less than 50 per cent of largest acreage in that 3-year period. Agriculture.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 7136.....2/2/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary and Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of surplus agricultural products through state, local, and private welfare organizations. Agriculture.

CROOK (D Ind.) HR 6769.....1/16/50. Amend farm ownership loan provisions of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to increase amount which may be loaned re certain farms. Agriculture.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 7188..... 2/7/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary and Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of surplus agricultural products through state, local, and private welfare organizations. Agriculture.

DAVIES (D N.Y.) HR 7234.....2/9/50. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to make available grain to egg producers at such prices as may be necessary to establish an equitable egg-feed ratio. Agriculture.

DOUGLAS (D Calif.) HR 8159.....4/24/50. Relieve distress of farm users of feed and expand foreign markets for cereal products of U.S. Agriculture.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. Puerto Rico) H J Res 426.....2/27/50. Increase sugar quota for Puerto Rico from 910,000 short tons, raw value, to 1,150,000 short tons, raw value. Agriculture.

FISHER (D Tex.) HR 6598.....1/4/50. Authorize increase of cotton acreage allotments for farmers who may need additional acreage for a particular year without loss of allotment "history" to farmer who gives up acreage for that year. Agriculture.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 7465.....2/28/50. Make surplus agricultural commodities available to federal, state, and local penal and correctional institutions. Agriculture.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 7148.....2/6/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary and Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of surplus agricultural products through state, local, and private welfare organizations. Agriculture.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 7212....2/8/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary and Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of surplus agricultural products through state, local, and private welfare organizations. Agriculture.

GRANGER (D Utah) HR 8676.....5/31/50. Limit federal payments to land-grant colleges and state extension services to those financed entirely by public funds or by donations which are public record, and whose employees do not act as farm organization organizers or promoters. Agriculture.

GRANGER (D Utah) HR 8942.....6/22/50. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to prevent loss of food commodities acquired by CCC or Department of Agriculture by permitting their donation to schools and welfare agencies when such commodities are in danger of spoilage. Agriculture.

GRANGER (D Utah) HR 9313.....8/2/50. Facilitate the useful disposal of perishable agricultural commodities which have been acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation pursuant to price-support operations. Agriculture.

GRANT (D Ala.) HR 6599.....1/4/50. Provide that individual peanut acreage allotments for 1950 shall not be less than 70 per cent of average acreage planted in 1946-48, or less than 50 per cent of largest acreage in that 3-year period. Agriculture.

GRANT (D Ala.) HR 6625.....1/6/50. Provide that individual cotton acreage allotments for 1950 shall not be less than 70 per cent of average yearly acreage planted in 1946-48, or less than 50 per cent of largest acreage planted in that 3-year period. Agriculture.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 7852.....3/24/50. Regulate interstate and foreign commerce in agricultural products, prevent unfair competition, provide for orderly marketing of such products. Agriculture.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 7236.....2/9/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary and Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of surplus agricultural products through state, local and private welfare organizations. Agriculture.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 7237.....2/9/50. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to sell grain to egg producers at such prices as may be necessary to establish an equitable egg-feed ratio. Agriculture.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 8963.....6/27/50. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and Agricultural Act of 1938, to authorize continuance of county and local committees. Agriculture.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 7137..... 2/2/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary and Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of surplus agricultural products through state, local, and private welfare organizations. Agriculture.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 7853..... 3/24/50. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to make available surplus agricultural commodities to school-lunch programs and public and private welfare organizations. Banking and Currency.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 7907..... 3/29/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary and Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of surplus agricultural products to school-lunch programs, and public and private welfare organizations. Agriculture.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 8149..... 4/21/50. Establish a commission to study agriculture situation and to recommend adequate farm legislation. Agriculture.

HOEVEN (R Iowa) HR 7238.....2/9/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary and Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of surplus agricultural products through state, local, and private welfare organizations. Agriculture.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 7149.....2/6/50. Authorize loans, to make available in any area credit formerly made available in such area by Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. Agriculture.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 8418.....5/8/50. Authorize loans, to make available in any area or region credit formerly made available in such area or region by Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. Agriculture.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 7239.....2/9/50. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to sell grain to egg producers at such prices as may be necessary to establish an equitable egg-feed ratio. Agriculture.

JACKSON (R Calif.) HR 7178.....2/7/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary and Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of surplus agricultural products through state, local, and private welfare organizations. Agriculture.

JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 7241.....2/9/50. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to sell grain to egg producers at such prices as may be necessary to establish an equitable egg-feed ratio. Agriculture.

JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 8047.....4/6/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary, in order to afford emergency relief to producers of poultry and dairy products, to make available surplus grain to such producers at such prices as may be necessary to establish equitable egg-feed ratio. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 9582.....8/30/50. Facilitate wine production and modify present requirements re such production. Ways and Means.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 7099.....2/1/50. Improve credit services available to farmers seeking to change or diversify their farming operations or improve their farming practices. Agriculture.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 7138.....2/2/50. Authorize Agriculture Secy. and Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of surplus agricultural products through state, local, and private welfare organizations. Agriculture.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 7327.....2/16/50. Authorize delivery of surplus agricultural commodities for distribution to relieve hardship caused by unemployment. Agriculture.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 7134.....2/2/50. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 so as to authorize delivery of surplus potatoes and eggs to states. Agriculture.

LARCADE (D La.) H J Res 430..... 3/1/50. Authorize delivery of surplus farm commodities to states. Agriculture.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 8509.....5/15/50. Establish National Farmers Council as an independent government agency, with local county committees, to formulate and direct a national agricultural policy. Agriculture.

NIXON (R Calif.) HR 7181.....2/7/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary and Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of surplus agricultural products through state, local, and private welfare organizations. Agriculture.

PACE (D Ga.) HR 7268.....2/13/50. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide more extended benefits for mortgage holders under such act. Agriculture.

PACE (D Ga.) HR 7576.....3/6/50. Strengthen Agricultural Adjustment Act provisions authorizing imposition of import quotas on agricultural commodities when imports of such commodities interfere with price supports or other programs administered by Agriculture Department. Agriculture.

PACE (D Ga.) HR 7955.....3/31/50. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re marketing quotas for nonbasic agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

PACE (D Ga.) HR 8540.....5/18/50. Establish 1951 cotton acreage allotments upon base period of 1945-1948 and 1952 allotments on base period of 1946-1948 and 1950; direct state committees to reserve 5% of state allotments for adjustment of 'hardship' cases. Agriculture.

PACE (D Ga.) HR 8665.....5/29/50. Provide that cotton acreage allotments for 1951 be based on 1945-48 period, and 1952 allotments on 1946-48 and 1950 period, and direct state committees to reserve 5% of quota for relief of 'hardship' cases. Agriculture.

PACE (D Ga.) HR 8969.....6/27/50. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re cotton and wheat production and marketing. Agriculture.

PACE (D Ga.) HR 9109.....7/13/50. Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, P.L. 74 (77th Cong.) and the Agricultural Act of 1949. Agriculture.

PASSMAN (D La.) HR 6671.....1/9/50. Provide that individual cotton acreage allotment for 1950 shall not be less than 75 per cent of average yearly acreage planted in 1946-48, or less than 55 per cent of largest acreage planted in that 3-year period. Agriculture.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 7139.....2/2/50. Authorize delivery of surplus potatoes acquired by Commodity Credit Corporation to needy persons in areas affected by industrial work stoppages. Agriculture.

PFEIFFER, W. L. (R N.Y.) HR 8231 .....4/26/50. Strengthen Agricultural Adjustment Act provisions providing for import quotas on agricultural products when such agricultural imports tend to interfere with price support or other programs administered by Agriculture Secretary. Agriculture.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 8485.....5/11/50. Encourage improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

PICKETT (D Tex.) HR 6555.....1/3/50. Authorize increase of cotton acreage allotments to farmers who may need additional acreage for a particular year without loss of allotment "history" to farmer who gives up acreage for that year. Agriculture.

PICKETT (D Tex.) HR 6556.....1/3/50. Provide that individual cotton acreage allotments for 1950 shall not be less than 70 per cent of average yearly acreage planted in 1946-48, or less than 50 per cent of largest acreage planted in that 3-year period. Agriculture.

POAGE (D Tex.) HR 6557..... 1/3/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary to re-allocate county cotton acreage allotments in all states producing more than 2.5 million bales of cotton in 1948 to allow county the total of war crop credits due individual farms. Agriculture.

POAGE (D Tex.) HR 8575.....5/19/50. Provide emergency cotton allotments to producers of farm commodities whose 1950 crops have been substantially destroyed by natural causes. Agriculture.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 7304.....2/15/50. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to sell grain to egg producers at such prices as may be necessary to establish an equitable egg-feed ratio. Agriculture.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) HR7218.....2/8/50. Amend sections 301 and 313 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re provisions covering cigar-wrapper tobacco. Agriculture.

SANBORN (R Idaho) HR 7449.....2/27/50. Authorize appropriations for eradication and control of halogeton on public lands. Public Lands.

SCOTT, HUGH D., JR. (R Pa.) HR 7135.....2/2/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary and Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of surplus agriculture products through state, local, and private welfare organizations. Agriculture.

SHAFER (R Mich.) H Res 544..... 4/6/50. Authorize an investigation by Agriculture Committee into recent drop in price of onions. Rules.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 6741.....1/12/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary to cooperate with states, territories, and possessions officials in providing technical assistance re management of privately owned forest lands. Agriculture.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 7154.....2/6/50. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re cigar-wrapper types 61 and 62 tobacco. Agriculture.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 7155.....2/6/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary to cooperate with states to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners. Agriculture.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 7357.....2/20/50. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to allow local transfer of unused peanut acreage allotments to other farms. Agriculture.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 6567.....1/3/50. Increase borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation. Banking and Currency.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 7245.....2/9/50. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to establish a two-price plan for wheat. Agriculture.

TACKETT (D Ark.) HR 6782.....1/16/50. Prohibit Rural Electrification Administration loans for building of electric generating plants or transmission lines to be owned, leased, used, or operated by any other than Rural Electrification cooperatives. Agriculture.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) HR 7751.....3/16/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary and Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of surplus agricultural products to armed forces, school-lunch programs, Indian Affairs Bureau, and federal, state and local public welfare organizations, and to private welfare organizations. Agriculture.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 6783.....1/16/50. Authorize increase of cotton acreage allotments to farmers who may need additional acreage for a particular year without loss of allotment "history" to farmer who gives up acreage for that year. Agriculture.

THORNBERRY (D Tex.) HR 6638.... 1/6/50. Authorize increase of cotton acreage allotments to farmers who may need additional acreage for a particular year without loss of allotment "history" to farmer who gives up acreage for that year. Agriculture.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 7306.....2/15/50. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 and authorize a stamp plan for distribution of surplus commodities. Agriculture.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 8608.....5/23/50. Establish National Farmers Council as an independent government agency with county committees to establish and direct a national agricultural policy to be carried out on self-sustaining basis. Agriculture.

WERDEL (R Calif.) HR 7189.....2/7/50. Provide that in order to prevent the waste of food commodities acquired through price-support operations such commodities may be used in making payments for commodities not produced in U.S., and remove provisions for the gift of such commodities to school-lunch programs and welfare organizations. Agriculture.

WHITE (D Calif.) HR 7763....3/20/50. Authorize Agriculture Secretary to make available, upon request, surplus agricultural commodities to school-lunch programs, Indian Affairs Bureau, and federal, state and local public welfare organizations. Agriculture.

WHITE (D Idaho) HR 7535.....3/2/50. Authorize appropriations for eradication and control of halogeton on public lands. Public Lands.

WHITE (D Idaho) HR 7770.....3/20/50. Authorize loans to assist farmers in clearing cut-over timber lands. Agriculture.

WHITTINGTON (D Miss.) HR 7700 .....3/14/50. Amend rice marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Agriculture.

WHITTINGTON (D Miss.) H J Res 399.....1/17/50. Provide 6,000-acre minimum rice acreage allotment in any state whose 1949 production exceeded 250,000 bushels, with stipulation that no more than 20 per cent of state's 1950 rice acreage allotment may be apportioned among farms not producing rice during last 5 years. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 8032.... 4/5/50. Provide emergency cotton allotments in wheat-growing areas which have been infested by greenbugs. Agriculture.

WOODHOUSE (D Conn.) HR 7222..... 2/8/50. Amend section 301 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re provisions covering cigar-wrapper tobacco. Agriculture.

WOODHOUSE (D Conn.) HR 7427..... 2/9/50. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to sell grain to egg producers at such prices as may be necessary to establish an equitable egg-feed ratio. Agriculture.

NOV. 27 - JAN. 2

Senate

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 4235.....12/7/50. Authorize transfer to Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes. Agriculture.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 4235.....12/7/50. Authorize transfer to Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes. Agriculture.

House

POAGE (D Tex.) HR 9832.....12/1/50. Remove marketing penalties on certain long-staple cotton. Agriculture.

Senate Votes: Oleo Tax Repeal

1. Oleo Tax Repeal (HR 2023). Cordon (R Ore.) amendment to repeal excise tax on transportation of property. Rejected, 33-56, Jan. 17, 1950. (See p. 80).
2. Oleo Tax Repeal (HR 2023). Wiley (R Wis.), Gillette (D Iowa) substitute amendment to repeal taxes on colored oleo and prohibit sale of yellow oleo in interstate commerce. Rejected, 37-48, Jan. 17, 1950.
3. Oleo Tax Repeal (HR 2023). Fulbright (D Ark.) motion to table Langer (R N.D.) antilynching amendment. Agreed to, 60-20, Jan. 18, 1950.
4. Oleo Tax Repeal (HR 2023). Lucas (D Ill.) motion to table Langer (R N.D.) motion to take up S 1728 (FEPC). Agreed to, 59-17, Jan. 18, 1950.
5. Oleo Tax Repeal (HR 2023). Fulbright (D Ark.) motion to table Langer (R N.D.) antipoll tax amendment. Agreed to, 59-17, Jan. 18, 1950.
6. Oleo Tax Repeal (HR 2023). Butler (R Neb.), McCarthy (R Wis.) amendment to repeal or reduce certain excise taxes. Rejected, 32-43, Jan. 18, 1950.
7. Oleo Tax Repeal (HR 2023). Repeal tax on colored oleo and provide that it be manufactured in packages of not more than one pound in weight, divided into four triangular pieces. Passage of bill. Passed, 56-16, Jan. 18, 1950.
8. Oleo Tax Repeal (HR 2023). Repeal federal tax on oleo and regulate its shipment in interstate commerce. Conference report. Agreed to, 59-20, March 8, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	33	37	60	59	59	32	56	59
NAYS	56	48	20	17	17	43	16	20

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	2	10	45	44	44	2	34	37
NAYS	48	37	1	1	0	40	4	6

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	31	27	15	15	15	30	22	22
NAYS	8	11	19	16	17	3	12	14

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
McFarland (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
McClellan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
Knowland (R)	N	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	?
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
McMahon (D)	N	N	Y	✓	✓	X	✓	Y
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X	✓	?
Williams (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Pepper (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X	✓	✓
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Russell (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Taylor (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
Lucas (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	X	✓	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	X	X	X	✓	X	N
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	Y	N	Y	✓	✓	✓	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Withers (D)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Long (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	✓	Y
Smith (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Tydings (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall (R)	Y	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
Vandenberg (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Thye (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Stennis (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	Y
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Kem (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Murray (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	X	X	X	✓	X	N
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McCarran (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Tobey (R)	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	?	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Chavez (D)	?	X	?	?	?	?	✓	✓
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	✓	✓	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Langer (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Young (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	N	?	?	?	?	✓	Y
Taft (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	Y
Thomas (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Morse (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Myers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Leahy (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Maybank (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	X
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	Y
McKellar (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	Y
Johnson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Flanders (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	N	N	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	N
Robertson (D)	N	N	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	✓	✓	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
Magnuson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Neely (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	X	X	X	Y	N	N
Wiley (R)	Y	Y	X	?	?	✓	X	N
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	?	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

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Senate Votes: Acreage Allotments, Price Supports

1. Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment (H J Res 398). Williams (R Del.) amendment barring price supports for potatoes harvested after enactment of measure unless marketing quotas are in effect. (This amendment has effect of ending potato price supports until Congress passes law giving Agriculture Secy. authority to impose marketing quotas.) Agreed to, 47-31, Feb. 24, 1950. (See p. 76).
2. Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment (H J Res 398). Aiken (R Vt.) amendment barring price supports for potatoes harvested after enactment of measure unless marketing quotas, hereafter authorized by law, or marketing agreements and marketing orders, are in effect. (Modifies effect of Williams amendment, above; makes marketing agreements and orders mandatory rather than permissive as at present). Agreed to, 43-35, Feb. 24, 1950.
3. Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment (H J Res 398). Wherry (R Neb.) amendment barring importation of potatoes when domestic production is in surplus. Rejected, 31-46, Feb. 27, 1950.
4. Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment (H J Res 398). Ellender (D La.) amendment barring price supports on potatoes in 1951 and thereafter unless marketing quotas are in effect. Agreed to, 64-14, Feb. 27, 1950.
5. Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment (H J Res 398). Williams (R Del.) amendment repealing 90 per cent parity price supports for basic crops. (Effect of this amendment would have been a drop to the flexible support level provided in the Agricultural Act of 1948). Rejected, 17-59, Feb. 27, 1950.
6. Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment (H J Res 398). Williams (R Del.) amendment repealing 90 per cent parity price supports for basic crops, effective January 1, 1951. Rejected, 20-55, Feb. 27, 1950.
7. Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment (H J Res 398). George (D Ga.) amendment providing for planting of excess acreage of peanuts in certain cases. Agreed to, 49-28, Feb. 27, 1950.
8. Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment (H J Res 398). Johnson (D Colo.), Millikin (R Colo.) amendment providing formula for wheat acreage allotments for 1951 crop year. Agreed to, 49-24, Feb. 27, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	47	43	31	64	17	20	49	49
NAYS	31	35	46	14	59	55	28	24

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	13	15	1	44	5	6	45	33
NAYS	30	27	44	2	40	39	0	10

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	34	28	30	20	12	14	4	16
NAYS	11	8	2	12	19	16	28	14

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
McFarland (D)	N	N	?	?	?	?	?	?
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
McClellan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	✓	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	Y	N	X	✓	X	X	?	?
McMahon (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
Williams (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	Y	X	✓	X	X	?	X
Pepper (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Russell (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Taylor (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	✓	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Lucas (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
Jenner (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	?
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	Y	N	?	✓	X	X	?	?
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N	N
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Withers (D)	N	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Long (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Tydings (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Saltonstall (R)	Y	N	?	?	✓	✓	?	?
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
Thye (R)	Y	Y	X	?	X	X	X	?
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Stennis (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Kem (R)	Y	N	✓	?	✓	✓	?	X
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Murray (D)	N	Y	?	?	X	X	?	?
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
McCarran (D)	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Tobey (R)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	?	X	X	✓	X	X	?	?
Chavez (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	X	✓	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Hoey (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Young (R)	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	?	X
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Taft (R)	Y	N	✓	?	✓	✓	?	?
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Thomas (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
Morse (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R) *	Y	Y	✓	?	?	?	X	X
Myers (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Leahy (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Maybank (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	N	X	✓	X	X	?	?
McKellar (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	N	N	Y	X	X	Y	Y
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	✓	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	X	X
Flanders (R)	✓	Y	?	?	?	?	X	X
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Robertson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Magnuson (D)	Y	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Neely (D)	✓	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Wiley (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	✓	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y

*Martin (R Pa.) changed vote 3/7/50.

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Senate Votes: Acreage Allotments, Potato Surplus

1. Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment (H J Res 398). Thomas (D Okla.) amendment authorizing Agriculture Secy. to sell potatoes from areas of surplus production at a price which will return Commodity Credit Corporation investment, for distribution and consumption in areas of deficit production. Agreed to, 71-6, Feb. 27, 1950. (See p. 76).
2. Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment (H J Res 398). Adoption of joint resolution. Adopted, 53-24, Feb. 27, 1950.
3. Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment (H J Res 398). Cotton and peanut acreage allotments and potato surplus disposal. Conference report. Agreed to, 37-33, March 23, 1950.
4. Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment (H J Res 398). Johnston (D S.C.) motion to table Russell (D Ga.) motion to reconsider above vote. (Success of Johnston motion would have closed matter of conference report.). Rejected, 35-37, March 23, 1950.
5. Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment (H J Res 398). Cotton and peanut acreage allotments and potato surplus disposal. Russell (D Ga.) motion to reconsider vote by which conference report was adopted. Rejected, 31-38, March 24, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	71	53	37	35	31
NAYS	6	24	33	37	38

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	42	44	34	32	3
NAYS	3	1	5	4	35

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	29	9	3	3	28
NAYS	3	23	28	33	3

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
Hill (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Sparkman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA					
Hayden (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
McFarland (D)	?	√	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					
Downey (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?
Knowland (R)	N	N	N	N	Y
COLORADO					
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					
Benton (D)	?	√	N	N	Y
McMahon (D)	Y	Y	N	X	√
DELAWARE					
Frear (D)	Y	N	X	X	√
Williams (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland (D)	√	√	Y	Y	N
Pepper (D)	?	√	√	√	X
GEORGIA					
George (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Russell (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IDAHO					
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y
Taylor (D)	N	Y	N	X	√
ILLINOIS					
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Lucas (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?
INDIANA					
Capehart (R)	?	?	?	?	?
Jenner (R)	Y	N	X	X	√
IOWA					
Gillette (D)	?	√	Y	N	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	N	?	?	√
KANSAS					
Darby (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY					
Chapman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Withers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA					
Ellender (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Long (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MAINE					
Brewster (R)	Y	N	N	N	√
Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND					
O'Conor (D)	Y	Y	?	?	√
Tydings (D)	Y	Y	?	N	√
MASSACHUSETTS					
Lodge (R)	Y	N	X	X	√
Saltonstall (R)	?	X	X	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
Ferguson (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	X	X	√
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey (D)	?	√	?	?	√
Thye (R)	?	√	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland (D)	Y	Y	√	√	X
Stennis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI					
Donnell (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Kem (R)	?	√	Y	Y	N
MONTANA					
Ecton (R)	Y	N	X	N	√
Murray (D)	?	√	√	√	N
NEBRASKA					
Butler (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y
Wherry (R)	N	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA					
Malone (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
McCarran (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges (R)	Y	N	X	N	Y
Tobey (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson (D)	?	√	Y	Y	N
Chavez (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK					
Ives (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Graham (D)	Y	Y	Y	√	X
Hoey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer (R)	Y	N	N	N	√
Young (R)	?	√	N	N	Y
OHIO					
Bricker (R)	Y	N	X	N	√
Taft (R)	?	?	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Thomas (D)	Y	Y	√	√	N
OREGON					
Cordon (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y
Morse (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Martin (R)	?	√	N	N	Y
Myers (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N
RHODE ISLAND					
Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Leahy (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Maybank (D)	Y	Y	√	√	X
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Gurney (R)	Y	N	X	X	√
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
Kefauver (D)	?	√	Y	Y	N
McKellar (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TEXAS					
Connally (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
UTAH					
Thomas (D)	Y	Y	?	?	X
Watkins (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken (R)	?	X	N	N	Y
Flanders (R)	?	X	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Robertson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
Cain (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y
Magnuson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
WEST VIRGINIA					
Kilgore (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Neely (D)	Y	Y	Y	√	N
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy (R)	Y	N	X	N	√
Wiley (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING					
Hunt (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
O'Mahoney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

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House Votes: Acreage, Potatoes, Soil Conservation, Oleo, CCC

1. Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment (H J Res 398). Amend P.L. 272, 81st Congress, to provide for certain adjustments in cotton and peanut acreage allotments for 1950. Andresen (R Minn.) motion to recommit. Rejected 136-240, Jan. 31, 1950. (See p. 76)
2. Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment (H J Res 398). Provide for certain adjustments in cotton and peanut acreage allotments and for potato surplus disposal. E. A. Hall (R N.Y.) motion to recommit conference report. Rejected 116-225, March 16, 1950.
3. Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment (H J Res 398). Provide for certain adjustments in cotton and peanut acreage allotments and for potato surplus disposal. Adoption of conference report. Agreed to 196-157, March 23, 1950.
4. Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment and Soil Conservation Act Amendment (HR 9109). Provide a plan for allotment of cotton and peanut acreage for 1951 and subsequent years, and continue present soil conservation payments program through 1952. Brambiett (R Calif.) motion to recommit. Rejected 120-179, July 31, 1950.
5. Oleo Tax Repeal (HR 2023). Conference report. Agreed to 263-106, March 7, 1950.
6. Commodity Credit Corporation Borrowing Authority Increase (HR 6567). Adoption of conference report on bill increasing borrowing authority from $4.75 billion to $6.75 billion. Agreed to 235-81, June 21, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	136	116	196	120	263	235
NAYS	240	225	157	179	106	81

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	32	36	144	29	196	175
NAYS	201	163	67	156	26	7

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	104	80	51	91	66	59
NAYS	38	61	90	22	80	74

	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA							2 Cox (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	9 Golden (R)	Y	N	Y	X	?	Y
3 Andrews (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Davis (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Gregory (D)	N	N	√	N	Y	?
9 Battle (D)	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Lanham (D)	N	N	√	N	Y	Y	3 Morton (R)	N	?	Y	?	Y	?
1 Boykin (D)	X	N	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Pace (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Perkins (D)	N	N	Y	X	Y	?
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Preston (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Spence (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Vinson (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	Y	6 Underwood (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	2 Whitaker (D)	N	?	√	X	?	Y
4 Hobbs (D)	X	N	Y	N	Y	?	9 Wood (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	**LOUISIANA**						
8 Jones (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	**IDAHO**							8 Allen (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	Y
5 Rains (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Sanborn (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	?	2 Boggs (D)	N	Y	X	X	Y	Y
ARIZONA							1 White (D)	?	N	?	?	N	?	4 Brooks (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Murdock (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	**ILLINOIS**							1 Hebert (D)	N	N	√	X	Y	?
AL Patten (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Allen (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	7 Larcade (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS							17 Arends (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Morrison (D)	X	N	√	X	?	?
1 Gathings (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	26 Bishop (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	5 Passman (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Harris (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	3 Willis (D)	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	23 Jenison (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	**MAINE**						
2 Mills (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	21 Mack (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	3 Fellows (R)	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Norrell (D)	N	?	Y	N	?	Y	15 Mason (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Tackett (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	22 McMillen (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
3 Trimble (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	25 Price (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	**MARYLAND**						
CALIFORNIA							14 Reed (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	6 Beall (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	N
7 Allen (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	20 Simpson (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	2 Bolton (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	Y
8 Anderson (R)	N	N	Y	√	Y	N	18 Velde (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	4 Fallon (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	N
11 Bramblett (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	24 Vursell (R)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Engle (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	N	**Chicago—Cook County**							1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?
4 Havenner (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Buckley (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	5 Sasscer (D)	N	N	?	N	?	Y
3 Johnson (R)	N	?	Y	√	Y	N	11 Chesney (D)	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	**MASSACHUSETTS**						
23 McKinnon (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	13 Vacancy							6 Bates (R)	-	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Miller (D)	N	N	√	Y	Y	√	1 Dawson (D)	?	?	Y	?	Y	Y	4 Donohue (D)	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
22 Phillips (R)	N	?	?	Y	N	X	8 Gordon (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	2 Furcolo (D)	N	?	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	?	N	N	Y	N	N	10 Hoffman (R)	Y	?	X	?	?	X	8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N
5 Shelley (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	X	?	N	N	10 Herter (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N
21 Sheppard (D)	?	?	?	√	?	Y	5 Vacancy							1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Werdel (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	3 Linehan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	11 Kennedy (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	?
9 White (D)	N	X	Y	Y	?	?	6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	7 Lane (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
Los Angeles County							2 O'Hara (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
14 Douglas (D)	N	?	Y	Y	?	Y	7 Sabath (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	√	12 McCormack (D)	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Doyle (D)	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	9 Yates (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	?	√	Y	N	**INDIANA**							3 Philbin (D)	N	?	Y	N	?	Y
19 Holifield (D)	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	3 Crook (D)	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Rogers (R)	-	Y	Y	N	Y	N
16 Jackson (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	X	8 Denton (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	√	N	Y	Y	N
17 King (D)	N	N	X	N	Y	?	2 Halleck (R)	X	N	?	Y	Y	Y	**MICHIGAN**						
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	6 Harden (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Bennett (R)	√	N	?	Y	Y	Y
12 Nixon (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	10 Harvey (R)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	6 Blackney (R)	Y	N	Y	?	N	X
13 Poulson (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	11 Jacobs (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	8 Crawford (R)	?	N	?	Y	N	Y
COLORADO							4 Kruse (D)	N	N	√	N	Y	Y	9 Engel (R)	?	N	Y	?	?	?
4 Aspinall (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Madden (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Ford (R)	?	Y	N	Y	N	?
1 Carroll (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Noland (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Hill (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	5 Walsh (D)	?	N	N	N	N	?	2 Michener (R)	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
3 Marsalis (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Wilson (R)	N	N	?	N	N	?	11 Potter (R)	?	Y	X	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT							**IOWA**							3 Shafer (R)	?	?	X	Y	N	Y
4 Lodge (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	?	5 Cunningham (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	7 Wolcott (R)	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 McGuire (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	6 Dolliver (R)	N	X	Y	?	N	√	10 Woodruff (R)	?	N	N	?	N	Y
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	N	√	Y	N	3 Gross (R)	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	**Detroit—Wayne County**						
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	8 Hoeven (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	15 Dingell (D)	N	?	N	?	Y	?
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	?	N	√	Y	Y	7 Jensen (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	17 Dondero (R)	√	N	?	Y	Y	N
2 Woodhouse (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	4 LeCompte (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	16 Vacancy						
DELAWARE							1 Martin (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	13 O'Brien (D)	N	N	N	?	Y	?
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	2 Talle (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	14 Rabaut (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	?
FLORIDA							**KANSAS**							1 Sadowski (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?
2 Bennett (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	Y	1 Cole (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	**MINNESOTA**						
5 Herlong (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	5 Hope (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	?	7 Andersen (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Peterson (D)	N	N	√	N	Y	Y	3 Vacancy							1 Andresen (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	?
6 Rogers (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	8 Blatnik (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Sikes (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	9 Hagen (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Smathers (D)	N	X	√	N	?	Y	6 Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	5 Judd (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
GEORGIA							**KENTUCKY**							6 Marshall (D)	N	?	?	N	N	Y
10 Brown (D)	X	N	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Bates (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	4 McCarthy (D)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
4 Camp (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	4 Chelf (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	?	2 O'Hara (R)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Wier (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
4 Abernethy (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	N
1 Rankin (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Whittington (D)	N	?	√	N	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	N	N	√	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead (D)	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Cannon (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	N	N	Y	X	N	Y
6 Christopher (D)	N	X	Y	?	N	?
4 Irving (D)	Y	Y	X	?	Y	?
10 Jones (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
12 Karst (D)	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Magee (D)	N	?	Y	N	?	Y
2 Moulder (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	?
7 Short (R)	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y
11 Sullivan (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	?
MONTANA						
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
1 Curtis (R)	?	N	?	Y	N	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	N	Y	X	N	Y
2 O'Sullivan (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	?
3 Stefan (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEVADA						
AL Baring (D)	N	?	?	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 Merrow (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
NEW JERSEY						
11 Addonizio (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Canfield (R)	√	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Case (R)	√	Y	N	√	Y	N
5 Eaton (R)	Y	Y	Y	√	?	N
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	N	√	?	X
14 Hart (D)	N	√	N	N	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	N	√	Y	N
13 Norton (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)	-	Y	N	√	Y	?
9 Towe (R)	Y	Y	N	√	Y	X
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO						
AL Fernandez (D)	X	N	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Miles (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
32 Byrne (D)	Y	?	N	N	?	Y
39 Cole (R)	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
35 Davies (D)	N	N	Y	N	X	?
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
44 Gorski (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	?
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	√	Y	N	Y	Y	N
31 Kearney (R)	Y	√	N	√	?	N
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
30 LeFevre (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N
1 Macy (R)	Y	√	X	Y	N	N
42 Pfeiffer, W.L. (R)	Y	?	N	√	?	X
45 Reed (R)	?	?	?	Y	?	N
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	N
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	N	√	N	N
38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
43 Tauriello (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
33 Taylor (R)	√	Y	N	√	?	X
41 Wadsworth (R)	√	Y	?	?	?	N
New York City						
25 Buckley (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	?
15 Celler (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Clemente (D)	Y	√	X	N	?	Y
17 Coudert (R)	√	Y	N	√	?	X
6 Delaney (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?
7 Heller (D)	N	?	N	X	Y	?
21 Javits (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Kelly (D)	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Keogh (D)	N	?	Y	X	Y	√
19 Klein (D)	X	?	N	X	Y	√
3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	N	√	Y	N
23 Lynch (D)	N	N	√	N	Y	Y
18 Marcantonio ALP	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
26 McGrath (D)	N	?	N	Y	Y	?
14 Multer (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy (D)	N	N	√	X	Y	Y
13 O'Toole (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	√	?	Y	X	Y	?
22 Powell (D)	?	?	N	?	Y	?
5 Quinn (D)	Y	√	N	?	Y	?
12 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	?	N	N	Y	?
NORTH CAROLINA						
3 Barden (D)	?	N	?	N	Y	Y
1 Bonner (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Vacancy						
7 Carlyle (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	N	?	Y	N	?	Y
4 Cooley (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
8 Deane (D)	N	X	Y	N	?	Y
9 Doughton (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Jones (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	√
12 Redden (D)	?	N	Y	X	N	?
NORTH DAKOTA						
AL Burdick (R)	N	N	√	N	N	?
AL Vacancy						
OHIO						
22 Bolton (R)	Y	√	N	?	N	N
3 Breen (D)	Y	N	N	?	N	Y
7 Brown (R)	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y
9 Burke (D)	N	?	X	X	Y	?
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
21 Crosser (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	N	√	Y	N
20 Feighan (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
18 Hays (D)	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
14 Huber (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
19 Kirwan (D)	N	?	Y	N	?	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	?
16 McSweeney (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	?
6 Polk (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	?
15 Secrest (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Smith (R)	√	√	X	√	?	X
12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Wagner (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
AL Young (D)	N	?	N	X	Y	?
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Gilmer (D)	X	?	?	X	?	√
5 Monroney (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	?
6 Morris (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
4 Steed (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
2 Stigler (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
7 Wickersham (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
8 Wilson (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	?
OREGON						
3 Angell (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	N	N	Y	?	N
1 Norblad (R)	Y	N	Y	?	N	?
2 Stockman (R)	?	N	Y	Y	N	?
PENNSYLVANIA						
33 Buchanan (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	Y
23 Cavalcante (D)	?	N	?	N	Y	Y
30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	√	N
9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
29 Davenport (D)	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	N	?	N	?	Y	Y
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	N	√	Y	N
11 Flood (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
31 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	N	√	Y	N
28 Kearns (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
25 Kelley (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
18 Kunkel (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	Y	?	?	√	Y	N
21 Lind (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
16 McConnell (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
24 Morgan (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	√
10 O'Neill (D)	N	?	?	?	Y	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Rich (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
26 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	N
17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	N	√	Y	N
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20 Walter (D)	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y
Philadelphia						
1 Barrett (D)	X	?	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Chudoff (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Granahan (D)	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Green (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	√	X	√	?	N
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty (D)	N	?	N	√	Y	√
1 Forand (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Bryson (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
3 Hare (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	?
6 McMillan (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Richards (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
1 Rivers (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	?
2 Sims (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Case (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Lovre (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	√
TENNESSEE						
9 Cooper (D)	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y
10 Davis (D)	N	N	?	X	Y	Y
5 Evins (D)	N	N	Y	X	?	Y
3 Frazier (D)	N	N	Y	X	Y	?
4 Gore (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	?
2 Jennings (R)	Y	N	N	?	?	Y
8 Murray (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Phillips (R)	N	N	Y	?	Y	?
6 Priest (D)	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y
7 Sutton (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	?
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher (D)	N	N	?	N	?	Y
13 Gossett (D)	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Kilday (D)	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Lucas (D)	N	N	√	N	Y	Y
14 Lyle (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	?
19 Mahon (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Pickett (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Poage (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	?
6 Teague (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	Y
8 Thomas (D)	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Wilson (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Guill (R)	-	-	-	N	-	Y
UTAH						
2 Bosone (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Granger (D)	N	N	X	?	N	?
VERMONT						
AL Plumley (R)	?	Y	N	√	?	N
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Robeson (D)	-	-	-	?	-	Y
6 Burton (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Fugate (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	Y
3 Gary (D)	X	N	Y	N	Y	?
2 Hardy (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Harrison (D)	X	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Smith (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Stanley (D)	N	N	Y	X	?	?
WASHINGTON						
4 Holmes (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Horan (R)	N	X	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Jackson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
3 Mack (R)	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Mitchell (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
3 Bailey (D)	N	N	N	?	?	?
4 Burnside (D)	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	N	N	Y	X	?	Y
5 Kee (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Ramsay (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	Y
2 Staggers (D)	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
5 Biemiller (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Hull (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Keefe (R)	Y	N	N	?	N	?
7 Murray (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
10 O'Konski (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Zablocki (D)	N	N	N	?	Y	Y
WYOMING						
AL Barrett (R)	N	N	Y	?	N	Y

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Senate Votes: CCC Increase

1. Commodity Credit Corporation Borrowing Authority Increase (HR 6567). Williams (R Del.), Ives (R N.Y.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Bridges (R N.H.), Tobey (R N.H.), Flanders (R Vt.) and Cair (R Wash.) amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof a provision repealing 90 per cent parity support of basic commodities. Rejected, 18-50, June 6, 1950. (See p. 72).
2. Commodity Credit Corporation Borrowing Authority Increase (HR 6567). Aiken (R Vt.) amendment to authorize Agriculture Secretary to dispose of government-owned perishable commodities for foreign relief purposes. Rejected, 20-37, June 6, 1950.
3. Commodity Credit Corporation Borrowing Authority Increase (HR 6567). Williams (R Del.) amendment to increase CCC borrowing authority by $1 billion, instead of $2 billion, as proposed. Rejected, 21-36, June 6, 1950.
4. Commodity Credit Corporation Borrowing Authority Increase (HR 6567). Aiken (R Vt.) amendment to require CCC to reserve a sufficient amount of its authorized borrowing power to discharge certain liabilities. Rejected, 23-29, June 6, 1950.
5. Commodity Credit Corporation Borrowing Authority Increase (HR 6567). Cain (R Wash.) motion to adjourn during consideration of bill. Rejected, 19-28, June 6, 1950.
6. Commodity Credit Corporation Borrowing Authority Increase (HR 6567). Williams (R Del.) motion to recommit, with instructions to report back by June 20, after further study of audited reports of CCC and consideration of Aiken (R Vt.) amendment (no. 2 above). Rejected, 21-30, June 6, 1950.
7. Commodity Credit Corporation Borrowing Authority Increase (HR 6567). Passage of bill increasing borrowing authority from $4.75 billion to $6.75 billion. Passed, 46-5, June 6, 1950.
8. Commodity Credit Corporation Borrowing Authority Increase (HR 6567). Conference report. Agreed to, 35-35, June 26, 1950. (Tie broken by "yea" vote of Vice President.)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	18	20	21	23	19	21	46	35
NAYS	50	37	36	29	28	30	5	35

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	3	5	5	1	0	1	25	35
NAYS	34	26	25	28	23	25	1	3

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	15	15	16	22	19	20	21	0
NAYS	16	11	11	1	5	5	4	32

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	N	?	X	✓	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
McClellan (D)	N	N	N	?	?	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	X	?	X	?	?	X	✓	?
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y
McMahon (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Williams (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Pepper (D)	N	X	N	N	?	X	✓	Y
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	N	N	N	?	X	✓	✓
Russell (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Taylor (D)	X	?	X	?	?	X	✓	X
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	X	?	?	?	?	?	✓	Y
Lucas (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	✓
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	✓
Jenner (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	X	✓	X	X	?	X	✓	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	X	?	?	?	?	?	✓	X
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
Schoeppel (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓	N
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	N	N	N	N	?	X	✓	Y
Withers (D)	N	N	N	N	?	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Long (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	✓
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	X
Smith (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	N
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Tydings (D)	N	X	✓	?	?	?	X	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	X	N
Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	X	?	X	?	?	X	✓	Y
Thye (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	✓
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	X	?	X	?	?	X	✓	✓
Stennis (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Kem (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Murray (D)	N	?	X	?	?	X	✓	Y
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Wherry (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
McCarran (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
Tobey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	N
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Smith (R)	Y	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	?	?	X	?	?	X	✓	Y
Chavez (D)	?	?	?	?	?	X	✓	X
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	X	?	X	?	?	?	?	?
Hoey (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	✓
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Young (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	X
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
Taft (R)	N	?	✓	?	?	?	✓	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	X	?	X	?	?	X	✓	Y
Thomas (D)	X	?	X	?	?	X	✓	✓
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	N	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	N
Morse (R)	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Myers (D)	X	?	X	X	?	X	✓	✓
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	X	X	X	?	X	✓	Y
Leahy (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	X	?	X	?	?	X	✓	✓
Maybank (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
Mundt (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	X	✓	Y
McKellar (D)	N	X	X	X	?	X	✓	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	N	X	X	?	X	✓	Y
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	N	X	X	X	?	X	✓	Y
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	N
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	✓
Flanders (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	X
Robertson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Magnuson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓
Neely (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	N	?	N	?	?	?	?	N
Wiley (R)	X	?	?	?	?	?	✓	N
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	X	?	X	?	?	X	✓	✓
O'Mahoney (D)	X	?	X	?	?	N	Y	Y

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APPROPRIATIONS

Major Actions

Deficiency appropriations bills - enacted into law (pages 110 and 111).

Omnibus appropriations legislation - enacted into law (page 113).

Supplemental appropriations bills - enacted into law (pages 130 and 139).

Summary, charts of all appropriations measures (pages 104 and 105).

Summary

Congress shelled out a record-breaking peacetime total of more than $60 billion for the government in 1950 before the legislators went home to campaign. Then they returned to appropriate an additional $20 billion during their "lame duck" session. Of the staggering total, three out of every four dollars, or approximately $60 billion, went to pay for wars.

There were five funds bills. Two were needed for unforeseen (deficiency) costs of fiscal 1950. One — the biggest of all — was the general "omnibus" bill, financing in a lump sum all government departments and agencies. The last two bills were for Korean war emergency expenses in fiscal 1951, and for building up America's military preparedness; together they contained more money than the three previous bills combined. The total new money appropriated in the five bills was $74,901,869,566.

Moreover, Congress was required by law to provide additional billions for permanent and fixed expenses of government. The sum for fiscal 1951 amounted to $8,774,187,804. By far the greatest chunk of this — about $5.6 billion — was earmarked for interest on the public debt.

The grand total of federal outlay during the second session was $83,-676,057,370.

Comparisons

It was the June outbreak of war in Korea that shattered economy plans and sent federal spending upward. Prior to then Congress actually had slashed President Truman's requests by more than $2 billion, according to its own estimates.

But once the war effort began, new expenses spurted and the military got, directly, $48,942,783,169. Directly or indirectly, another $7 to $10 billion went to pay for expenses of past conflicts.

Final appropriations for two of the most expensive war years (1944 and 1945) were, respectively, $128,010,348,-539 and $75,657,753,925, excluding public debt and other permanent expenses. Comparable appropriations for fiscal 1947, the first full peacetime year, were $34,224,629,729. Total appropriations in 1948 were $45,650,845,-063. In 1949 they amounted to $50,-983,371,219.

What Bills Were

The five 1950 measures passed and the amounts in each were:

1. The 1950 Urgent Deficiency Bill, signed by President Truman March 27, appropriated $837,614,600 mostly for the Veterans Administration and the Atomic Energy Commission.

2. The 1950 Deficiency Bill, signed into law June 29, provided $653,761,-608 largely for defraying salaries and other legal obligations of the government, and $35,000,000 in contract authority.

3. The precedent-making Omnibus Appropriations Bill, providing $36,-153,600,425 for all general government expenses in fiscal 1951, was signed September 6.

4. Signed by the president Sept. 27, the 1951 Supplemental Appropriations Bill carried $17,157,402,285 for emergency war and defense needs, plus $18 million in borrowing authority for the Farmers Home Administration.

5. The Second Supplemental Appropriations Bill, passed by the "lame duck" session and signed by the President on Jan. 6, 1951, appropriated a total of $20,065,412,938 in cash and contract authority for further emergency defense and rearmament costs.

Budget Estimates

President Truman's 1950 budget message asked for general funds totaling $42,205,681,721, including permanent appropriations. He said there would be a financial deficit in fiscal 1951, since federal income would amount only to a little more than $37 billions.

In passing the $36 billion "omnibus" bill, Congress figured it had cut the President's budget estimates by $2,-298,757,723 since it acted on requests amounting to $38,452,358,148, exclusive of permanent appropriations. Much of the claimed cut in the omnibus bill was reflected by a $550 million slash voted by Congress. (See page 113.)

Deficiency estimates submitted for fiscal 1950 expenses $1,538,586,543. In two deficiency bills, Congress granted a total of $1,507,300,108 to meet these costs.

Korean Reverses

In mid-July, American forces were suffering severe reverses in Korea, and the President rushed to Capitol Hill a request for $17,327,658,634 to finance the emergency defense and rearmament of America and its allies. The Congress cut this to a final appropriation of $17,175,402,225 in cash and contract authority, with nearly $16 billion earmarked specifically for war.

President Truman's budget estimates for the fifth and final 1950 appropriations bill totalled $19,925,666,-938. Congress finally handed him a measure that appropriated even more than he wanted: $20,065,412,938. Virtually every cent in the bill, like the one that went before it, was for defense.

1950 Deficiency Appropriations

HR 7207 -- P.L. 468

APPROPRIATION	ESTIMATE	HOUSE	SENATE	APPROVED
TOTAL	$830,911,600	732,485,500	758,729,100	739,653,500
Legislative Branch	-----	-----	250,000	250,000
Independent Offices (TVA, OHE, VA)	815,965,000	731,682,500	735,933,000	735,933,000
Agriculture	4,500,000	-----	6,700,000	1,750,000
Defense Department	8,500,000	-----	13,500,000	1,000,000
Interior Department	1,778,600	803,000	2,428,000	803,000
Labor Department	168,000	-----	168,000	168,000

HR 8567 -- P.L. 583

TOTAL	$605,024,943	625,493,694	660,272,508.40	653,761,608.40
Legislative Branch	288,930	176,430	330,430	330,430
State-Justice	11,057,239.58	10,031,139.58	10,143,139.58	9,794,139.58
State	291,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Justice	1,527,139.58	806,139.58	918,139.58	769,139.58
Commerce	8,161,000	8,083,000	8,083,000	8,083,000
Judiciary	1,078,100	902,000	902,000	902,000
Treasury-Post Office	115,204,000	99,652,300	104,290,400	104,278,500
Treasury	256,000	219,100	231,000	219,100
Post Office	114,948,000	99,433,200	104,059,400	104,059,400
Labor-FSA	54,796,500	47,433,500	46,936,227	46,936,227
Labor	8,625,000	7,266,000	6,768,727	6,768,727
FSA	46,171,500	40,167,500	40,167,500	40,167,500
Agriculture	10,682,000	6,842,000	10,462,000	8,842,000
Interior	3,510,600	3,080,600	3,080,600	3,080,600
Independent Offices (CSC, GSA, HHFA, ICC, NACA, OHE, USMC, VA)	268,143,500	324,603,450	330,103,450	325,353,450
Air Force	-----	-----	20,000,000	20,000,000
Civil Functions	4,000,000	3,250,000	3,250,000	3,250,000
Foreign Aid (Korea)	60,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Increased pay, travel costs	73,902,451	71,796,352	71,761,352	71,761,352
Claims, judgments	9,914,909.82	8,627,922.79	9,914,909.82	9,914,909.82

1951 Omnibus (General) Appropriations

HR 7786 -- P.L. 759

APPROPRIATION	ESTIMATE	HOUSE	SENATE	APPROVED
TOTAL	$35,581,208,648	29,152,713,664[1]	34,258,362,231[2]	33,934,455,425[3]
District of Columbia	12,000,000	10,800,000	12,000,000	10,800,000
Legislative Branch	87,820,747	56,322,450	69,308,211	69,290,211
State-Justice	1,185,612,897	1,110,870,462	1,066,260,732	1,065,627,962
State	230,077,397	217,651,297	204,483,067	206,062,297
Justice	147,425,800	144,230,000	141,952,000	141,752,000
Commerce	782,419,000	725,429,000	696,347,000	694,384,000
Judiciary	24,113,700	23,560,165	23,478,665	23,429,665
Treasury-Post Office	2,812,155,600[4]	2,754,105,000[4]	2,760,305,360[4]	2,757,846,000[4]
Treasury	576,548,600	546,605,000	552,805,360	550,346,000
Post Office	2,235,607,000[4]	2,207,500,000[4]	2,207,500,000[4]	2,207,500,000[4]
Labor-FSA	2,462,072,500	2,271,099,614	2,276,842,274	2,272,428,614
Labor	220,014,700	208,573,100	208,573,100	208,573,100
FSA	1,635,083,600	1,591,784,590	1,597,462,250	1,593,081,090
Related Independent Agencies (NLRB, Federal Mediation Service)	606,974,200	470,741,924	470,806,924	470,774,424
Agriculture	806,278,446	764,032,701	780,374,074	773,208,924
Interior	669,251,505	622,134,130	617,061,433	620,396,325
Independent Agencies (Office of President, AEC, VA, CSC, HHFA, etc.)	8,458,148,324	8,021,827,007	8,018,289,977	7,996,140,947
(Of this Amount, VA figures were:)	6,007,615,000	5,801,782,795	5,813,556,000	5,807,685,000
Army Civil Functions	834,867,500	630,820,000	763,464,620	687,043,270
Defense Establishment	13,078,675,000	12,910,702,300	13,294,581,821	13,294,299,443
Independent Offices (NSC & NSRB)	3,675,000	3,160,000	3,660,000	3,660,000
Office of Secretary	373,300,000	358,000,000	358,300,000	358,300,000
Army	4,018,384,000	3,942,030,300	4,088,377,521	4,088,380,143
Navy	4,058,739,000	4,026,897,000	4,103,258,300	4,102,973,300
Air Force	4,624,577,000	4,580,615,000	4,740,986,000	4,740,986,000
Foreign Aid	4,855,073,729	(Not cons'd)	4,599,873,729	4,387,373,729
ECA	2,657,700,000		2,450,000,000	2,250,000,000
Korea	100,000,000		90,000,000	90,000,000
International Children Fund	15,000,000		12,500,000	None
Point Four	26,900,000		26,900,000	26,900,000
MAP	1,678,023,729		1,678,023,729	1,678,023,729
Other (Relief in occupied countries, aid to Palestine refugees, etc.)	377,450,000		342,450,000	342,450,000

[1]Non-defense total to be reduced by $600 million.

[2]Total, exclusive of defense, postal and foreign economic aid to be reduced by 10 per cent, or about $500 million.

[3]Total cash and contract appropriation to be reduced by $550 million, as determined by Bureau of the Budget, in such a manner as not to impair national defense.

[4]This total post office appropriation is payable from postal revenue to the extent such funds are available, and the remainder is supplied by the Treasury. Estimated revenue is $1,681,000,000. CQ uses the total postal appropriation in all calculations.

First Supplemental Appropriations

HR 9526 -- P.L. 843

APPROPRIATION	ESTIMATE	HOUSE	SENATE	APPROVED
TOTAL	$17,302,658,634	16,771,356,077	17,196,735,669	17,099,902,285
Legislative Branch	480,910	262,910	324,510	304,510
State-Justice	116,694,171	82,289,352	107,401,171	90,489,352
State	86,405,669	64,130,850	79,192,669	65,330,850
Justice	9,980,000	-----	6,000,000	6,000,000
Commerce	20,308,502	18,158,502	22,208,502	19,158,502
Treasury-Post Office	53,647,700	47,730,000	51,948,700	50,306,700
Treasury	7,648,700	2,630,000	6,848,700	5,206,700
Post Office	45,999,000	45,100,000	45,100,000	45,100,000
Labor-FSA	186,707,300	(Not cons'd.)	143,780,565	136,306,000
All for FSA including:				
Office of Education	48,512,000	-----	51,969,240	48,006,000
Social Security Admin.	134,012,000	-----	88,645,000	88,300,000
Agriculture	26,100,000	100,000	24,600,000	100,000
Interior	18,845,500	11,301,000	21,982,000	18,932,000
Independent Offices	1,201,376,000	941,027,700	1,047,783,670	1,016,968,670
Includes:				
Natl. Defense Prod. Adm.	60,000,000	(Not cons'd.)	60,000,000	30,000,000
AEC	260,000,000	260,000,000	260,000,000	260,000,000
Natl. Science Foundation	475,000	-----	225,000	225,000
OHE	14,000,000	10,615,500	10,615,500	10,615,500
Selective Service Adm.	20,476,000	19,360,030	-----	20,476,000
TVA	28,500,000	-----	28,500,000	28,500,000
VA	9,000,000	8,914,800	9,064,800	8,914,800
GSA (strategic & critical materials)	600,000,000	598,637,370	598,637,370	598,637,370
Civil Functions	21,900,000	11,400,000	15,400,000	15,400,000
Defense Establishment	11,642,906,000	11,642,906,000	11,736,094,000	11,736,094,000
Army	3,148,499,000	3,148,499,000	3,166,403,000[1]	3,166,403,000[1]
Navy	3,684,007,000	3,684,007,000	3,734,291,000	3,734,291,000
Air Force	4,535,400,000	4,535,400,000	4,560,400,000	4,560,400,000
Foreign Aid	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	4,012,500,000	4,000,000,000
MAP	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
Intl. Children's Work	-----	-----	12,500,000	-----
Claims and Adjustments	35,001,053	34,339,115	35,001,053	35,001,053

[1] In addition, contracts were authorized for the purchase of 100 million pounds of raw wool, garments, fabrics and knitting yarns.

Second Supplemental Appropriations Bill

HR 9920 -- P. L. 911

APPROPRIATION	ESTIMATE	HOUSE	SENATE	APPROVED
Legislative Branch	---	$ 12,500	38,000	38,000
State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary	$ 18,237,000	9,725,000	17,725,000	16,725,000
Treasury-Post Office	27,361,000	27,156,000	27,156,000	27,156,000
Labor-Federal Security Agency	175,000	175,000	75,175,000	10,175,000
Interior	3,300,000	3,300,000	1,450,000	3,300,000
Independent Offices	2,986,429,000 (1)	918,480,890	2,999,354,000 (2)	2,983,854,000 (2)
Defense	16,845,181,000	16,845,181,000	16,795,181,000	16,795,181,000
District of Columbia	337,500 (3)	---	337,500 (3)	250,000 (3)
Foreign Aid	38,000,000	(4)	(4)	(4)
Claims and Judgments	6,983,938	5,274,134	6,983,938	6,983,938
TOTAL	19,925,666,938	17,809,304,424	19,923,062,938	19,841,412,938

(1) Includes $1,834,911,000 in budget estimates for stockpiling not considered by House.

(2) Added to cash total was $224 million in contract authority for ship construction by Maritime Administration.

(3) Out of District revenues, not included in bill's total.

(4) Request was for cash; instead a transfer from Marshall Plan funds was authorized.

Permanent and Indefinite Appropriations

(PRESIDENT'S BUDGET ESTIMATES)

Interest on public debt, refunds on tax collections, and miscellaneous	8,490,181,215
All other permanent appropriations, annual indefinite appropriations, general and special accounts, grants and payments to states	284,006,589
TOTAL	8,774,187,804

Contract Authorizations

(THOSE AUTHORIZED IN 1950 BY CONGRESS)

PUBLIC LAW	LEGISLATION	ESTIMATE	HOUSE	SENATE	APPROVED
468	Urgent Deficiency (HR 7207)	$ 87,650,000	78,885,000	78,885,000	78,885,000[1]
583	Deficiency (HR 8567)	15,000,000[2]	-----	35,000,000[3]	35,000,000[3]
759	Omnibus Bill (HR 7786)	2,261,149,500	2,147,626,000	2,184,610,000	2,170,145,000
	State-Justice	91,036,500	58,786,500	69,650,000	62,325,000
	Labor-FSA	161,211,000	154,288,000	154,288,000	154,288,000
	Interior	44,750,000	38,250,000	37,870,000	36,230,000
	Independent Offices	578,367,000	510,517,000	537,017,000	531,517,000
	Defense	1,385,785,000	1,385,785,000	1,385,785,000	1,385,785,000
843	1951 Supplemental Appropriations (HR 9526)	-----	-----	57,500,000	57,500,000
	Labor-FSA (school construction, S 2317)	-----	-----	25,000,000	25,000,000
	Air Force (Implement HR 9612 or S 4118)	-----	-----	32,500,000	32,500,000
911	Second Supplemental (HR 9920)				
	Federal Maritime Administration, for 50 new dry-cargo ships	126,000,000[4]	-----	224,000,000[4]	224,000,000

[1] For Atomic Energy Commission.

[2] For National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to construct transonic and supersonic wind tunnels.

[3] For Air Force to speed construction of Air Engineering Development Center.

[4] President's request was for use of contract authority and cash previously appropriated. Thus it was not a new request for new contract authorization. The Senate's sum, however, was.

Borrowing Authority

(GRANTED BY CONGRESS IN 1950)

759	Omnibus Bill (HR 7786)	$ 610,000,000	520,350,000	650,350,000	599,000,000
	Agriculture (REA, FHA loans)	610,000,000	520,350,000	550,350,000	536,500,000
	Foreign Aid (Spanish Loan)	-----	-----	100,000,000	62,500,000
843	1951 Supplemental (HR 9526) FHA loans	25,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000

Urgent Deficiency Appropriation

HR 7207–P. L. 468

SUMMARY

The House March 20 and the Senate March 21 approved by voice votes a conference version of the year's first urgent deficiency appropriations bill (HR 7207), providing $739,653,500 in cash and $78,885,000 in contract authority for nine money - short government agencies and departments.

Funds approved by the House had totaled $732,485,500 in cash and $78,885,000 in contract power, the latter to go to the Atomic Energy Commission. The Senate increased the cash to $758,729,600 and gave the requested $78,885,000 to the AEC.

Included in the additional funds voted by the Senate was $4 million for the Office of Housing Expediter for continued administration of the rent control law. However, $2.6 million of this was earmarked for terminal leave payments to the agency's employes — a move looking toward the end of federal rent surveillance, and only $1.4 million was for actual OHE operations.

This feature prevailed in the conference version and was in the bill as it went to the White House and was signed.

HOUSE

The House gave only perfunctory attention to the deficiency measure, passing it exactly as it came from the Appropriations Committee.

Budget estimates sent the committee had amounted to $830,911,600 and $78,650,000 in cash and contract authority, respectively, for 10 agencies and departments. The bill was reported Feb. 8 with only four recommendations:

Veterans Administration, $720,000,000 in cash;

Interior Dept.'s Indian Bureau, $803,000 cash;

Tennessee Valley Authority, $11,682,500 cash; and

Atomic Energy Commission, $78,885,000 in contract power.

This made a total recommendation of $732,485,500 cash and $78,885,000 contract, or a rough 10 per cent cut in the budget estimates for these particular agencies.

After brief debate, the House passed the bill Feb. 9 and sent it to the Senate.

SENATE

Committee

The Deficiency Appropriations Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee wound up its work on the bill Feb. 22, approving considerably fattened cash funds amounting to $750,379,100, but leaving the AEC contract authority at the House figure. The cash included the same funds for agencies that had been in the House bill, but it also contained money for the six other agencies for which there had been budget estimates but which had been ignored by the House. New items written into the bill included:

$3.6 million for the rent control program;

$4.5 million for forest pest control work of the Agriculture Dept.;

$630,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation's San Luis Valley project in Colorado;

$245,600 for the Lewiston Orchards project in Idaho;

$8,500,000 for general flood control activities of the Army Dept.; and

$168,000 for the Dept. of Labor's seamen's unemployment compensation.

$250,000 for the Legislative branch, including funds for beneficiaries of deceased Congressmen and miscellaneous expenses.

Rent Control Cut

The Appropriations Committee three days later took up the deficiency measure and approved all the subcommittee's recommendations except the $3.6 million for rent control - enforcing OHE. From this item, it cut $1 million, making its total cash recommendations $749,379,100.

Striking deeply at the rent program, the committee flatly instructed the OHE to use the $2.6 million it was allowed exclusively for paying terminal leave of the agency's several thousand employes. In its report, the committee indicated it thought the time had come for a halt in rent controls.

This action, however, quickly aroused a furor among proponents of rent control and others who thought rent control should be ended in a more orderly manner than by denial of operating funds while the law still stood on the books. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) expressed himself as being in the latter category, while Herbert H. Lehman (D N. Y.) opposed the move because he said he wanted another full year of rent ceilings. But Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), Charles W. Tobey (R N. H.) and Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) expressed approval of the committee's action.

DEBATE

The Senate took up the measure March 9 and passed it by voice vote. But first, by roll-call vote, it achieved a compromise on the controversial rent - control feature. On another record tally, it turned down an attempt by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to cut down annual leave of federal workers. (See vote chart, p. 151).

Funds granted amounted to $758,729,600 in cash and $78,885,000 in contract authority. A total of $9,350,500 was added to the bill as it came from the Appropriations Committee by amendments accepted from the floor.

The major floor change, however, was in the rent-control item. By the time the legislation got to the floor, even members of the Appropriations Committee favoring the amendment had begun to backtrack. Chairman Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) explained the group had acted "rather hurriedly and nonchalantly" and he stressed that funds should be provided to enforce the present law as long as it was on the books.

Compromise Reached

A bipartisan compromise was then worked out between Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Harry P. Cain (R Wash.), long an opponent of rent control. The compromise allowed $1.4 million of additional "free money" for the rent program's remaining operations in fiscal 1950 but left the same $2.6 million earmarked for whittling down the agency's staff by June. The O'Mahoney - Cain plan was accepted on a roll-call vote of 44 to 28.

Douglas Rider

Douglas started another kind of controversy when he moved next to attach a rider to the bill cutting down the annual leave of federal employes from 26 to 20 days — a move

he said would save the government $100 million a year. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) objected to the Douglas amendment on the grounds it was not germane to the bill. His objection was sustained. Douglas lost his motion to overturn the decision by a roll-call vote of 14 to 57.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) — Provide $4 million for the OHE, of which $2.6 million would be used to pay terminal leave only. Roll - call vote, 44-28.

O'Mahoney — Provide $2,200,000 to fight grasshoppers. Voice.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) — Provide $1 million for levee repair in Florida. Voice vote.

Russell B. Long (D La.) — Provide $4 million for emergency flood control. Voice vote.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) — $750,000 for Interior Dept.'s Boulder Canyon project. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Cut annual leave of government workers from 26 to 20 days, sick leave from 15 to 12 days. Ruled not germane; Douglas lost move to overrule decision, 14-57 on roll-call vote.

CONFERENCE

The conferees submitted their report March 20, having whittled $19,076,100 from the amount approved by the Senate, but approving $7,168,000 more than the amount the House had voted. The rent-control money was agreed upon as it came from the Senate. The conference committee recommended $739,653,500 in cash and $78,885,000 in contract authorization.

Final Action

The latter amounts were approved by voice votes of the House and Senate March 20 and 21, respectively. The House accepted the compromise virtually without comment. But in the Senate, objections were raised to conference slashes by Russell B. Long (D La.), sponsor of funds for emergency flood control work on the Mississippi River, and Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), who had backed funds for similar work in his home state, both of which items had been dropped by the conferees.

Here is a recapitulation of the bill as it became law:

	House	Senate	Conference
Legislative branch		250,500	250,000
Office of Housing Expediter		4,000,000	4,000,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	11,682,500	11,682,500	11,682,500
Veterans Adm.	720,000,000	720,000,000	720,000,000
Agric. Dept. (Forest pest control)		6,700,000	1,750,000
Defense Dept. (Flood Control, Emerg. & Gen'l)		13,500,000	1,000,000
Interior Dept. (Indian Affairs)	803,000	803,000	803,000
(Boulder Canyon project)		750,000	
(Bureau of Reclamation)		875,600	
Labor Dept.		168,000	168,000
TOTALS	732,485,500	758,729,600	739,653,500
Atomic Energy Commission (contract authority)	78,885,000	78,885,000	78,885,000

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed the measure March 27.

Deficiency Fund Bill

HR 8567—P. L. 583

SUMMARY

The year's second — and final — 1950 deficiency appropriations bill (HR 8567), largely for defraying the salary expenses of federal employes and other legal obligations of the government, was signed into law (P.L. 583) by President Truman June 29, 1950. It carried $653,761,608.40 in cash and $35 million in contract authority. The cash included:

$50 million in economic aid for Korea;

$75 million for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to speed construction of trans-sonic and supersonic wind tunnels; and

$20 million for an Air Engineering Development Center for research on supersonic planes.

The budget estimates had been $611,500,130.40. The approved total reflected a big increase in the funds granted for the NACA wind tunnel program.

The measure went through Congress in a little more than a month — a relatively short time — but money to meet salaries of government employes was so short that a temporary financing resolution (H J Res 476) had to be passed in the interval to avert threatened "payless paydays". The resolution enabled agencies to draw on the Treasury for payroll expenses, pending final action on the deficiency bill.

The course of HR 8567 through the legislative mills of Congress was less eventful than the route of the previous deficiency appropriation bill. The House passed it May 22, on a voice vote, after making only a minor change in the bill as reported by the Appropriations Committee. The change was the elimination of funds House members themselves had sought for extra stationery and communications expenses. The total as the bill went to the Senate was $625,493,694.37. The Senate upped the total to $660,272,508.40 and added $35 million in contract authority. It then endorsed the bill June 22 on a voice vote.

A House-Senate conference committee scaled down the appropriation to $653,761,608.40, leaving intact the $35 million in contracts. The compromise was passed on voice votes by both the House and Senate on June 26 and sent to the White House, where it was promptly signed into law.

Provisions

Cash appropriations of $653,761,608.40 as follows:

Legislative Branch	330,430
State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary	9,794,139.58
Treasury-Post Office	104,278,500
Labor-FSA	46,936,227
Agriculture	8,842,000
Interior	3,080,600
Independent Offices Emergency Fund of President	2,000,000
General Services Administration	1,200,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	1,651,550
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	75,000,000
Office of Housing Expediter	600,000
Veterans Administration	246,151,900
Air Force	20,000,000
Army Civil Functions	3,250,000
Foreign Aid (Korea)	50,000,000
Increased pay, travel costs	71,761,352
Claims, Judgments	9,914,909.82

A contract authorization of $35 million for the Air Force (for Air Engineering Development Center).

Votes

The House passed HR 8567 May 22 by voice vote.

The Senate exactly one month later — on June 22 — approved the measure, also on a voice vote.

Endorsements by both the House and Senate were stamped June 26 on the conferees' compromise version of the bill. Action of the two chambers was by voice.

President Truman signed the legislation June 29.

BACKGROUND

In 1949, Congress passed, over a period of five months, three deficiency bills providing in all $1,557,228,802 in funds for nearly every federal agency.

The First Deficiency Bill of 1949 passed Congress in final form May 16, carrying $524,649,473 for government obligations of that year. It was approved as P. L. 71 on May 24 and was considered noteworthy because of the heated debate it raised over the construction of a steam plant at New Johnsonville, Tenn., to strengthen TVA's hydroelectric power. Efforts to eliminate this item by public power foes were defeated in both chambers. (See Almanac, Vol. V, page 233).

Cleared June 20, the Second Deficiency Bill of 1949 was signed by President Truman June 23 and became P. L. 119. It carried $854,838,710 for various agencies and departments for the then-current fiscal year, including $5.4 million to renovate the White House. (See Almanac, Vol. V, page 237).

Deficiency funds amounting to $177,740,619 were appropriated in the Third Deficiency Bill of that year which was finally enacted Oct. 6 and approved Oct. 10 as P. L. 358. Its total money was $177,740,619, which included regular funds to run the National Labor Relations Board and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Services in the fiscal year then current. These agencies had been omitted when their regular appropriations bill — the one for the Labor Dept. — was passed. This was because the House was at the time engaged in debating repeal of the Taft - Hartley Act and Congress wanted to see the outcome of this move before financing the NLRB and the FCMS for the year. (See Almanac, Vol V, page 240).

HOUSE

Committee

The House Appropriations Committee reported HR 8567 May 19, recommending a total of $625,756,494.37. Budget estimates before the Committee had been $605,024,943.37.

The increase over estimates resulted, in the main, from a Commitee-recommended appropriation of $75 million for the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics to begin construction of trans-sonic and supersonic wind tunnels. The Unitary Wind Tunnel Plan Act of 1949 (S 1267-P.L. 415—CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 487) had authorized appropriation of $146 million for this purpose.

The Committee had considered a request for $5 million in cash and contract authorization of $15 million to get the program started. But it decided that it would be an economy to up the appropriation to $75 million in cash instead. In its report, the Committee said it understood this amount was sufficient "for initiation and completion" of the program as authorized and that no more money would be asked.

Excluding this increase, the Committee reduced other estimates $46,268,449.

A sum of $50 million was provided for aid to Korea to be administered by the Economic Cooperation Administration. Estimates for this purpose had been $60 million. The enabling legislation for this appropriation was originally defeated by the House when it came up for passage early in the session, but was carried later when a new vote was taken. (For account of this foreign policy action, see page 223.)

In addition to these funds, the greater portion of the bill's total was "for defraying legal obligations of the Government over which the Committee itself has little or no control." For example, $99,433,200 was provided for the Post Office Department. Another $40,167,500 was put up for fixed public assistance grants administered by the Federal Security Agency.

For veterans' pensions and miscellaneous benefits, few of which could be scaled down, the bill included $246,151,900. Also included in the Committee bill was $761,796,352 to pay for increased Federal salaries and travel costs provided in legislation enacted in the 81st Congress' first session. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pp. 567ff.)

Funds to pay for claims and judgments against the government, to the extent of $8,627,922, were included, as was the sum of $600,000 for the Office of Housing Expediter, which administers rent control.

Floor Action

Although HR 8567 was reported on May 19, action on it had not been rapid enough to avert threatened "payless paydays" for federal employes. Much of the bill's money was to pay their salaries. To meet the situation, the House May 19 passed a resolution (H J Res 476) enabling the agencies involved to draw on the Treasury for salaries and pensions up to July 1, pending final action on the deficiency bill. The Senate approved the resolution May 23 after adding a prohibition against any of the funds being used to pay for new activities or new pay boosts. The House agreed to the Senate amendment, and the President signed the resolution May 26.

The House formally took up HR 8567 itself on May 22 and passed it by voice vote, after a minimum of debate. Final passage, however, was preceded by an unsuccessful, Republican-led atempt to earmark part of the bill's rent control funds for liquidation of that program. This was taken as a mild echo of the Senate fight on rent control money when the previous deficiency bill had been before Congress. (For this story, see Urgent Deficiency Bill, page 110.)

The $600,000 in the bill for the OHE was attacked on the floor by Rep. John Phillips (R Calif.), who declared it was time Congress took a stand on rent control. He offered an amendment to earmark 50 per cent of the appropriation for payment of terminal leave of OHE employes, in a manner similar to that provided in the urgent deficiency funds bill. The Phillips proposal was defeated on a division vote.

Before the final vote, the House eliminated on a point of order a section of the bill that would have given representatives an extra $262,800 — about $600 apiece — for more stationary and communications expenses. This was the only change made in the bill as reported by the Committee.

The section was marked out when Rep. Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) raised a point of order against it on the grounds it was not germane to HR 8567.

Afterwards, the bill was approved by voice and sent to the Senate, containing $625,493,694.37.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Phillips (R Calif.) — Earmark 50 per cent of rent control funds for terminal leave pay to OHE employes. Division, 36 to 62.

Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) — Add $3,620,000 for fighting spruce forest beetles. Division, 40 to 48.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Appropriations Committee considered HR 8567 for about a month and reported its recommendations June 21.

The bill it worked out appropriated $34,805,987.03 more than had the House measure. This upped the total to $660,299,681.40. The Senate group had considered more estimates than had the House Committee, or a total of $611,500,130.40.

Money added by the Senate Committee included $20 million for the Air Force to complete the Air Engineering Development Center at Tullahoma, Tenn., for work on supersonic planes. The enabling legislation for this project was S 1267 (P. L. 415), the same measure which authorized the NACA wind tunnel program, also financed by HR 8567.

Contract authority for the AEDC amounting to $35 million, was also added, as were these other items:

$3.5 million more for the NACA's wind tunnel program; $3,620,000 for the Agriculture Dept.'s anti - forest-insect work in Colorado, Idaho and Wyoming; $4 million for the Post Office Dept. to meet longevity-of-service pay increases for rural mail carriers, as provided in HR 6553 - P. L. 500; and $2 million for the President's disaster relief fund.

Floor Action

June 22, one day after the Committee made its report, the Senate took up the money bill and passed it without comment. The final vote was by voice.

Passage came after the chamber first accepted all Committee amendments to the bill. The only change proposed from the floor came from Chairman Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), of the Senate Appropriations Committee. He offered an amendment to a Committee amendment and his proposal, which was adopted, had the effect of cutting an additional $27,173 from funds for the Labor Dept.'s Solicitor's Office. Final funds for the Labor Solicitor amounted to $64,127, as against a budget estimate of $207,000.

Thus, as it went to conference, the bill contained $660,272,508.40.

CONFERENCE

By this time, the July 1 deadline set by the temporary resolution which filled in the money gaps while HR 8567 was in the legislative mills was fast approaching. A House - Senate conference group on HR 8567 met without delay, and its action was so rapid that it was ready with a report late June 22, the same day the Senate passed the bill.

The money total agreed upon by the conference was $653,761,608.40. This was $6,510,900 less than the Senate had approved, and $28,267,914.03 more than the House had voted.

The conferees left intact the $50 million in economic aid for South Korea, which three days later was to be attacked by North Korea.

The conference cuts included:

$1,620,000 from the Senate-inserted forest pest control fund, leaving $2 million for that purpose, and $3.5 million for the NACA's wind tunnel project, leaving the House figure of $75 million.

Smaller cuts from operational funds for the various agencies made up the total slash.

Final Action

Four days after the conference report was submitted, both the House and Senate on June 26 approved HR 8567, sending it to the White House for the President's signature.

LAW ENACTED

The President signed the bill June 29 and it became Public Law 583.

Omnibus Funds Bill

HR 7786 — P. L. 759

SUMMARY

President Truman Sept. 6 signed into law modern history's first omnibus appropriations bill (HR 7786), providing in one lump $36,153,600,425 to operate all government agencies and departments in fiscal 1951. It contained $14,680,084,443 for defense costs.

The President had asked for a budget totaling $38,452,358,148. Congress reduced this by $2,298,757,723. Defense expenditures were reduced $82,565,557 below estimates.

In 1949, eleven bills were enacted to finance the various operations of the government. The omnibus measure was two months overdue when it was signed, since fiscal 1951 began July 1, 1950. But even so, the general government financing job was accomplished in much less time than it had required the previous year. For in 1949, four of the eleven individual money measures had been delayed until mid-October. Moreover, these four had included military appropriations. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 183 ff.).

It took only two emergency 30-day "continuing" resolutions (HJ Res 492 and HJ Res 512) in 1950 to keep the government in general funds pending passage of the big money bill. (See page 130.) In 1949, Congress enacted four of them.

Final action on the precedent-making omnibus bill came relatively early in the House, where it was passed May 10, on a 362-21 roll-call vote. It carried a total of $31,820,689,664 in combined cash, contract authority and borrowing power. But this did not include foreign economic and military aid, for which enabling legislation was not finished at the time.

After lengthy debate, the Senate passed the measure by voice vote Aug. 4. It contained a total of $37,093,322,231, including the foreign aid funds.

The bulky bill was reported by the House-Senate conferees Aug. 24. Final agreements on the compromise were reached by both chambers Aug.

28, on voice votes. Technically, the bill's total at that time showed up as $36,703,600,425. But the two bodies had agreed upon an economy plan under which the Bureau of the Budget was directed to reduce that amount by $550 million. While not told where to make the cuts, the Bureau was instructed to make them "in such a manner as not to impair national defense."

In accordance with the order, the Bureau by Oct. 10 had worked out a reduction scheme that, in the end, actually trimmed more than Congress had wanted — its total was $580,271,335. Thirty-one agencies and departments were picked to bear a share of the cut.

Spanish Loan

As the President received the bill from Congress in late August, it contained provision for a $62.5 million loan to Spain which he had vigorously opposed. This item appeared at first to pose the threat of a veto. Had he turned down the loan, he would have had to kill all the other funds as well, for appropriations must be accepted or rejected by the executive in toto.

He resolved the dilemma when he signed the bill Sept. 6, by stating that he did not consider the provision a "directive" but as an "authorization" — such as was already in existing law.

Provisions

Cash Appropriations:

A total of $33,934,455,425, as follows:

District of Columbia	10,800,000
Legislative Branch	69,290,211
State-Justice-Com.-Judiciary	1,065,627,962
Treasury-Post Office	2,757,846,000
Labor-Federal Security	2,272,428,614
Agriculture	773,208,924
Interior	620,396,325
Independent Offices	7,996,140,947
Civil Functions	687,043,270
Defense Establishment	13,294,299,443
Foreign Aid	4,387,373,729

Contract Authorizations:

A total of $2,170,145,000, as follows:

State-Justice-Com.-Judiciary	62,325,000
Labor-Federal Security	154,288,000
Interior	36,230,000
Independent Offices	531,517,000
Defense Establishment	1,385,785,000

Loan Authorizations:

A total of $599,000,000, as follows:

Agriculture	536,500,000
Foreign Aid (Loan to Spain)	62,500,000

General Provisions:

Language was written in to require a more careful apportionment of appropriated funds to keep government spending within ceilings fixed by Congress in its money bills. Designed to lessen or prevent the need for deficiency appropriations, the provision specifically exempted from any restrictions expenditures for the government price support program, interest on the public debt, payment of claims, judgments and refunds, items of a confidential nature, private relief acts and contingent expenses of the House and Senate.

The many methods in existing law for transferring appropriations from one agency account to another were abolished in favor of the simplified procedure of requiring each future transfer to be made by check. A prohibition was added to prohibit the transfer of unused funds in any way which would prevent their reversion to the Treasury if the funds normally would revert.

Government employees were required to take annual leave each year as it was earned, instead of allowing it to accumulate for future use.

Summary dismissal powers over employees were granted to the Secretary of Commerce. A renewal of such powers previously held by the Secretary of State also was written into the bill.

The Bureau of the Budget was directed to cut $550 million from the bill "without impairing national defense."

Votes

The House passed HR 7786 on May 10 on a roll-call vote, 362 to 21.

It was passed on a voice vote in the Senate Aug. 4.

The compromise version was agreed to tenatively by the House Aug. 25. Both the House and Senate finally approved it Aug. 28, on voice votes, after the House had agreed to a disputed appropriation for a new Senate Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation to replace the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation (the so-called "Watchdog" Committee). The conferees had been unable to iron out this point and left the decision up to the two chambers.

BACKGROUND

The single-package method of making government appropriations was employed by the early Congresses, but appropriations already had begun to be divided in 1794, when the Congress passed two general acts, one for the support of the government and one for the support of the military establishment. Later in 1799, Congress passed a separate appropriation act for the Navy Department, which had just been created.

By 1880, 13 separate annual appropriations bills were enacted by Congress. In subsequent years it took from 10 to 20 bills each year to finance the government.

The return in this era to the omnibus approach was largely the work of Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), who long has headed the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non - Essential Federal Expenditures.

It was Byrd who first proposed the consolidated bill which finally was tried in 1950. He introduced a resolution (S Con Res 6) early in the first session of the Republican - controlled 80th Congress, requiring the use of an omnibus money measure. Hearings were held by the Rules and Administration Committee, and the bill was reported June 26, 1947. But no action ever was taken.

While long an advocate of the plan, Cannon did not actively push it until the 81st Congress convened under control of the Democrats. On May 26, 1949, he outlined in a House speech his plan for introducing an omnibus money bill in 1950. He said he believed authorizing legislation was not necessary.

But Byrd played it safe and offered a resolution (S Con Res 18) authorizing the omnibus bill. It passed the Senate Sept. 27, 1949, but the House never did act on it.

Immediately after the second session got underway in 1950, the Senate Appropriations Committee met and Chairman Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) appointed a subcommittee to confer with members of the House Appropriations Committee on plans for handling the single-shot bill.

As they were finally worked out, the President's budget estimates for the various government departments and agencies went, as in the past, to subcommittees for the important "spade" work. These groups held hearings and reported their recommendations to the full committees.

In the House Appropriations Committee, the recommendations went first to a "central subcommittee" which screened the individual subcommittees' work before turning the findings over to the full committee for final perusal.

In the Senate Appropriations Committee, the subcommittees' recommendations went directly to the full committee.

In both cases, the full committees made changes as they saw fit in the recommendations before finally rolling them into the omnibus version and reporting it to the chamber floor.

House

Hearings

Witnesses appearing before the House Appropriations Committee were, in the main, government officials who were called upon to explain the functions of their respective agencies and bureaus and to "justify" the appropriation requested to finance these functions in the then-upcoming fiscal year. This is the procedure customarily followed when a Committee takes up the complex budget issue each year.

As usual, the Committee also went "outside" to get the viewpoints of individuals and groups across the nation who were interested, in some way, in one or more of the myriad appropriation items.

This "outside" testimony, together with that of the many government witnesses, ran to 45 printed volumes when the House hearings were finally printed.

The efforts of the government witnesses were, without exception, directed toward persuading the Committee to recommend an appropriation equal to or in excess of that asked in the President's annual budget.

It was from the "outside" that most of the economy demands came. But, roughly speaking, for every call for thrift, there was some individual or group in the country that wanted the Committee to write a bigger check for some federal agency or function.

Here is a summary of the stands taken by the groups that testified:

Agriculture Department

For increased forestry funds, including funds for fire control, replanting, and forest surveys on federal-state cooperative basis: Forest Farmers Association, Association of State Foresters, National Association of Extension Foresters, American Turpentine Farmers Association.

For more funds for national forestry program, including public and private timberlands:

Congress of Industrial Organizations committee on regional development and conservation, and International Woodworkers of America (CIO), American Federation of Labor, Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, Izaak Walton League of America, Iowa chapter.

For more money for forest insect control: National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Western Pine Association, Spruce Budworm Action Committee of Washington and Oregon.

For more funds for Farmers Home Administration farm ownership loans:

National Reclamation Association.

For larger soil conservation appropriation: National Reclamation Association, Mississippi Valley Association, National Agricultural Limestone Association, Inc.

For larger school lunch appropriation: American Parents Committee, School Food Service Association.

For larger appropriation for gladioli research: North American Commercial Gladiolus Growers.

For larger agricultural research appropriation: National Cotton Council of America.

For $1 million appropriation toward extermination of the gypsy moth in the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania: Interstate Conference on Gypsy Moth Control Committee.

For budget-requested rural electrification funds: National Rural Electric Cooperatives Association and several regional electric cooperative groups in Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Michigan, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Oregon, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, New Mexico, Texas, Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Illinois, Louisiana, Kansas, Florida, Nebraska, Minnesota, Ohio, Arizona.

For "any appropriation for legitimate purposes of rural electrification" but against arrangements which, it was contended would "inevitably lead to direct government competition with existing private electric companies": Arkansas Power & Light Co., Arkansas - Missouri Power Co., Empire District Electric Co., Gulf States Utilities Co., Kansas Gas & Electric Co., Kansas Power & Light Co., Kansas City Power & Light Co., Missouri Public Service Corp., Missouri Power & Light Co., Missouri Gas & Electric Service Co., Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., Public Service Co. of Oklahoma, Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., Southwest Power Pool, St. Joseph Light & Power Co., Missouri Utilities Co.

Commerce Department

Against funds for Civil Aeronautics Administration and Civil Aeronautics Board to provide certain communications equipment and service for commercial airlines: CIO Maritime Committee, representing Airline Communication Employees Association, affiliated with American Radio Association (CIO), Independent Air Carriers Conference of America offered "to give service to the Government, now costing several millions of dollars per year, in return for the right to continue to compete with subsidized air lines."

Independent Offices

Against a cut in appropriations for allowances to trainees at United States Merchant Marine Academy: Alumni Association of the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps, CIO Maritime Committee.

Federal Security Agency

For federal appropriations for heart disease research: American Heart Association, National Heart Committee, National Advisory Heart Council.

For federal funds for mental health research: National Committee for Mental Hygiene, World Federation for Mental Health, Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, American Equity Association, American Veterans Committee.

For grants-in-aid to institutions for cancer: American Cancer Society.

For larger appropriation to Public Health Service to permit construction of building for Dental Research Institute: American Dental Association.

For appropriation to permit a Women's Bureau representative for Alabama: Alabama branches of Federation of Labor, CIO Organizing Committee, Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National Council of Jewish Women, Inc.

For larger appropriation for Children's Bureau: Spokesmen for Children, New York City — said State and Territorial Health Officers Association also wanted larger fund for Children's agency. American Federation of Labor, American Parents Committee, Young Women's Christian Association, American Home Economics Association, Association for Childhood Education International.

For larger appropriation for Veterans' Employment Service: American Legion.

For larger appropriation for vocational rehabilitation in the states: National Rehabilitation Association, Inc.

Army Civil Functions

Among groups registering approval of the recommended Army Civil Functions (rivers and harbors and flood control projects) appropriation were: National Reclamation Association, National Rivers and Harbors Congress, Missouri Development Association, Mississippi Valley Flood Association, Red River Valley Association, Shreveport, La., Louisiana - Texas Intracoastal Canal Association, Upper Mississippi Waterway Association.

Interior Department

For recommended appropriation for Bureau of Reclamation construction projects in Western states: National Reclamation Association.

For larger appropriations for government construction of power transmission lines: National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Oregon Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Southwest Rural Electric Association, Oklahoma Statewide Association, Colorado State Association of REA Cooperatives, Georgia Statewide Association, Laclede Electric Cooperative, Southern Kansas Power Committee, Louisiana Electric Power Cooperative, Inc., Northwest Missouri Electric Cooperative, Missouri State Rural Electrification Association, Arkansas Valley Electric Cooperative, Arkansas State Electric Cooperative, Brazos River (Waco, Tex.) Transmission Electric Cooperative.

Against funds for expansion of public transmission lines: National Association of Electric Companies, and individual firms including: Public Service Co., of Oklahoma, Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., Shreveport, La., Arkansas - Missouri Power Co., Kansas City Power & Light Co., Missouri Power & Light Co., Southwest Power Pool. Also, Pacific Northwest Utilities Conference Committee, Mountain States Power Co., Pacific Power & Light Co., Puget Sound Power & Light Co., Washington Water Power Co., Portland General Electric Co. Also, Idaho Power Co., and Public Service Co., of Colorado, Montana Power Co., Utah Power & Light Co., Western Colorado Power Co., Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

Against Indian Bureau appropriation as it affected California: Mission Indians, Southern California, Mission Indian Federation, San Jacinto, Calif.

For the Indian Bureau funds affecting California: Association of American Indian Affairs, Inc., California Teachers Association, Association of American Indian Affairs, which also called for "orderly" withdrawal of federal jurisdiction over California Indian affairs.

Committee

Total budget estimates before the Committee were: cash, $30,382,781,168; contract authorizations, $1,961,149,500; and loan authorizations, $610,000,000.

These total estimates of $32,953,930,668 did not include funds for European economic aid, the military assistance program or permanent or indefinite appropriations, which amounted in all to $11,593,751,053. Foreign-aid authorizations were still under study at the time. The estimates acted upon by the Committee plus the total it did not consider constituted the entire $42.7 billion "deficit" budget submitted by President Truman to Congress at the beginning of the session. It was a "deficit" budget because he had estimated revenue would amount only to $37.5 billion.

After screening the recommendations of the subcommittees and the "central" committee, the full Appropriations Committee decided upon an overall figure of $31,371,380,164. This was $1,582,550,504 below the estimates. It then rolled the various appropriations into one bundle and introduced the whole in the House March 21 as the first omnibus money bill in modern history. It was enormous in size, having 425 pages. It received the bill number of HR 7786. The report ran to another 320 pages.

A breakdown of the Committee's recommendations follows:

Direct Appropriations

Agencies	House Committee Recommendation	President's Request
District of Columbia	$ 12,000,000	$ 12,000,000
Legislative Branch	56,822,450	65,296,396
State, Justice, Commerce & Judiciary	1,110,870,462	1,184,035,897
Treasury, Post Office	2,753,105,000	2,812,155,600
Labor, Federal Security Agency	2,271,099,614	2,462,072,500
Agriculture	764,032,701	806,278,446
Interior	621,634,130	669,251,505
Independent Offices	8,024,877,007	8,458,148,324
Civic Functions Corps of Army Engineers	632,620,000	834,867,500
Defense Establishment	12,825,342,300	13,028,675,000
TOTAL	29,072,403,664	30,382,781,168

Contract Authorizations

State, Justice, Commerce and Judiciary	$ 65,786,500	$ 91,036,500
Labor-FSA	79,288,000	161,211,000
Interior	37,250,000	44,750,000
Independent Offices	510,517,000	578,367,000
Defense Establishment	1,085,785,000	1,085,785,000
TOTAL	$1,778,626,500	$1,961,149,500

Loan Authorizations

Agriculture	520,350,000	610,000,000

General Provisions

Language was written in to require a more careful apportionment of appropriated funds to keep government spending within ceiling fixed by Congress in its money bills. Designed to lessen or prevent the need for deficiency appropriations, the provision specifically exempted from any restriction expenditures for interest on the public debt, payment of claims, judgments and refunds, items of a confidential nature, private relief acts and contingent expenses of the House and Senate.

The different methods provided for transfer of appropriated funds from one agency to another were abolished in favor of transfer by check only, and a ban was written in against transfer of funds that would otherwise revert to the Treasury.

Government employees were required to take annual leave on a yearly basis as they earned it.

Summary dismissal powers were granted for the first time to the Secretary of Commerce and renewed for the Secretary of State.

Report

Here is how some of the individual departments and agencies fared, and what the 320-page Committee report had to say about them.

Defense Department

The largest single portion of the budget — $13,911,127,300 — went to the Defense Department. The sum included $12,825,342,300 in cash and $1,085,785,000 in new contract authority. This was $203,332,700 less than the amount requested by the President, but the cuts were confined almost entirely to administrative expenses, auxiliary services and allowances for price declines. The Committee accused President Truman of "thwarting a major policy of Congress" by ordering the Defense Secretary to place in reserve money provided by Congress last year for increasing the size of the Air Force from 48 to 58 groups. This amounted to an "item veto", the Committee charged. In support of the military funds, the Committee asserted the country "cannot safely make further reductions in the military program."

Veterans Administration

An outlay of $5,801,782,795 was recommended for the VA in fiscal 1951, representing a decrease of $205,832,205 under the budget request. The sum was $528,736,205 below the 1950 appropriations. The Committee urged the VA to "take early steps to correct (the) unsatisfactory situation" of its vast insurance program by consolidating insurance records in one office.

Atomic Energy Commission

The Committee said more accurate estimates of construction costs should be provided. The bill contained $647,820,000 for the 1951 fiscal program and $300,150,000 in contract authorization. This represented a $61,980,000 cut in cash and $33,350,000 contract reduction.

Commerce Department

The special provision giving the Secretary of Commerce power to fire at will any employee "whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States" grew out of heated sessions of the Commerce Appropriations Subcommittee's hearings. Subcommittee Chairman John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) charged that the Department was "honeycombed" with Communists. Department officials had responded that a group of employees cleared of disloyalty charges had remained on the payroll, even though they were considered "bad security risks", because authority was lacking to fire them.

Post Office Department

The Committee set $401,500,000 as the legal maximum which the Post Office Department could get from the Treasury for operating expenses in fiscal 1951. This was done in anticipation of enactment of HR 2945, a bill to increase postal rates, the Committee said. (See page 427.) The remainder of estimated postal expenditures of $2,235,607,000 would be made up from postal revenues amounting to $1,681,000,000.

Army Department
Civil Functions

A total of $600,945,000 was recommended for the Corps of Engineers rivers and harbors and flood control activities. This represented a budget cut of $197,537,000, or 25 per cent, one of the largest cuts in the one-package appropriation legislation.,

Justice Department,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Committee recommended $144,230,000 for the Justice Department, decreasing the budget estimate $3,195,800. The full amount requested for the Federal Bureau of Investigation—$57,400,000 — was voted, however. The funds were to provide for 700 new employees, of whom 325 would be agents. A $4,000-a-year increase in the present $16,000-a-year salary of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was also stipulated.

State Department

Reductions in the percentage of financial support the United States was giving international organizations was urged by the Committee, which approved an appropriation of $217,651,297 to run the State Department. A $25 million item for the International Refugee Organization was granted "with the explicit understanding that it is to complete the program."

Agriculture Department

An appropriation of $764,032,701 was voted the Agriculture Department, $42,245,745 below the budget requests. It reduced by $199,990,000 the revolving fund for resubscriptions to capital stock of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. The National School Lunch Program was given the full budget estimate of $83,500,000. The Rural Electrification Administration got $375,000,000 in loan authorization, $25,000,000 of which was earmarked for the rural telephone program. This was $75,000,000 below the budget estimate.

Interior Department

The amount of $621,634,130 was recommended for the Interior Dept. This was $47,617,375 under the budget. The Bureau of Reclamation got $325,108,000 for its activities, which include construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclamation projects. The Bureau of Indian Affairs got $76,293,000, some $16 million more than it got in 1949, but about $10 million less than was requested in the 1951 budget.

U. S. Maritime Commission

A cash appropriation of $96,128,720 was allowed the U. S. Maritime Commission, which also got $63,000,000 in contract authorization. The President had asked $164,730,000 and $70,000,000 respectively. The Committee was critical of the Commission's operating-differential subsidy request, pointing out that $93,380,000 had been asked, but that the use of only $50,406,843 had been proposed. The Committee granted $26,450,000 in new funds for subsidies, but reappropriated enough unused 1949 and 1950 funds to make a total of $81,659,157 for this purpose.

Other Reports

Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.), ranking Republican member of the House Appropriations Committee, issued a statement on HR 7786, in which he maintained the bill's money total should be cut another $1 billion or more. "Our people are being taxed beyond endurance," he declared, "and we are headed for uncontrolled inflation and bankruptcy unless a brake is put to unnecessary spending."

The House Republican Policy Committee, moving in to kill some of the money in the big measure, met March 28 and afterwards disclosed that members were preparing to seek an across-the-board cut of 20 per cent in federal personnel as one way of achieving government economies.

Rep. Taber (R N.Y.) said the cut, if it were proposed, would be offered as a ban on the refilling of government vacancies. He said such a poli-

cy would save from $1.25 to $1.5 billion a year in fiscal 1951 and reduce government employment by 20 per cent. He conceded some exemption would have to be written into the motion to permit filling of supervisory posts by promotion and to remove top policy-making positions from the ban. In addition, he said some special types of activities of the Veterans Administration and a limited number of other agencies, as well as all military personnel, might be relieved of the restriction.

Debate

Full-scale general debate on the omnibus measure opened in the House April 3, but holiday-minded Congressmen by advance agreement took no vote before they recessed April 6 for a 12-day Easter vacation.

At the outset it was decided not to limit general debate on the bill. But when the membership recessed for the Easter holiday, there were no further requests for speaking time and the talk was brought to an end by unanimous consent. The next step, which was not taken until the House returned from its vacation April 18, was a reading of the bill for amendments. This, as it turned out, consumed a total of three weeks' time.

Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), of the Appropriations Committee, opened debate on the measure. He described it as a "war budget" and warned against any cuts or changes.

"You can't economize at the expense of national safety," he argued. Rep. George H. Mahon (D Tex.), chairman of the Military Appropriations Subcommittee, contended that the Committee's bill offered exactly the right spending figure, about $29 billion.

But Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.), of the House Armed Services Committee, opened a drive April 4 for additional defense outlays totaling $583,289,211. He said this was needed for more warplanes to meet the threat of what he predicted would be another "carefully-timed Pearl Harbor." Vinson said the Air Force would get $200 million of the newly-requested money for new planes, and the Navy would get the rest, or $383,289,211.

Eisenhower Testimony

The Vinson drive for more funds coincided with an appearance of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, Columbia University president, before the Senate Appropriations Committee which was then engaged in holding preliminary hearings on the omnibus military funds, even though the House had not taken final action on them. Eisenhower registered objection to the defense funds recommended by the House Appropriations Committee, on the grounds that the money was not sufficient to meet Alaskan, air force and submarine defense needs. He recommended an additional $500 million for these purposes.

But Rep. Mahon (D Tex.), on the House floor, urged resistance to the Vinson-Eisenhower efforts to increase defense appropriations. He said "our enemies want us to spend ourselves into defeat" and argued that about this time every year when military appropriations are before Congress, "we begin to hear of flying saucers . . . Enemy submarines flit to and fro in the Pacific . . . and even our friends say Russia is planning another Pearl Harbor."

Arguments, pro and con, went on for four days, until April 12, but there was little enthusiasm on either side and frequently the House floor was almost bare of members.

Reading For Amendments

The House returned from its Easter vacation April 18 and took up the pending HR 7786 in Committee of the Whole, reading the bill by chapter for amendments. The bill had 11 chapters, one for each of the agencies and departments previously handled in separate measures.

Since roll-call votes are not taken in the Committee of the Whole, the House spent the next weeks making only tentative decisions. The reading of each chapter was slow and there were many amendments. Each accepted amendment was subject to later ratification by roll call, though defeated proposals were not eligible for any more consideration. However, few amendments, of those originally agreed to, were finally thrown out under this procedure.

The Republican drive to cut the bill got under way early and scored a small victory on April 19 when the House went on record in favor of a 10 per cent cut in the $12 million federal contribution toward expenses of the voteless District of Columbia. The cut was accepted by teller vote, 86 to 82.

A few minutes later, the House killed an amendment by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) to prohibit racial segregation in any facilities operated by the D. of C. government. This vote, 67 to 21, also was by teller.

Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.), also met defeat April 19 when he tried to get through an amendment to raise pay of House members by $7,500 a year. He was ruled out of order because the expenditure was not authorized by law.

The biggest victory for the economy bloc, in this tentative voting period, came April 20 when Rep. Taber (R N.Y.) won a point of order knocking out a $7 million contract authorization for the Institute of Inter-American Affairs to buy and hire passenger cars.

On another point of order, Rep. Marcantonio was sustained April 20 when he moved to strike out a rider, originally adopted in 1947, giving the Secretary of State absolute discretion to discharge employees. He contended it was legislation in an appropriation bill which is forbidden. Marcantonio April 21 succeeded in winning another point of order knocking out the same dismissal powers which had been recommended for the Commerce Secretary.

The little success the economy bloc had had up to this point in reducing the bill's money was outbalanced April 25 when the House adopted by teller vote, 125 to 66, an amendment by Rep. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) granting $75 million in additional contract authority for the federal-state hospital construction program administered by the Federal Security Agency. The Committee had recommended $75 million, against a budget estimate of $150 million.

A Republican, Frank Keefe (Wis.), wanted to go even further and add $25 million in cash to the $100 million in the bill for the hospital projects and $1,450,000 to the $1,375,000 allowed for administration of the program. But he lost the first test on a voice vote, and the second on a teller vote of 67 to 68.

Committee Recommends New Money

In a surprise move, the House Appropriations Committee April 26 decided to recommend approval of an amendment adding $350 million to the bill's defense funds. The move came as a surprise because Chairman Cannon and Mahon, in charge of military appropriations, originally were opposed to the increase.

On May 9, the House received the Appropriations Committee's amendment providing the new defense money. But by this time, the total had grown, though it still was less than the Vinson-Eisenhower requests. The amendment then was for $385,360,000 to pay for aircraft procurement, warship modernization and new anti-tank weapons. The amendment was approved the same day without opposition.

It was the last tentative vote taken on HR 7786. The next step was roll-call ratification, where demanded, of amendments and then on final passage of the measure. This came May 10.

Up to this point, the Republican-sparked economy drive had lost far more ground than it had gained. Every effort to make significant cuts in the bill had been rejected. The net effect of the economy drive had been a reduction of $14,095,496. But an addition of $463 million far outweighed these cuts.

The following is an outline of amendments acted on in the tentative-voting stage:

Amendments Tentatively Accepted

John Taber (R N.Y.) - A reduction totaling $1,200,000 in the federal contribution to expenses of District of Columbia. April 19, teller vote, 86 to 82.

Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) — Reduce funds for legislative branch by $500,000, to come from printing and binding appropriation. April 19, voice vote.

Taber (R N. Y.) — Eliminate $7 million in contract authority for Institute of Inter-American Affairs to hire and buy passenger cars. April 20, point of order.

Vito Marcantonio (ALP N. Y.) — Eliminate rider giving State Secretary summary dismissal powers. April 20, point of order against legislation in a money bill.

Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) — Eliminate summary dismissal powers for Commerce Secretary April 21, point of order.

Gordon Canfield (R N.J.) — Add $1 million to Treasury Department funds for training Coast Guard reserves. April 24, teller vote, 93 to 88.

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) — Grant additional $75 million in contract authority for federal-state hospital construction program. April 25, teller vote, 125 to 66.

Walt Horan (R Wash.) — Reduce Agriculture Department's travel funds by $645,496. April 27, teller vote, 81 to 75.

Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.) — Grant additional $1.5 million in cash and contract authority for Indian Bureau to build county hospital for Indians at Albuquerque, N. Mex. May 3, voice vote.

Hale Boggs (D La.) — Increase funds for merchant marine training program by $2,543,340. May 6, voice vote.

Francis Case (R S.D.) — Strike $2,950,000 from funds for Public Housing Authority. May 5, voice vote.

Pat Sutton (D Tenn.) — Eliminate $1,800,000 provided for building Cheatham lock and dam on Cumberland River in Tennessee and Kentucky. May 8, voice vote.

Amendments Tentatively Rejected

Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) — Prohibit racial segregation in any facilities operated by District of Columbia. April 19, teller vote, 67 to 21.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) — Raise pay of House members by $7,500 a year. April 19, ruled out of order because it lacked legal authorization.

Charles W. Vursell (R Ill.) — Cut State Department payroll funds by 10 per cent. April 20, teller vote, 113 to 107.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) and Taber (R N.Y.) — Censor State Department publications of any testimony given Congress by Department officials and employees. April 20, teller vote, 71 to 59.

Antonio M. Fernandez (D N. Mex.) — Add $4.1 million to Treasury Department funds for training Coast Guard reserves. April 24, teller vote, 18 to 101.

Taber (R N.Y.) — Cut $2 million from administrative funds for Reconstruction Finance Corp. April 24, teller vote, 65 to 69.

Frank B. Keefe (R Wis.) — Add $25 million in cash to hospital construction program. April 25, voice vote.

Keefe (R Wis.) — Add $1,450,000 to funds for administrative expenses of hospital program. April 25, teller vote, 67 to 68.

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) — Cut by 25 percent the $297,467,000 provided for construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclamation projects. May 4, division vote, 51 to 86.

Final Action

With general debate and tentative action on amendments completed, the bill came up for passage May 10.

But before the day was over, a rally of economy forces succeeded in chopping $600 million, horizontally, from non-defense funds in the bill and in ordering a compulsory personnel reduction, for an estimated saving of $400 million.

The first decisive economy test, as final action approached, came on a proposal by Rep. Taber (R N.Y.) that had the backing of the House Republican Policy Committee. It called for a flat $600 million cut in all but military and other defense funds. It was adopted, on a roll-call vote, 274 to 112. Taber recruited Democratic support when the vote came by the parliamentary tactic of offering his proposal as an amendment to a proposal by Rep. Albert Thomas (D Tex.), who wanted a $500 million reduction.

Adoption of what then became the Taber-Thomas rider was preceded by defeat of a much milder substitute offered by Rep. Cannon. His called for a five percent reduction in administrative expenses provided in the bill and was rejected by a teller vote, 194 to 141.

The plan for compulsory personnel reductions was adopted, 201 to 185. Its sponsor was Rep. Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa), and it also had the backing of the GOP Policy Committee. It sought to prevent the filling of more than 10 percent of the government vacancies occurring during fiscal 1951 except by promotion or transfer. Jensen estimated this would trim the pay roll by as many as 500,000 employees.

Restored to the bill were two anti-Communist riders previously eliminated on points of order raised by Marcantonio. They permitted the Secretaries of State and Commerce, at their discretion, to dismiss any employee if it were deemed "in the interests of the United States." The House was enabled to take this action after it adopted a resolution

(H Res 593) waiving points of order against amendments to the omnibus funds bill.

Final Approval

The vote May 10 for final passage of HR 7786 was 362 to 21. A total of 221 Democrats joined 141 Republicans to put the bill across, while 21 Democrats and 17 Republicans joined in opposing it.

As it went to the Senate, the bill contained $29,152,713,664 in cash, $2,147,626,000 in contract authority and $520,350,000 in borrowing power. The general provisions of the bill were the same, but the Taber-Thomas and the Jensen riders had been added. (For breakdown of House appropriations, see charts beginning Page 105.)

In the final voting, a separate vote was demanded on a number of previous decisions. Most of these decisions were ratified, though not all. When an amendment, which received tentative approval by the Committee of the Whole, did not receive a separate vote or ratification in the House itself, the tentative approval became a permanent endorsement.

The following were the amendments, previously accepted by tentative Committee of the Whole balloting, which drew separate, final voting in the House itself: (The following also includes amendments which were offered and acted upon for the first time during this final period.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Taber (R N.Y.) — Previously-adopted amendment reducing District of Columbia funds by $1,200,000, re-adopted on division vote, 179 to 104.

Canfield (R N.J.) — Previously-adopted amendment increasing Coast Guard funds by $1 million, re-adopted by division vote, 143 to 131.

Gore (D Tenn.) — Previously adopted amendment increasing hospital construction grants by $75 million, re-adopted on a roll-call vote, 258 to 131.

Case (R S.D.) — Previously accepted amendment reducing PHA funds by $2,950,000, re-adopted on a roll-call vote, 222 to 163.

Albert Thomas (D Tex.) and Taber (R N.Y.) — Thomas amendment as amended by Taber, reducing non-military expenses by $600 million. Roll-call, 274 to 112.

Jensen (R Iowa) — Prohibit filling of more than 10 percent of Federal government job vacancies in fiscal 1951. Roll-call, 201 to 185.

John J. Rooney (R N.Y.) — Grant summary powers to dismiss employees if "in interest of United States" to Secretaries of State and Commerce. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Boggs (D La.) — Previously-accepted amendment increasing by $2,525,340 amount provided for maritime training purposes. Teller vote, 137 to 145.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) — Several amendments banning use of appropriations to finance programs which discriminate against persons on account of race or creed. All rejected by voice votes.

Cannon (D Mo.) — Require impounding of five per cent of bill's administrative funds except where the full amount was found essential. Teller vote, 141 to 194.

SENATE

Hearings

Subcommittees of the Senate Appropriations Committee began their hearings on HR 7786 long before the House had completed action on the omnibus funds measure. These hearings produced much the same testimony as that developed by the House Appropriations Committee, but ultimately they were less lengthy than the House hearings. Where the latter consumed 45 volumes of print, the Senate hearings were covered in 16 volumes.

As in the House, most witnesses were government functionaries who appeared in support of budget estimates for their various agencies and departments.

When the House completed its action, these officials changed the line of their testimony somewhat. They sought to persuade the Senate to leave the House figures intact or revise them upward.

Witnesses from outside the government who appeared were in virtually every case witnesses who had previously testified before the House subcommittees. (For the organizations and groups represented by spokesmen at the House hearings, see page 115.)

Eisenhower Testimony

One witness not heard at the House hearings but who testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee was Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, wartime military leader and later president of Columbia University. He appeared March 29 before the full Committee to protest the defense allotment recommended a few days before by the House Appropriations Committee.

Eisenhower called this appropriation deficient and said it ought to be increased by at least $500 million. Subsequently, he outlined his complaints and suggestions in a letter addressed to Sen. Elmer Thomas (D Okla.), chairman of the Armed Services Appropriations Subcommittee. Eisenhower recommended using more money to strengthen Alaskan defenses, to build up a 48-group, first-line air force and to construct a special, anti-submarine force.

The immediate response to Eisenhower's testimony came, not in the Senate, but in the House which at the time was preparing to begin debate on the big money bill. The net result was that the House added $385,360,000 to the $13.9 billion originally recommended for defense, and the Senate Committee, when HR 7786 came to it, gave the new total its full endorsement. (See page 118.)

Report

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported its version of HR 7786 to the chamber floor on July 8. The bill then carried $36,919,658,672 in combined cash, contract authority and lending power. This included funds for foreign economic and military aid not considered by the House, because legislation authorizing the expenditures had not at the time been enacted.

Before the Committee had been budget estimates totaling $38,452,358,148, including foreign aid requests.

The total the Committee recommended was $1,532,699,476 below these estimates, but it was $5,098,969,008 more than the sum approved by the House, exclusive of the Thomas-Taber and Jensen riders.

Foreign aid in the bill was $4,522,158,729, of which $1,678,023,729 was for Atlantic Pact nations under the Military Assistance Program.

These additions fattened the Senate's version of the House bill to 478 pages. A 303-page report accompanied it.

Before sending the catch-all measure to the floor, the Committee had refused to endorse the House-approved Taber-Thomas and Jensen amendments. It went even further and turned down an economy substitute sponsored by Styles Bridges (R N.H.) requiring a $400 million trimming job on such items as personnel funds, travel allowances and rents. The vote on the Bridges proposal was 9 to 12.

The vote against the Thomas-Taber amendment was 18 to 3, while the Jensen proposal was thrown out by the wider margin of 18 to 2.

The principal test, that on the Bridges proposal, was recorded as follows: For the provision — Republican Sens. Bridges, Chan Gurney (S.D.), Homer Ferguson (Mich.), Kenneth S. Wherry (Neb.), Guy Cordon (Ore.), William F. Knowland (Calif.), and Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), and Democrats John L. McClellan (Ark.), and A. Willis Robertson (Va.). Against the provision — Democrats Kenneth McKellar (Tenn.), Carl Hayden (Ariz.), Elmer Thomas (Okla.), Richard B. Russell (Ga.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Pat McCarran (Nev.), Dennis Chavez (N.M.), Burnet R. Maybank (S.C.), Allen J. Ellender (La.), Lister Hill (Ala.), Harley M. Kilgore (W. Va.), and Republican Milton R. Young (N.D.). Voting for retention of the Taber-Thomas provisions were Sens. Bridges, Wherry and Ferguson. Sens. Wherry and Ferguson also voted for the Jensen rider.

Here is a breakdown of money recommended in the Committee bill as reported:

Cash Appropriations:

A total of $34,185,972,672, as follows:

	Budget Estimates	House Bill	Recommended by Senate Committee
District of Columbia	12,000,000	10,800,000	12,000,000
Legislative Branch	87,820,747	56,322,450	79,305,795
State-Justice Commerce-Judic.	1,185,612,897	1,110,870,462	1,066,096,732
Treas.-P.O.	2,813,379,100	2,754,105,000	2,760,305,360
Labor-FSA	2,463,008,500	2,271,099,614	2,273,385,034
Agric.	810,626,948	764,032,701	780,336,574
Inter.	674,971,505	622,134,130	617,006,030
Independent Offices	8,466,982,724	8,021,827,007	8,017,871,977
Civil Functions	834,867,500	630,820,000	762,924,620
Defense	13,376,865,000	12,910,702,300	13,294,581,821
Foreign Aid	4,855,073,729	————	4,522,158,729

Contract Authorizations:

A total of $2,183,336,000, as follows:

State-Justice Comm.-Judic.	91,036,500	58,786,500	68,416,000
Labor-FSA	161,211,000	154,288,000	154,288,000
Interior	44,750,000	38,250,000	37,830,000
Indep. Offices	578,367,000	510,517,000	537,017,000
Defense	1,385,785,000	1,385,785,000	1,385,785,000

Loan Authorizations:

Agric.	610,000,000	520,350,000	550,350,000

General Provisions

After the Committee tossed out the Taber-Thomas and Jensen economy riders, it left HR 7786's general provisions essentially as they had been written by the House, with only minor changes. A recapitulation follows:

The antideficiency appropriation language was left as the House had written it, but a stronger clause was also inserted exempting contingent expenses of the House and Senate from specified restrictions against expenditures beyond the amount fixed by Congress.

The simplified appropriations transfer procedure was left exactly as the House wrote it, requiring all future transfers of funds from one agency to another to be by check, and prohibiting the transfer of unused funds in any way to prevent their reversion to the Treasury.

Government employees were required to take annual leave each year as it is earned, instead of allowing it to accumulate for future use.

Summary dismissal powers were granted to the Secretary of Commerce and these powers were renewed for the Secretary of State.

In some important phases, the Senate Committee's version of the bill differed from the House's. These were the major differences:

State Department

The informational and educational program of the State Department, including the Voice of America, was cut $1,300,000 below the House-approved figure of $34,000,000. The President had asked for $36,645,000. The $7 million in contract authorization which the House had cut out of the funds for the Inter-American Affairs Institute was completely restored.

Foreign Aid

The $2,657,700,000 asked for the Economic Cooperation Administration was cut $265,770,000. But the Committee pointed out that 1950 carryover funds for the ECA amounted to $276,761,473, and this, added to the recommended appropriation, gave the agency $2,668,691,473 for fiscal 1951. A provision also was inserted limiting ECA to $25,000 for any further dismantling of German plants for war reparations.

President Truman's request for $26,900,000 to provide technical assistance to underdeveloped areas under his Point Four program (See page 204) was reduced to $10 million. The Committee also wrote into the bill prohibitions against duplication of Point Four activities by different federal agencies and against use of any of the money for construction projects.

A $10 million reduction in the $100 million asked for Korea was made without explanation.

The full $1,678,023,729 requested for MAP nations was allowed.

Defense Department

The Committee added $383,879,521 to the sum approved by the House. Of the extra money, $298,190,000 was earmarked for military construction and public works projects not considered by the lower chamber.

Post Office Department

The House-set postal deficiency ceiling of $401,500,000 was deleted by the Committee. It pointed out that the ceiling had been set in anticipation of enactment of legislation (HR 2945) to increase postal rates by about $125 million yearly and in expectance of estimated postal revenues of $1,681,000,000. But, said the Committee, the ceiling was impractical because "it is not possible to definitely determine in advance the total postal revenues available for the year." A further cut of $28,193,000, however, was sustained in the total appropriation.

Army Civil Functions

The Committee wrote in an additional $132,401,000 over the House-approved figure for rivers and harbors and flood control projects. A total of $731,546,000 was allowed for these purposes.

Floor Action

The Senate took up HR 7786 on July 11 and spent the next four weeks debating and voting on amendments. The House also had spent four weeks on the legislation.

There were scores of attempts to amend the bill, both upward and downward, money-wise. Ultimately both the economy moves and the attempts to fatten funds were successful.

Before the measure left the Senate, enough money had been added to increase the total to $37,093,322,231 in cash, contract authority and loan funds. The Committee had sent a $36,919,658,672 measure to the floor.

Byrd-Bridges Rider

But from the floor an economy rider was written into the measure to require a 10 per cent cut in all but postal, military and foreign economic aid funds. The amount of the cut was variously estimated to total from $500 million to $1,500 million, making it difficult to estimate just how much had been sliced off the multi-billion-dollar appropriation.

Leading sponsors of this economy drive were Sens. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and Styles Bridges (R N. H.). They were supported by the following 33 other senators:

Democratic Senators John L. McClellan (Ark.), Spessard Holland (Fla.), Clyde M. Hoey (N. C.) and A. Willis Robertson (Va.).

Republican Senators William F. Knowland (Calif.), Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.), John J. Williams (Del.), Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho), Homer Capehart (Ind.), William Jenner (Ind.), Bourke C. Hickenlooper (Iowa), Harry Darby (Kan.), Andrew Schoeppel (Kan.), Owen Brewster (Maine), Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), Homer Ferguson (Mich.), Edward Thye (Minn.), James Kem (Mo.), Zales Ecton (Mont.), Hugh Butler (Neb.), Kenneth Wherry (Neb.), George Malone (Nev.), Robert C. Hendrickson (N. J.), H. Alexander Smith (N. J.), Irving Ives (N. Y.), John Bricker (Ohio), Robert A. Taft (Ohio), Guy Cordon (Ore.), Edward Martin (Pa.), Chan Gurney (S. D.), Karl Mundt (S. D.), Arthur V. Watkins (Utah), and Joseph McCarthy (Wis.).

The vote for adoption of this economy amendment on Aug. 3 was 55 to 31. Byrd and Bridges hadn't wanted to exclude the foreign economic funds from the scope of their amendment, but the exemption was voted on the floor, 45 to 40, at the urging of H. Alexander Smith (R N. J.) with support of Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.).

Unsuccessful Move

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) led another, but unsuccessful, economy move. He sought to trim about $1 billion in funds from non-military appropriations, but he lost every attempt he made to reduce any part of the bill. Once he went to the extreme of asking a $1.00 cut in each of a series of rivers, harbors and flood control projects. This proposal was shouted down.

Major addition to the bill made from the floor was an increase in Economic Cooperation (Marshall Plan) Administration funds from $2,391,930,000 to $2,450,000,000. It was adopted July 31 by voice vote. But the Senate decided also, in another voice action, to add a warning to recipient nations that those refusing to help the United States support the United Nations action in Korea might, at the President's discretion, lose aid altogether.

Loan To Spain

Another important provision was for a $100 million loan to Spain, approved Aug. 1.

Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) led the move to include this loan in the bill. The Nevadan first wanted an outright grant to Spain from ECA funds, but he finally agreed to a compromise worked out by the Administration-minded team of Sens. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Brien McMahon (D Conn.), Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) and Francis J. Myers (D Pa.). The compromise made the loan a public debt transaction. The ECA was directed to issue new notes to the Treasury, and hand the funds thus raised to the Export-Import Bank. The Bank in turn was given the responsibility of delivering the money to Spain. The Senate approved the McCarran proposal, as thus amended, 65 to 15.

Harley W. Kilgore (D W.Va.) offered a motion to reconsider the approval of the Spanish loan but he was turned down, 65 to 15, the same vote, numerically, by which the Senate had endorsed the loan.

Action on Amendments

From a mechanical point of view, the Senate's rules permitted it to handle the omnibus bill in the same manner followed by the House. But the upper chamber varied the House procedure in some details, though generally adhering to it.

Instead of holding general debate on the bill as a whole as the House had, the Senate debated each chapter as it came to it, amended it and then went on to the next. The debate was usually confined to the amendments themselves and, as it turned out, general aspects of the measure drew little discussion.

Under its rules, the Senate might have returned to any amendment, once it was adopted, and registered a new decision on it. However, the Senate voted on all its amendments only once, and completed each action the first time.

In the early amending stages, the voting was relatively uncomplicated and evoked few parliamentary tangles. But in the final few days, so many amendments were tossed into the hopper, nearly every one of which caused controversy, that the action many times became caught up in parliamentary backing and filling.

For instance, on Aug. 3, the Senate got into complications when it took up the Smith (R N.J.) amendment exempting foreign aid funds from the pending Byrd-Bridges 10 per cent across-the-board slash. The Smith amendment was multi-pronged, in that it sought exemption for all major facets of the foreign aid program. A separate vote was demanded on eacn desired exemption.

The first vote, 45 to 40, exempted ECA. Then exemption of the International Children's Welfare Work was rejected on division. Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) moved to reconsider this division vote but Wherry first sought to table the Neely Motion. Wherry was defeated, 42 to 42. Neely's reconsideration motion was then agreed to, 43 to 42, and on another vote, 44 to 41, the Senate agreed the proposed across-the-board cut would not affect the children's fund. Exemption of Point Four funds from the cut was then rejected, 39 to 46.

Parliamentary Snarls

Another time the same day, Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) asked the Senate to return to the Labor Department — Federal Security Agency chapter of the money bill—a chapter which already had been completed at the time — and write in an amendment increasing by $3,457,240 the FSA funds for vocational training. This was accepted by division.

But Appropriations Committee Chairman Kenneth McKellar

(D Tenn.) was opposed to the Murray amendment. Unable to ward off its adoption, McKellar later asked the Senate to reconsider the vote by which it had approved the additional money.

Interceding at this point, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), a supporter of the Murray amendment, moved to lay on the table the McKellar reconsideration motion. Humphrey's motion was rejected on a roll-call, 38 to 39. After that, the Senate returned to the McKellar motion, but ended up by turning it down too, on a roll-call vote of 24 to 53.

Committee Meets Again

Meantime, the Senate Appropriations Committee had done an about-face July 17 and voted, 13 to 3, to restore the $16,900,000 cut it previously had made in funds for the Administration's Point Four Program. President Truman, a few days earlier, had called Committee members to a White House conference about the matter and it was believed this led to the Committee's decision to reverse itself.

Besides restoring the cut, the Committee went on to remove a restriction on the program and modify another, that had been opposed by the President. These were:

1. A provision limiting administrative expenses of the program to 10 per cent of total money approved.

2. A ban on use of any of the funds for project construction. This was modified to permit use of nominal sums for "demonstration or institutional purpose."

Senate Republican Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (Neb.) was joined by Sens. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) and Milton R. Young (R N.D.) in opposing the restoration. But Chairman McKellar asked the Senate to agree to the new change July 31, and this the Senate did on a voice vote.

Final Approval

HR 7786 finally emerged Aug. 4 from its long trip through the Senate. Though dozens of roll calls had been taken on passage of amendments, the Senate stamped its last endorsement on the measure by a simple voice vote.

As approved by the Senate, HR 7786 contained $34,258,362,231 in cash, $2,184,610,000 in contract authorization and $650,350,000 in borrowing authority. The latter included the Spanish loan.

For an item-by-item account of appropriations approved by the Senate, see charts beginning Page 105.

General provisions of the bill as it passed were the same as those approved by the Committee, with these additions:

The antideficiency language was expanded by inclusion of a new clause exempting the government's mail subsidy payments from restrictions against expenditures in excess of those appropriated by Congress.

The Byrd-Bridges across-the-board cut of 10 per cent in specified appropriations was included.

The McClellan amendment authorizing the President, in his discretion, to halt ECA aid to any recipient nation which failed to help the United States in its support of the United Nations action in Korea was also included.

The Hickenlooper provision halting ECA aid to any nation whose dependencies discriminate against U. S. business in violation of trade treaties was another addition.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) — Restrict Agriculture Department movies to programs "approved by Congress" to prevent Agriculture from "propagandizing" Brannan farm plan. July 18, voice vote.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.)— Add $418,000 to funds for U. S. Maritime Commission to pay for maritime training program. July 25, voice vote.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) — Limit to $4 million the funds the General Services Administration can spend for planning public works in fiscal 1951, thus reducing by $2 million the $6 million of unexpended balances previously appropriated for this purpose. July 25, voice.

Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.)— Point of order against provision denying ECA funds to any country when it or any of its dependencies fail to comply with treaty obligations toward the United States, a provision striking particularly at France and French Morocco, both charged with discriminating against U. S. businessmen in violation of Franco-American treaties. Point of order sustained on grounds the provision was not germane, July 31.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) — Increase ECA funds by another $58,070,000, raising total to $2,450,000,000. July 31, voice vote.

Hayden (D Ariz.) — Increase funds for Arab refugees from Palestine by $2,745,000 to total of $27,450,000. July 31, voice vote.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) — Authorize President Truman in his discretion to halt ECA aid to any participating nation that "has failed or refused to support the United Nations in the Korean war by supplying armed personnel, material, or war services. July 31, voice vote.

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa)— Stop ECA aid after Nov. 1 to any country whose dependencies discriminate against American business in violation of trade treaties, in effect reinstating provision eliminated previously by Flanders point of order. July 31, roll-call, 42 to 29.

Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), for Appropriations Committee — Increase Point Four funds from $10 million to $26.9 million and remove restrictions, previously written in by the Committee, against duplication of functions and against construction projects. July 31, voice vote.

Pat McCarran (D Nev.) — Increase appropriation for bankruptcy fees by $75,400. July 31, voice vote.

McCarran (D Nev.), as amended by Democrats Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Brien McMahon (Conn.), Carl Hayden (Ariz.) and Francis J. Myers (Pa.) — Authorize a Spanish loan of $100 million, implemented as a public debt transaction, the money to be raised through ECA auspices and delivered by the Export-Import Bank. Aug. 1, roll-call vote, 65 to 15.

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) — Exempt ECA from proposed 10 per cent reduction rider. Aug. 3, roll-call vote, 45 to 40.

Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) — Reconsider vote by which Senate rejected exemption of International Children's Welfare Work from 10 per cent cut. Aug. 3, roll-call vote, 43 to 42.

Neely (D W.Va.) — Exempt ICWW from 10 per cent cut. Aug. 3, roll-call vote, 44 to 41.

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and Styles Bridges (R N. H.) — Cut 10 per cent from specified expendable items, excluding defense, foreign economic aid and postal funds. Aug. 3, roll-call vote, 55 to 31.

James E. Murray (D Mont.) — Increase by $3,457,240 funds for vocational training administered by Federal Security Agency. Aug. 3, Division.

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) — Add $540,000 for flood control project at Roseville, Ohio. Aug. 3, voice vote.

Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) — Exempt payments for transportation of mails from bill's anti-deficiency provisions limiting the amount the government can go into the red. Aug. 4, roll-call vote, 59 to 17.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) — Provide $10,000 to prepare plans for a new Senate Office Building and eliminate HR 7786's appropriation of $10 million for its immediate construction. July 12, roll-call vote, 32 to 46.

McKellar (D Tenn.), for Committee — Provide $10 million for new Senate office annex. July 12, roll-call vote, 34 to 42.

J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) — Add $3,345,000 to operating funds for State Department's Voice of America and foreign educational and informational programs. July 13, roll-call vote, 25 to 53.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Slash $100 million from Commerce Department's Bureau of Public Roads, which matches state money for construction of highways and byways. July 13, voice vote.

Douglas (D Ill) — Retain House-approved ceiling of $401,500,000 on Post Office Department's authorized deficit. July 14, voice vote.

Douglas (D Ill) — Cut $6.7 million from funds for Reconstruction Finance Corp. July 14, voice vote.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) — Eliminate $1,285,800 from funds for Agriculture Department's Information Office and in addition, erase provision for transfer of $300,000 in unused money to Information Office to produce agricultural exhibits and movies relating to authorized projects. July 17, roll-call vote, 35 to 25.

James E. Murray (D Mont.) — Add $2.5 million to finance partially a forest road near Hungry Horse Dam in Montana. July 17, voice.

Douglas (D Ill.) — Cut $12 million from Forest Service appropriation for development of forest roads and trails.

Douglas (D Ill.) — Slash $90,713,000 from funds for Western reclamation projects. July 19, voice.

Douglas (D Ill.) — Reduce by $15 million the allotment for National Park Service to build roads and trails. July 24, voice.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) — Increase funds for Food and Drug Administration by $300,000, to prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine from which federal taxes were removed July 1, 1950. July 24, voice.

Douglas (D Ill.) — Motion to reconsider vote by which Senate had approved Committee recommendation for $63 million in U. S. Maritime Commission ship subsidies. July 25, roll-call, 34 to 32.

Douglas (D Ill.) — Reduce ship subsidy funds by $41 million. July 25, roll-call, 30 to 37.

Bridges (R N.H.), Smith (R N.J.), Byrd (D Va.), John J. Williams (R Del.) and Saltonstall (R Mass.)— Trim $365 million from appropriations for rivers, harbors and flood control projects. July 27, roll-call vote, 28 to 47.

Douglas (D Ill.) — Trim funds for these projects by about $300 million. July 27, voice vote.

Douglas (D Ill.) — Trim $1 from each of these projects. July 27, voice vote.

James P. Kem (R Mo.) — Reduce ECA allocation to $1.95 billion. July 31, roll-call, 12 to 59.

Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) — Require ECA to shut off help to any nation exporting to Russia or her satellites "including North Korea" any commodity useful for military purposes. July 31, roll-call, 33 to 39.

Bridges (R N.H.) — Urge President to call on all Marshall Plan nations to forgive their debtors in western Europe during life of ECA program. July 31, voice vote.

George W. Malone (R Nev.) — Halt Marshall Plan altogether and transfer to armed forces budget all money involved in program for 1951. July 31, voice vote.

Douglas (D Ill.) — Substitute for the then-pending 10 per cent reduction rider a provision cutting $1 billion from federal spending on the non-military level. Aug. 1, voice.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) — Add another $64 million for FSA to augment funds for fighting cancer, heart disease, mental and dental diseases. Aug. 3, roll-call, 48 to 36.

Magnuson (D Wash.) — Add $25 million to U. S. Maritime Commission funds for increasing number of vessels in national defense reserve. Aug. 3, division vote.

Smith (R N.J.) — Exempt International Children's Welfare Work from effect of 10 per cent reduction. Aug. 3, division. (Exemption later approved; see "Amendments Accepted".)

Smith (R N.J.) — Exempt Point Four funds from 10 per cent reduction. Aug. 3, roll-call, 39 to 46.

Wherry (R Neb.) — Increase proposed 10 per cent cut to 15 per cent. Aug. 3, voice vote.

O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) — Sidetrack proposed across - the - board cut and instead direct Appropriations Committee to screen funds voted by Congress and report by Aug. 31, 1950, where savings could be made. Aug. 3, roll-call, 60 to 25.

Harley W. Kilgore (D W.Va.) — Motion to reconsider previous approval of $100 million loan to Spain. Aug. 3, roll-call, 65 to 15.

John J. Williams (R Del.) — Suspend rules of Senate to permit action on amendment to curtail construction projects not essential to national defense. (Two-thirds affirmative vote required.) Aug. 3, roll-call, 34 to 49.

Wayne Morse (R Ore.) — Strike out rider inserted in House to permit Commerce Secretary in his absolute discretion to fire any employee when he deems it necessary to interests of government. Aug. 3, voice vote.

McKellar (D Tenn.) — Motion to reconsider vote on Murray amendment increasing vocational training funds. Aug. 3, roll-call, 24 to 53.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) — (Offered and acted upon prior to ac-

tion on McKellar motion) — Motion to lay on table McKellar's reconsideration motion. Aug. 3, roll-call, 38 to 39.

Douglas (D Ill.) — Cut in half the $63 million for ship subsidies. Aug. 4, 31 to 49.

McClellan (D Ark.) — Trim ECA funds by five per cent. Aug. 4, 38 to 41.

Magnuson (D Wash.) — Provide $32 million for research on cancer, heart, mental and dental disease. Aug. 4, voice vote.

Humphrey (D Minn.) — Motion to reconsider vote defeating Magnuson proposal. Aug. 4, roll-call, 37 to 32.

CONFERENCE

The bulky — and considerably overdue — omnibus appropriations bill, carrying $36,703,600,425 was reported by a joint House-Senate conference committee Aug. 24, after lengthy, and often stormy, study.

Like the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, the conference committee had been divided into subcommittees, each corresponding exactly to the Appropriations subcommittees. Each of the 65 members of these two Committees served on at least one—and often several—conference subcommittees.

There was only one point on which the conferees could not reach agreement. That was the question of continuing the life of the Joint "Watchdog" Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation. Originally, it was supposed to expire June 30, 1950. The House members wanted this to stand, but the Senate conferees insisted on retaining a $130,000 item which had been inserted in the upper chamber to keep the "Watchdog" agency going. So they decided to let the matter be determined on the chamber floors.

Compromise Terms

Most important among terms of the compromise were these:

1. The Spanish loan was reduced to $62.5 million.

2. The so-called economy amendments adopted in different forms by the House and Senate were reconciled in favor of a new rider requiring the Bureau of the Budget to make an overall reduction of $550 million in such a way as not to impair national defense.

3. The total $2,450,000,000 voted ECA was cut by $200 million.

4. The controversial rivers, harbors and flood control section was cut from the $763,464,620 approved by the Senate to $686,000,000, with the added proviso that no construction or planning of any new project could be undertaken "unless certified by the President as necessary to the war effort."

5. Point Four funds were cut from the $26.9 million voted by the Senate to $15 million.

For an item-by-item account of conference-approved appropriations, see tables beginning page 105.

General Provisions

The antideficiency provision, laying down restrictions against expenditures for government programs in excess of the amounts appropriated by Congress, was retained in full. The Senate-inserted exemption of mail subsidies from the antideficiency restrictions were eliminated. Written in its stead was an exemption of the government's farm price support program. Both the House and Senate had agreed upon, and therefore the conference retained, exemption from any restrictions for these expenditures: interest on the public debt, payment of claims, judgments and refunds, items of a confidential nature, private relief acts and contingent expenses of the House and Senate.

The Senate-inserted McClellan and Hickenlooper amendments—the first, halting ECA aid to any nation failing to support the UN action in Korea, and the second, halting ECA aid to any country whose dependencies violate trade treaties with the United States—were also carried in the conference report.

The appropriations transfer procedure, the annual leave restriction and the dismissal powers sections were left intact as the House originally wrote them, since the Senate made no changes.

The $550 million cut on items not affecting national defense was substituted for the Byrd-Bridges and Taber-Thomas riders of the Senate and House, respectively.

McKellar-Cannon Fight

Efforts of the conferees to settle differences over the controversial rivers and harbors section of the bill evoked a sharp, gavel-brandishing clash between Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), 81, and Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), 71, chairmen respectively of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees. The two in past years had argued frequently about federal spending.

According to the account of what went on in the closed-door conference, McKellar referred to Cannon by a long string of uncomplimentary terms, including "blind", "stupid", and "pig-headed". Stung by the epithets, Cannon sprang from the chair, shouted that he had "taken all I'm going to" and rushed around the big committee table with the apparent purpose of grappling with McKellar. McKellar was reported to have grabbed his gavel and stood up to swing. But McKellar and Cannon were restrained before they came to physical violence and both were finally escorted from the room.

House Tentatively Approves

The House approved the compromise report, with the exception of the "Watchdog" Committee provision, on Aug. 25. It voted by voice to insist on dissolution of the disputed group by Aug. 31, 1950.

Before sending the conference report on to the Senate, it also reversed once more the cut made by the conferees in Point Four funds. Rep. J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.) appealed to the House to restore the full $26.9 million the President wanted and the Senate had voted for the program. He said a "mistake" had been made and asked the House to return to the Senate-approved figure. This the House did by voice vote.

Senate Amends, Approves

The Senate Aug. 28 endorsed the compromise version of HR 7786, but first made some changes in the House's "Watchdog" Committee provision. It agreed to terminate the Joint Committee Aug. 31, 1950, as the House wanted, but it earmarked $110,000 for use of a Senate "Watchdog" Committee to take the place of the former group. Chairman McKellar (D Tenn.) of the Appropriations Committee offered the Senate amendment to the House amendment and it was approved by voice vote.

The House's decision to restore the conferees' Point Four cut was approved without comment.

Final Approval, Comment

Later the same day the House approved the Senate amendment by voice vote. This action, climaxing eight months of work on the measure, sent HR 7786 on to the White House for President Truman's signature.

The two men primarily responsible for the 1950 trial run of the omnibus appropriations procedure praised this method of financing the government as HR 7786 went to the Chief Executive for final action.

Chairman Cannon (D Mo.), of the House Appropriations Committee said Aug. 25: "With all appropriations in one bill we are in a position to readjust plans and expenditures to meet the changed conditions thrust upon us by war." He said the procedure had completely justified itself in its first trial year.

Sen. Byrd (D Va.) said Aug. 28: "At this date last year less than half the 1950 appropriations had been enacted."

(For further reaction to the omnibus idea, see page 128)

Law Enacted

President Truman on Sept. 6 signed HR 7786 and it became Public Law 759, the General Appropriations Act of 1951.

In putting his signature to the bill, Mr. Truman issued a statement expressing his feeling that Congress had "passed the buck" in requiring the executive branch (i.e. the Bureau of the Budget, which is an arm of the President's office) to make the mandatory across-the-board reduction which legislators themselves had been unwilling to spell out.

But the President said the reductions would be made and that, if possible, they would be even greater "than the amount specified in the bill." He said a review was even then going forward, to determine agency programs which contribute the least to defense objectives.

Spanish Loan Hit

As for the "directive" on the Spanish loan, Mr. Truman dismissed it as unconstitutional.

He said a "directive" would be without constitutional grounds and he therefore regarded the loan provision merely as an "authorization". And, he contended, "authority already is in existence under which loans to Spain may be made." He also stated:

"Spain is not and has not been, foreclosed from borrowing money from this government. Money will be loaned to Spain whenever mutually advantageous arrangements can be made with respect to security, terms of repayment, purposes for which the money is to be spent and other appropriate factors, and whenever such loans will serve the interests of the United States in the conduct of foreign relations."

The President's comment that Spain was not "foreclosed" from borrowing money was underscored Nov. 15 when the Economic Cooperation Administration cited P. L. 759 and announced that Spain could forthwith make application to the Export-Import Bank for dollars.

Lobby Stands

Numerous pressure groups did not appear before either the House or Senate Appropriations Committees, but they nevertheless made their stands on government finances known to Congress.

For Cuts

Among national and regional groups urging governmental economy and cuts in federal expenditures proposed in HR 7786 were these, whose views were printed in the Congressional Record.

American National Live Stock Association

Western States Meat Packing Association Inc.

Home Owners and Taxpayers Association

Kiwanis International

Republican Conference National Debt Policy Committee, whose 1939 "prophecy" of the results of "New Deal spending" was put into the Record March 30, 1950, by Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.).

Strong support for government economy came from these groups, who expressed their views in communications to Congressmen:

Local Cartage National Conference —"Government expenses in all forms are too great".

National Association of Retail Grocers — called for reduction of "not less than $5 billion" in next year's federal spending.

Northeastern Retail Lumbermen's Association

National Small Business Men's Association

National Association of Manufacturers — called for a $33.6 billion federal budget, allowing for possible adjustments in some categories.

Committee for Constitutional Government

National Association of Lumber Manufacturers

Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.

Council of State Chambers of Commerce

American Farm Bureau Federation

The Economy Argument

Here were comments of advocates of reduction in federal spending.

Chamber of Commerce appealed to Representatives urging substantial curtailment of spending. A Board of Director's resolution said "retrenchment is the key to problems of lower taxes, reduced debt, and a stable fiscal system". It urged the abolishment of all activities no longer needed, decrease in the number of government employees, and "contraction of many existing commitments". It commended the single-measure type of appropriations legislation.

National Association of Manufacturers sent Congressmen a proposed budget program in a booklet headed "Why Deficit Spending?" "Deficit spending threatens to undermine the nation's economic strength, thus endangering the national well being and security," said NAM. Its $33.6 billion budget called for "stringent restriction" of public works, revision of programs for large-scale river basin development, highway and airport aids, and reclamation, a review of veterans' hospital construction program, reduction in federal employees, and elimination of duplication in federal services.

National Small Business Men's Association's publication "Pulling To-

gether" commented, "The drive for economy which was supposed to have developed in the House hasn't and won't unless a whole lot more pressure than has yet been brought to bear is exerted on congressmen. The article signed by DeWitt Emery, founder of the organization, continued, "I can't for the life of me figure out what members of Congress can be thinking about in being willing to go along with the Administration on its deficit spending program. Nor can I understand the attitude of business men who sit back and do nothing, who aren't even willing to invest twenty minutes of their valuable time in writing a letter telling their congressmen and their senators that they want a balanced budget for fiscal '51."

American Farm Bureau Federation's "Washington Ringside" said, "The vast and sensitive grapevine that runs to Capitol Hill from every nook and cranny of the country is making Congress keenly aware of the American people's concern about the titanic national debt, a federal budget that stays out of balance —and taxes. Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public are disturbed, it seems, and want something done about it." The Farm Bureau recommended a cut of upwards of $4 billion in the national budget, including about $25 million in the Department of Agriculture.

Letters from firms and individuals also told Congressmen national fiscal policies were wrong.

A West Virginian sent a printed message on his personal letterhead asking, "How long can it last!" Enclosed was a Wheeling Intelligencer editorial which ran with a photograph of a billboard. The billboard stated, "Every time the sun sets your federal government is $15 million deeper in debt." It was a billboard sponsored by the Anniston and Gadsden, Ala., Chambers of Commerce.

Many publications reaching Congressional desks also dealt repeatedly with the excess-spending theme.

Railway Progress carried Robert R. Young's article "The $300 Billion 'Hickonomy' — To achieve it we are beggaring our white collar class".

A booklet titled, "We Have the Inflation Habit — It Undermines Every Plan for Security" was circulated by Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

Against Cuts

Here were some of the arguments of groups supporting appropriations for particular services. Their pleas went to Congressmen in letters, and printed literature. They considered the funds they urged essential to government operation, or economies in the long run.

American Home Economics Association decried fund cuts in the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in letters to Congress.

National Milk Producers Federation worked for "an adequate appropriation" to enable Food and Drug Administration to enforce the new oleo law, according to the group's publication, News for Dairy Co-ops. "In view of the fact that an official Food and Drug estimate on the cost of a one-time check on all restaurants was set at $5 million, the $930,000 figure (recommended by the Budget Bureau) would appear to be but a drop in the bucket," commented the milk men. It sought the funds, although it "did not press for the restaurant inspection provision in the oleo law", said NMPF.

National Petroleum Council, through its chairman Walter S. Hallanan, former member of the Republican National Committee, appealed for the maintenance of the appropriation for the Oil and Gas Division of the Department of Interior, to maintain in the interest of national defense the "cooperative working arrangement" between the petroleum industry and the federal agency.

National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., repeatedly urged Congress to vote adequate appropriations to the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission as a means toward a vigorous anti-monopoly campaign to replace the "lip service" given to anti-trust laws. This, it said, would get at the "cancer that is destroying the Free Enterprise System and small business". The statement came in a telegram to the President calling for a small business program.

Military Spending

Navy League's "Know Your Navy" said in February the "marked effort to favor the other services over the Navy is certain to cause repercussions in Congress when the appropriations bills are debated."

In a May issue the League publication said the Navy, "long known as the 'Silent Service' . . . seems finally to have awakened to the fact that a well informed and friendly public is essential if the naval services are to maintain their rightful place in public esteem and share fairly in the allocation of defense funds. This year, as never before, Navy Department officials and officers in higher commands are stressing the importance of publicity . . ."

The proposed 1951 budget still does not allow Navy public relations funds equal to those of the other services, the Navy League monthly letter observed, "but Navy was at least the only service permitted an increase. With the added funds and the new interest, plus the help of Navy minded civilian organizations, some of the lost ground may be made up."

Referring to the Administration decision that the country take the "calculated risk of an inadequate defense" by maintaining a 48-group instead of a 70-group Air Force, Aircraft Industries Association President DeWitt C. Ramsey said the industry "aware of tax burdens . . . cannot oppose this decision.

"The industry can and will, however, continue to point out what the distinguished and impartial survey groups have found to be the minimum aviation requirements for our defense. We thus will remind the public of the calculated risks we as a nation are taking." The statement appeared as an editorial in the Association publication, Planes.

Merchant Marine

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce protested a limitation on operating differential subsidies for vessels in foreign trade, written into the House Appropriations bill. Letters and telegrams from the Chamber objecting to the provision went to Appropriations Committees and the California delegation.

Alumni Association of the United Merchant Marine Cadet Corps spokesman protested a proposed cut in allowances for cadet-midshipmen of the merchant marine academy, as a threat to the concept of maritime training.

Veterans Affairs

Disabled American Veterans, Department of Massachusetts, deplored reduction in facilities by the VA in Boston regional facilities and urged

supplementary appropriations to allow retention of all employees needed to continue "present high type of service" to veterans in Massachusetts.

Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) reported strong resentment from south Jersey ex-servicemen to the discontinuance of medical services through the VA Camden office, due to a fund lack. Action of a mass meeting of veterans protesting the VA order was recounted by Wolverton in the Congressional Record.

National Association of State Approval Agencies wanted more appropriations for reimbursing states for approving and supervising firms training veterans on the job. The Association wanted the VA to request budgetary estimates from the states. Fund savings at expense of state supervision of the program "will not effect a real saving" and will damage the "prestige of veterans' education", it said.

Fellowship of Free Service called for an appropriation of $100,000 for planning "a limited demonstration" of a "self-sustaining joint community enterprise" that would help remove the causes of poverty, unemployment, and crime.

Medical Spending

National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc., asked Congress to appropriate for an expanded mental health program of research, training, and construction. It appealed both to desires to alleviate human misery and to achieve economy, in comparing the estimated $500 million cost in 1950 for care of mental patients with the $26 million mental health budget the Committee sought.

National Heart Committee sent Congress "cardiograms" urging support for increased appropriations for heart research.

Postal Cut

National League of District Postmasters' publication protested postal department budget slash, and said "Postmasters will carry the chief burden of these unwise budget reductions and therefore should tactfully advise their patrons the whole truth of the postal situation."

Objections to the "drastic curtailment of postal service", ordered as a consequence of the budget cut, came from Massachusetts branch of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks and National Association of Letter Carriers. Protests from both organizations to the one-delivery-a-day Post Office order were put into the Congressional Record by Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.).

Government Employees' Council (AFL) wrote Congressmen in opposition to the appropriations bill amendment "setting up by law the method and procedure as to how and when employees are compelled to take their annual leave". The council represents 22 unions and more than a half-million members.

Children's Bureau

American Parents Committee, Inc., asked for $2.25 million for the Children's Bureau — some $729,000 more than the Administration recommended.

Omnibus Views of Congressmen

Members of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, in response to a written poll conducted in September, 1950, by Congressional Quarterly, voted almost two to one in favor of another try in 1951 of the omnibus type of money bill.

Twenty of the lawmakers cast ballots for the plan, while 13 opposed it.

The omnibus idea, under which an attempt is made to lump regular expenditures for all government agencies into one carry-all measure, was used in 1950 for the first time in more than 100 years. (For additional background, see Page 114.)

Had the Korean war not developed, the omnibus bill probably would have provided about 90 per cent of all Federal funds for fiscal 1951—its allocation was $36 billion plus. But unexpected war needs required financing in other, supplemental bills because these needs largely developed after the omnibus measure had been enacted.

Supporters of the omnibus plan declared it saved time and permitted economies not possible under usual methods.

Opponents, on the other hand, contended that the lump-sum method was confusing, difficult to handle, aided "log rolling" and resulted in greater expense for Uncle Sam.

Bipartisan Support

A review of the Poll's results discloses that in the House it was the Democrats who weighted the Committee in favor of the omnibus procedure, while in the Senate, it was the Republicans.

The survey itself showed that of those favoring the omnibus method, 13 were Democrats and seven were Republicans. Those against it were split more evenly—six were Democrats and seven were Republicans.

Among the House members who were canvassed, 13 supported and 8 opposed the method. Among Senators, five were opposed and seven in favor of the plan.

Varying Enthusiasm

Sponsors of the plan were all for giving it another try in 1951. House Appropriations Committee Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), who pushed it in the lower chamber, said the bill completely justified itself in its initial year. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), who was not on the Senate Appropriations Committee but nevertheless pioneered the plan in the upper body, was enthusiastic about the time conserved by the plan. "At this date last year, " he said in late August when the big money bill went to President Truman, "less than half the 1950 appropriations had been enacted."

But Administration leaders were among those who didn't find the procedure so praiseworthy. Senate Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) put himself on the record flatly against the plan, while House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) said he doubted it would be tried again in 1951.

Chairman Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) of the Senate GOP Policy Committee, said he wanted to keep the omnibus method and Senate Minority Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) an Appropriations Committee member, also gave it vigorous support.

Improvements Urged

The CQ survey of Appropriations Committeemen showed that although a majority favored the "omnibus" idea, nearly all of them urged that it be improved. Many were vague about the improvements they wanted. Others made specific suggestions.

Rep. Foster Furcolo (D Mass.) liked the omnibus plan but said if it were used again there should be a requirement that an increase in expenditures should also be accompanied by a corresponding decrease in some other item.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), while a supporter of the plan, was concerned about the great amount of work loaded on individual members by the omnibus procedure. Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) suggested that a more "adequate staffing" of the committee might possibly remedy this defect.

Rep. Otto Passman (D La.) supported the plan but contended it stirred up more "partisan politics" than it should in the future if it were to work well.

Pros and Cons

THOSE IN FAVOR

Here was the line-up of those CQ found in favor of the omnibus method:

Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Reps. George W. Andrews (D Ala.)
Clarence Cannon (D Mo.)
Foster Furcolo (D Mass.)
E. H. Hedrick (D W. Va.)
John H. Kerr (D N. C.)
Edward H. Kruse Jr. (D Ind.)
Christopher C. McGrath (D N. Y.)
W. F. Norrell (D Ark.)
Otto E. Passman (D La.)
Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.)
Robert L. F. Sikes (D Fla.)
Harry R. Sheppard (D Calif.)

Sens. Styles Bridges (R N. H.)
Guy Cordon (R Ore.)
Homer Ferguson (R Mich.)
William F. Knowland (R Calif.)
Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.)
Kenneth S. Wherry R Neb.)

Rep. Albert J. Engel (R Mich.)

THOSE AGAINST

Those against were:

Sens. Allen J. Ellender (D La.)
Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.)
Richard B. Russell (D Ga.)
Elmer Thomas (D Okla.)

Reps. Prince H. Preston (D Ga.)
Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.)

Sens. Chan Gurney (R S. D.)

Reps. Francis Case (R Pa.)
Ivor D. Fenton (R Pa.)
Walt Horan (R Wash.)
John Phillips (R Calif.)
Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.)
John Taber (R N.Y.)

QUOTES FROM SUPPORTERS

Sen. McClellan (D Ark.) — "It should be tried further with some adjustments. I believe it will work successfully."

Rep. Cannon (D Mo.) — "No constructive criticism has been lodged against the adoption of the omnibus appropriation bill. It has vindicated every promise; it has justified every expectation. And no cogent reason has been advanced for a return to the old system. It permits an earlier report on appropriations to the House . . . It contributes to a more thorough consideration and processing of estimates and appropriations. . . . It protects the bill against amendment increasing appropriations. . . . It tends to keep members on the floor. . . . It unquestionably retrenches expenditures . . . It prevents log rolling . . . (and) it visualizes at a glance the outline of national income and expenditures."

Rep. Furcolo (D Mass.) — "I believe in some method of trying to have a definite idea as to the total expenditures to be made . . . I would suggest this: Any amendment offered on the floor calling for increased expenditure, or for any expenditure for a new item, should also provide for a decrease in the exact amount in one or more other items. (This) will (have) a fair possibility of stopping log rolling."

Rep. Kerr (D N. C.) — "Under the present world situation, I am constrained to believe that the omnibus appropriations bill is the proper way in which to meet our obligations and assure our friendship."

Rep. Kruse (D Ind.) — "The new procedure offers hope in our efforts to promote efficiency and economy in government . . . (provided there are) certain changes."

Rep. Norrell (D Ark.) — "It has not worked perfectly this year (but) the experience acquired has been a good start."

Rep. Passman (D La.)—"The omnibus method of appropriating government funds is here to stay. Though confusing (it) will save the taxpayers a minimum of $1 billion for the fiscal year 1951."

Rep. Rabaut (D Mich.) — "The $2.3 billion savings effected this year under the omnibus bill (established) a prima facie case for the feasibility of the system."

Rep. Sheppard (D Calif.)—"In general the appropriations omnibus bill procedure has to a degree expedited consideration, but I do not feel that the (individual projects) are getting the proportion of scrutiny they should receive . . . . Before I would take a completely adverse view I would want to try the operation for one more year."

Sen. Bridges (R N.H.)—"It has already proved to be an improvement over certain of the older methods and could be a still better plan if adequate staffing of the committee could be had."

Sen. Cordon (R Ore.) — "It is absolutely essential if we are to avoid chaos that appropriations be placed in one package so that the relative values can be evaluated while there it still time for readjustment."

Sen. Ferguson (R Mich.) — "Still other reforms in the appropriating process are due. Any difficulties encountered this year in appropriations were not the fault of the omnibus idea. It proved itself."

Sen. Knowland (R Calif.)—"It would be a great mistake to return to the old system . . . a number of improvements could be made in the presentation of this type of bill, perhaps in cutting down the number of subcommittees on which members must serve. . . . However, I think that for the first time in . . . many years . . . we have had one place where Congress and the American people could focus on what the federal government is costing them."

Sen. Saltonstall (R Mass.) — "I believe having all appropriation bills in one package gives us a clearer idea of the financial situation of our government than we get in separate bills. . . . On the other hand, there are certain objections from the point of view of the committee in the handling of the bill. . . . I am undecided (about using the bill again) until I know the method to be employed."

Sen. Wherry (R Neb.) — "It gives the general picture of what the total appropriations are. I do not believe the difficulties encountered so far justify arbitrarily abandoning the plan."

Rep. Engel (R Mich.) — "I am for a single consolidated appropriation bill provided we can make it work without abandoning the basic principles we must follow if we are to have an intelligent method of spending the taxpayers' money."

QUOTES FROM OPPONENTS

Sen. Ellender (D La.) — "There is too much delay in considering the bill as a whole. . . . Under the procedure it is my belief that subcommittees (are) probably less prone to cut as much as they should in anticipation of the committee as a whole cutting more deeply into their appropriations."

Sen. McKellar (D Tenn.) — "The old plan of division into a number of bills is infinitely better. It is a terrible task to handle a one-package appropriations bill. So far as I know it is the most terrible experience I have had in my whole life. I hope the House and Senate will agree to go back to the old plan."

Sen. Russell (D Ga.) — "The omnibus idea means that individual departments must wait for their appropriations as long as all departments. Agriculture would have had its money earlier this year if we hadn't had to wait for all the other bills to be completed first. It makes for bad administration and inefficiency. The plan does not promote economy and it does promote log rolling."

Rep. Yates (D Ill.) — "It is too cumbersome. It receives less attention from the membership as a whole than the individual bills."

Sen. Gurney (R S.D.) — "The argument against the omnibus bill is that the appropriations committees of both houses admitted defeat of their effort to cut down the overall amount and transferred the authority for a mandatory cut of 550 million dollars to the President".

Rep. Case (R S.D.) — "It upset the legislative schedule of both bodies. . . . It became impossible to hold interest in debate because no one could forecast when a particular chapter would come up."

Rep. Fenton (R Pa.) — "It (was) the worst bungled up mess that I have witnessed since I am a member of the (House)."

Rep. Horan (R Wash.) — "It slows up the processing of appropriatons and has not assisted in reducing appropriations."

Rep. Phillips (R Calif.) — "It decreases probability of careful analysis, tempts subcommittees to leave severe cutting to 'central committees' and very definitely members cannot possibly know details of sections as they knew separate bills. Only argument in favor is possibility of reduction in toto."

Rep. Taber (R N.Y.) — "It's a lemon . . . You could hardly blame them (for losing interest in the bill). . . . It was a dull debate and it dragged along. . . . It isn't good to have so little interest in such an important bill."

Emergency Funds

HJ Res 492—P. L. 585

HJ Res 512—P. L. 627

During its drawn-out consideration of the omnibus appropriations bill (HR 7786), the Congress had to resort twice to emergency financing devices to keep the government's departments and agencies in operation.

This was because the new fiscal year of 1951 began on July 1, 1950—and action on HR 7786 to provide the new year's money was not finally completed until Sept. 6, 1950.

The various federal departments and agencies would have been without funds during the interim if the two emergency resolutions had not been passed. Each of the resolutions was a 30-day "continuing" one which authorized departments and agencies to draw on the Treasury for as much as one-twelfth of the money the House had earmarked for them when the lower chamber originally approved HR 7786 on May 10.

The first of these two resolutions was H J Res 492, which passed the House on June 27, the Senate the next day and was signed into law by the President on June 29. This resolution financed the government on an interim basis for the month of July, 1950—the first month of the new fiscal year.

Since the omnibus appropriations bill had not completed its course through Congress by the end of July, a second temporary resolution was needed. Accordingly, H J Res 512 was passed by the House on July 27, by the Senate the next day, and was signed by the President on July 31.

Supplemental Appropriations

HR 9526—P. L. 843

SUMMARY

While the General Appropriations Act (HR 7786; See page 113) was still winding its way through Congress, North Korean Communist troops invaded the American-backed South Korean Republic and the United States, with the sanction of the United Nations, decided to back up the South Koreans with combat forces.

To finance this operation, to speed general rearmament of the United States and its Western European allies and to implement domestic programs having a military potential, the President in mid-July sent Congress a request for funds ultimately totaling $17,302,658,634. In his message, he asked for $10.5 billion, but this figure gradually swelled until it reached the larger, final total.

Congress went promptly to work, upon receipt of the first request. By late September, President Truman had on his desk a $17,157,402,285 appropriations bill (HR 9526) that carried, in addition, $18 million in borrowing authority.

He signed it Sept. 27 and it became Public Law 843.

Passage Through Congress

Both the House and Senate had passed the measure by voice votes—the House on Aug. 26 and the Senate Sept. 14. The action in the House had been swift and smooth, but in the upper chamber, members got bogged down in a controversy over a rider Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) wanted to insert, barring Marshall Plan aid to any country shipping to Russia commodities that the Red Army might use.

After a long wrangle, Wherry finally consented to revise the proposed ban so it would apply only to commodities useful in the manufacture of "arms, armaments or military material" which restricted version the Senate adopted by voice vote. The ban, however, was eventually removed from the legislation, after a joint House-Senate conference committee left final disposition of the feature up to the respective chambers.

The House, which got the first crack at this Wherry rider threw it out altogether Sept 21 and approved instead on a roll-call vote, 286 to 30, a substitute proposal directing the

National Security Council to determine what exports, shipment of which to Iron Curtain countries by Marshall Plan nations, would cause the latter to lose Marshall aid.

The Senate agreed to this substitute Sept. 22, after first voting, 39 to 28, to cancel out the Wherry proposal.

This sent the legislation to the White House the day before Congress commenced its 1950 pre-election recess. Four days later, on Sept. 27, the President signed the measure without ceremony or comment. As the bill was enacted, 90 per cent of its money went to the military. The new defense sum was $15,736,094,000, of which $4 billion was earmarked for military aid to nations in Europe, and for Greece, Turkey, the Philippines and Southeast Asia.

Provisions

These were the major provisions of HR 9526:

Cash:

A total of $17,099,902,285, as follows:

Legislative Branch	304,510
State-Justice-Commerce	90,489,352
Treasury-Post Office	50,306,700
Labor-FSA (all funds FSA)	136,306,000
Agriculture	100,000
Interior	18,932,000
Independent Offices	1,016,968,670
Civil Functions	15,400,000
Defense Establishment	11,736,094,000
Foreign Aid (Military)	4,000,000,000
Claims and Adjustments	35,001,053

Contract Authorizations:

A total of $57,500,000, as follows:

Labor-FSA (school construction, S 2317)	25,000,000
Air Force (implement HR 9612 or S 4118)	32,500,000

Borrowing Authority:

A total of $18,000,000, as follows:

FHA loans	18,000,000

General Provisions:

The Civil Service Commission shall "make full use of its authority to make temporary appointments" wherever possible in government service to prevent an increase in permanent personnel.

Any employee, released from Federal service on account of a reduction in force shall not be rehired in a grade or at a salary higher than he got Sept. 1, 1950.

All transfers, promotions or reinstatements shall be made on a temporary basis.

The Defense Department may recruit personnel from other government agencies.

Persons released from government employment by reductions in force shall get first call on defense jobs.

The President may transfer any unused appropriations available to the Coast Guard for carrying out the port-security program under the Magnuson Act (Public Law 679, see Page 318).

Votes

HR 9526 was passed by the House Aug. 26 on a voice vote.

The Senate likewise approved it by voice, on Sept. 14.

The House approved the conference report on a voice vote Sept. 21, after agreeing, 286 to 30, on a substitute version of a ban on shipment by ECA nations of militarily-useful commodities to Russia or its satellites.

The Senate Sept. 22 approved the conference report by voice vote and sent it to the White House, after first accepting 39 to 28, the House's version of the shipment curb.

BACKGROUND

In 1949, Congress passed two supplemental money bills. They were both approved in October.

The First Supplemental Appropriations Act (HR 6008) cleared Congress on Oct. 11, 1949, carrying funds totaling $78,005,129. It was approved as Public Law 358 on Oct. 14. Among items the bill contained were appropriations to implement the Housing Act (P. L. 171) and the Rural Telephone Act (P. L. 423), which passed Congress earlier during the 81st Congress' first session. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Page 241.)

The Second Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1949 (HR 6427) was approved by Congress Oct. 19 and signed by the President on Oct. 28 as Public Law 430. It contained $1,079,082,880.41 in funds, the largest amount of which — $814,010,000 — was earmarked to implement the Atlantic Pact program of military assistance to North Atlantic nations, Greece, Turkey, Korea, Iran, the Philippines and China. (See CQ Almanac Vol. V, Page 244.)

In 1950, North Korean Communists invaded the American-backed Republic of South Korea on June 25. Until that time, it had looked as if the then-pending omnibus funds bill (HR 7786) would adequately finance most government needs in fiscal 1951, which began July 1, 1950.

Within a week, the United States, with the backing of the United Nations, had committed its armed strength to the defense of South Korea against the attackers.

But America had weakened itself militarily in the post-World War II years, and the weakness showed up immediately in Korea. In the first month, North Koreans, despite American intervention, scored victory after victory and appeared to be winning the fight.

President's Message

On July 19, President Truman broadcast to the nation a report on the Korean situation. In that speech, among other things, he outlined the need for new emergency appropriations to finance an increase in the size of the armed forces and to provide additional supplies and equipment for the expanded services. (For story of emergency legislation affecting the domestic economy which President also requested in this speech, see page 624)

"Within the next few days," said the President, "I will transmit to the Congress specific requests for appropriations in the amount of approximately $10 billion."

In accordance with this promise, the President July 24 sent to Capitol Hill a request for $10,486,976,000 in new money and for 600,000 men in new personnel for the armed services, to make America's military forces strong enough to "deter further acts of aggression."

(For a full account of action on legislation increasing the limits on the size of the armed services, see page 303)

The President's request for supplemental military appropriations to finance this added strength was nearly half a billion dollars more than the estimate he had given Congress a few days earlier.

The added money was asked for in a letter submitted by the President to Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) In it Mr. Truman explained: "The purpose of these proposed estimates is two-fold, first to meet the immediate situation in Korea, and second, to provide for an early, but orderly, build-up of our military forces to a state of readiness designed to deter further acts of aggression."

Bulk For Air Force

Of the money he requested, the President had earmarked the bulk

for the Air Force: $4.5 billions, compared to $3 billions for the Army and $2.6 billions for the Navy. Almost $2.8 billions of the Air Force money was stipulated for construction of aircraft. Almost $1.5 billion of the Army's money was tabbed for "ordnance service and supplies" — tanks, guns and ammunition.

In addition to the $10.4 billion requested in new funds for the military services, the President asked for $20 million to expand the Selective Service System and $10 million for a White House emergency fund to be used to meet war contingencies. Altogether, funds requested for military, civil and emergency purposes totalled $10,516,976,000.

The following is the break-down (in thousands of dollars) of the supplemental funds requested by President Truman:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY	
Contingencies of Army	$ 10,000
Finance Service, Army:	
Pay of Army	193,090
Travel of Army	50,800
Finance Service	4,030
Quartermaster Service, Army:	
Welfare of Enlisted Men	2,564
Subsistence of Army	176,743
Regular supplies of Army	42,930
Clothing and equipage	152,817
Incidental expenses of Army	33,026
Transportation Service, Army	258,823
Signal Service of Army	148,752
Medical and Hospital Department, Army	11,446
Engineer Service, Army	329,115
Ordnance Service and Supplies, Army	1,438,221
Chemical Service, Army	31,853
Army Training	2,667
Army National Guard	17,648
Organized Reserves	6,506
Reserve Officers Training Corps	9,000
Salaries, Department of Army	7,112
Contingent Expenses	7,011
Expediting Production	125,000
Civil Functions: Alaska Communications	4,393
Army Total	$3,063,547
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	
Military personnel, Navy	$425,489
Navy personnel, general expenses	19,016
Military personnel, Marine Corps	128,395
Marine Corps troops and facilities	149,766
Aircraft and facilities	149,078
Construction of aircraft, related procurement	646,269
Ships and facilities	483,748
Construction of ships	185,000
Ordnance and facilities	216,077
Medical care	16,431
Civil engineering	35,404
Service-wide supply and finance	163,562
Service-wide operations	29,794
Navy Total	$ 2,648,029
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE	
Construction of aircraft and related procurement	$ 2,777,300
Special procurement	460,700
Acquisition and construction of real property	169,700
Maintenance and operations	799,100
Military personnel requirements	307,000
Salaries and expenses, administration	21,600
Air Force Total	$ 4,535,400
OTHERS	
Contingencies, Department of Defense	$ 50,000
Emergency fund, Department of Defense	190,000
Selective Service	20,000
Presidential contingency fund	10,000
GRAND TOTAL	$ 10,516,976

HOUSE

Hearings

The House Appropriations Committee took up the money requests the day after they arrived at the Capital. On July 25, the Committee was convened to hear Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, with his top civil and military aides, urge full support for the new defense funds.

The session was a closed one, but in a public statement Johnson noted that the "over-all combat potential" of U. S. forces was higher than "at any time since post-war demobilization was completed." He asked prompt approval of the estimates.

Witnesses who testified before the House Appropriations Committee were, with a few exceptions, officials of the government called upon to "justify" the appropriation requested for the agency or department represented by that official.

Some Senators and Congressmen appeared in support of projects which interested them.

In one case, a group of Northwestern Republican Congressmen presented opposing views on a proposed $4 million item for initial construction of the Ice Harbor lock and dam on the Snake River.

Rep. Walter Norblad (R Ore.) said the project "would spell out the almost complete ruination of the salmon-fishing industry in the Pacific Northwest." But Rep. Hal Holmes (R Wash.) supported the project, saying it was needed to meet a power shortage in the Northwest. Rep. Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.) joined Norblad in opposing the project, also on the grounds it would "destroy" fishing resources.

Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) urged a $11 million appropriation for flood-control structures on the Kootenai River in northern Idaho.

Considerable alarm over the proposed establishment of a foot-and-mouth disease research laboratory in Rhode Island was expressed by two "outside" witnesses, George A. Bowling, of Port Chester, N. Y., representing the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association, and Guy E. Harmon, of Kingston, Md. on behalf of the American Guernsey Cattle Club. They said they opposed the introduction of the disease virus into this country on a large scale, even for research purposes.

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) said "there is very serious doubt in the minds of our new England farmers that the experiments . . . would be so perfectly controlled . . . as to insure health and safety of New England cattle."

Rep. John W. Heselton (R Mass.) urged the Committee to turn down the $24,500,000 requested for establishment of the research center.

Report

On Aug. 24, exactly a month after the President's estimates reached Congress, the Committee approved what it labeled the Supplemental Appropriations Bill, 1951, and introduced it as HR 9526.

The Committee recommended funds totaling $16,771,084,479. The requests had amounted to $16,852,484,598. The military estimates alone had amounted to $15,642,906,000.

Every agency and department of the government figured in this sum but the bulk of it, $11,642,906,000, was for emergency war costs. Another $4 billion was recommended for foreign military assistance. Of this total, $3,504,000,000 was for the North Atlantic area, $303,000,000 was for Greece, Turkey and Iran and $303,000,000 was for the Philippines.

The defense recommendations coincided exactly with what had been requested, though $81,400,119 was cut from non-military items in the President's requests. But the defense money was considerably more than Presisent Truman had asked for in his original, mid-July message to Congress.

This was because:

1. President Truman had not listed the $4 billion for foreign military aid in his budget message, though he provided the Committee with a separate estimate for the program; and

2. The Committee considered about $1.2 billion in other additional budget estimates, above those presented in the emergency program. Most of these were for the construction of aircraft and related procurement.

Group Notes "Circumstances"

In approving the appropriations, the Committee noted in its report that

"the circumstances under which the requirements are presented does not give to either the departments or the Congress sufficient time or information upon which to base the usual careful consideration given to requests for appropriations.

"But," the report noted, "the purpose of the Committee and the Congress now is to . . . bring into balance the defense forces and munitions of war in order to face the realities that presently confront the nation."

Here is a comparison of the budget estimates and the amounts recommended by the Committee:

	Budget Estimate	Committee Recommended
Cash: A total of $16,771,356,007, as follows:		
Legislative Branch	460,910	262,910
State-Justice-Commerce	108,544,171	82,289,352
Treasury-P. O.	49,429,000	47,730,000
Agriculture	26,100,000	100,000
Interior	11,301,000	11,301,000
Independent Offices:	957,476,000	940,727,700
AEC	260,000,000	260,000,000
GSA	643,525,000	632,137,370
National Science Foundation	475,000	.....
OHE	14,000,000	10,615,500
Selective Service	20,476,000	19,360,030
VA	9,000,000	8,614,800
Civil Functions	21,900,000	11,400,000
Defense	11,642,906,000	11,642,906,000
MAP	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
Claims and Judgments	34,367,517	34,367,517
Borrowing Authority:		
A total of $18 million, as follows:		
F.H.A. (Disaster loans)	25,000,000	18,000,000

General Provisions

A clause was appended to the bill requiring:

1. That all appointments, transfers, promotions or reinstatements during fiscal 1951, or the emergency period, must be on a temporary basis; 2. The Department of Defense may recruit at will qualified personnel from other government agencies; and 3. Federal employees, separated from service in other departments or agencies; must be given preference in new defense jobs.

Here is a recapitulation of some of the individual appropriation items, and what the Committee said about some of them:

Defense Department

Approved were these sums for the service branches: $3,148,499,000 for the Army, $3,684,007,000 for the Navy, and $4,535,400,000 for the Air Force to expand from 48 to 58 groups and to complete a radar network for defense from air attack. Another $260 million was written in for the Atomic Energy Commission to build new plants for making hydrogen and atomic bombs and $18 million was granted the newly-created Federal Maritime Board (formerly U. S. Maritime Commission) to repair reserve fleet vessels. $598,637,370 was written in for the General Services Administration's program of stockpiling critical and strategic materials.

State Department

A total of $62,655,850 was earmarked for International Information and Educational Activities, which include Voice of America broadcasts. A total of $82 million had been requested. Though it had cut a big slice off the estimate, the Committee did write in a provision permitting State to use for its activities $15,212,000 worth of Economic Cooperation Administration counterpart funds (money put up by ECA nations in their own currency to match the dollars supplied them under the assistance program).

Post Office Department

A total of $45,100,000 was recommended to meet new costs of mail service growing out of "certain increases in transportation rates." The Postmaster General, furthermore, was directed to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in fourth-class mail rates. He also was authorized to abandon "uneconomical" rural mail routes.

Farmers Home Administration

An $18 million loan authorization was granted to the FHA for the purpose of aiding farmers in disaster-stricken areas.

Agriculture Department

A request for $24,500,000 to construct a foot-and-mouth disease research laboratory at Prudence Island, Rhode Island, was turned down on the grounds that the possibility of "conducting this work in cooperation with other countries which have existing research facilities" should be explored further.

National Science Foundation

A $475,000 request to get the National Science Foundation established and going was denied because, said the Committee, "new programs which will not provide early aid to our defense effort should not be initiated at this time."

Debate

Two days after the report was issued on Aug. 24, the House took up the bill. After a brief debate, which was confined to individual items and amendments, the bill was passed Aug. 26 on a roll-call vote by the whopping margin of 311 to 1.

The only vote against the measure was cast by Rep. Robert F. Rich (R Pa.), a long-time foe of Administration domestic and foreign policy.

The relatively perfunctory debate was stimulated at one point when Rep. Lindley Beckworth (D Tex.) proposed striking out the bill's language giving the Post Office Department authority to abandon mail delivery over routes determined to be "uneconomical" by the Postmaster General. Beckworth said he understood the language was designed to refer to helicopters.

"But," he contended, "I do not know how anyone can read the language and find that it would be limited to helicopter service." He said no definition of the word "uneconomic" had been provided and that it might therefore be interpreted broadly to mean any kind of route.

Rep. J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.) opposed Beckworth's amendment, saying it would deny the Postmaster General authority under which he "can resist any attempt on the part of the CAB (Civil Aeronautics Board) to force him to use a service which is thoroughly uneconomic, which can be handled more cheaply in some other way, and which in every respect is unnecessary."

"Helicopter" Amendment Adopted

Beckworth's amendment to strike out the language was nevertheless approved by teller vote, 86 to 68. Before it was adopted, Rep. Francis Case (R S.D.) had sponsored a perfecting amendment limiting "uneconomical" routes to those flown by helicopter. The Case proposal had been adopted by voice, but was nullified when the Beckworth amendment, throwing out the language altogether, was later accepted.

Rep. Case (R S.D.) also sponsored an amendment providing an addition-

al $300,000 for the Veterans Administration to supply disabled veterans with automobiles or other conveyances. It was approved by voice vote.

Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) offered an amendment to tighten up the Committee provision requiring appointments, transfers, promotions and reinstatements in government service in fiscal 1951 to be temporary.

Approved by voice vote, the strengthening clause assured the temporary nature of future transfers, and provided that no person, separated from the government by a reduction in force, would be eligible for reinstatement in a grade above the grade he held Sept. 1, 1950.

The House rejected on a division vote, 141 to 73, an amendment by Rep. Olin E. Teague (D Tex.) hiking civilian defense funds in the District of Columbia from the $30,000, provided in the bill, to $290,000.

After this, the question of final passage was raised, and the House agreed, 311 to 1, to send HR 9526 to the Senate.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED:

Rep. Lindley Beckworth (D Tex.) — Strike out language giving Post Office Department authority to abandon mail delivery over "uneconomical" routes. Division, 86 to 68.

Rep. Francis Case (R S.D.) — Add $300,000 to pay for automobiles for disabled veterans whose applications have been approved but who have been forced to wait because of lack of Veterans' Administration money. Voice vote.

Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) — Strengthen provision requiring future government hiring, transferring, promotion or reinstatement to be on a temporary basis. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED:

Rep. Olin Teague (D Tex.) — Increase civilian defense funds for District of Columbia from $30,000 to $290,000 Division vote, 141 to 73.

SENATE

Hearings

Beginning July 25, the day after the President's multi-billion-dollar emergency request reached Congress, hearings by the Senate Appropriations Committee were held.

The Committee's hearings ran at a more leisurely pace than those in the House, because the lower chamber is required always to act first on any appropriations bill.

Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson appeared twice before the Senate Committee, on July 26 and again on Aug. 30. The first time he urged approval of the billions for increased American military strength, and the second time he wanted favorable action on the foreign aid phase of the appropriations.

Paul Hoffman, administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, and Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, also appeared Aug. 30, citing the threat of further Communist aggression as the chief reason for added defense expenditures.

As had been the case before the House Appropriations Committee, nearly all witnesses were officials of the government, called by the Committee to "justify" the money sought for the various agencies and departments with which they were connected. Most of the witnesses, therefore, were from the Defense Department, since most of the money was earmarked for costs of war.

Also as in the House, some Congressmen and Senators testified in favor of projects which particularly interested them.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) appeared in support of a $12,500,000 appropriation for the International Children's Fund, and Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), urged inclusion of a $3,457,240 appropriation for the federal-aid vocational education program. Funds for both these programs had been approved by the Senate for inclusion in the General "Omnibus" Appropriations Act (HR 7786), but had been eliminated in conference. (See omnibus story, page 113.)

Senator Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) testified in support of funds to finance flood control and hydroelectric projects in the Pacific northwest: the Eagle Gorge Dam, Ice Harbor lock and dam, and the Albeni Falls Dam and Reservoir. Rep. Compton I. White (D Idaho) urged inclusion of the Ice Harbor Dam project.

There were, in addition, some "outside" witnesses who testified, and a list of other organizations which registered their stands on certain appropriations by mail.

"Outside" Views

Hartman Barber, representative of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, testified in support of the House-inserted provision directing the Postmaster General to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in rates on parcel post.

Dr. Carl C. Lindegren, director of the biological laboratory of Southern Illinois University, urged that the Senate restore the $475,000 request for the National Science Foundation which the House Committee had cut from the bill.

The following groups and organizations sent correspondence to the Committee also advocating the initial fund to get the NSF going:

American Council of Learned Societies

American Educational Research Association

American Geographical Society

American Psychological Association

American Society for Engineering Education

Association of Rochester Scientists

University of Cincinnati

Pennsylvania State College School of Engineering

President's Water Resources Policy Commission

National Speleological Society

Washington University School of Medicine

Wilson Teachers College

Yale University

Report

The Committee reached its conclusions within two weeks after the House passed HR 9526, and on Sept. 13 submitted its bill to the Senate.

As it came from the Committee, the measure carried a recommended total of $17,192,530,669 in cash, the same $18 million in FHA borrowing authority approved by the House, and $32,500,000 in contract authority. The latter was for further work on the Air Engineering Development Center. A

total of $25 million in cash for this project also was added to the Committee's bill. Both the cash and contract authority were written into HR 9526, subject to enactment of authorizing legislation (HR 9612 and S 4118) then before Congress. (Subsequently S 4118 became Public Law 799 validating the appropriations.

In all, the Committee added nearly half a billion, $421,174,592, to the House-approved appropriation. It had considered estimates amounting to $17,302,658,643, besides the borrowing authority item for which $25 million had been asked. The Committee added the contract authority on its own. No estimate on this had been submitted.

The cash estimates themselves, by the time they reached the Senate, were greater than those originally mentioned by the President in his mid-July budget message, and were even greater than those considered by the House. Some new requests for money to finance domestic programs had been submitted after the House finished the bill, and included:

$185,707,300 for the Social Security Agency to implement increased insurance and public assistance benefits provided in the newly-enacted Social Security Amendments of 1950 (HR 6000 see page 165).

$139,800,000 for the General Services Administration to meet initial costs of moving government agencies from Washington to outlying suburbs to minimize effect of atomic attack.

$60 million for the newly-created National Production Administration to regulate the domestic economy to meet war needs.

Here is a recapitulation of the recommendations:

Cash: A total of $17,192,530,669, as follows:

Department	Budget Estimate	House Bill	Senate Committee
Legislative Branch	480,910	262,910	324,510
State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary	116,694,171	82,289,352	107,401,171
Treasury-P. O.	53,647,700	47,730,000	51,948,700
Labor-FSA	185,707,300	.....	143,575,565
Agriculture	26,100,000	100,000	24,600,000
Interior	18,845,500	11,301,000	21,902,000
Independent Offices	1,201,376,000	941,027,700	1,047,783,670
Civil Functions	21,900,000	11,400,000	11,400,000
Defense	11,642,906,000	11,642,906,000	11,736,094,000
Foreign Aid	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	4,012,500,000
Claims, Judgments	35,001,053	34,339,115	35,001,053

Contract Authorization:

A total of $32,500,000, as follows:

Air Force	32,500,000

Borrowing Authority:

A total of $18,000,000, as follows:

FHA Loans		
25,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000

General Provisions:

The Committee eliminated the Whitten rider, requiring temporary appointments, transfers and promotions in government service during fiscal 1951 or the period of the emergency. In its place was written another provision allowing the President to transfer any unused appropriations available to the Coast Guard for carrying out the port-security program under the Magnuson Act (Public Law 679, see page 318).

Here is an account of action on some individual appropriation items:

Defense Department

Another $93,188,000, above Presidential estimates approved by the House, was written into the bill to meet defense costs. Much of this — $40 million — was for an increase in and replacement of naval vessels. A total of $28,188,000 was added to the House-approved $27,878,000 in medical appropriations for the Army and Navy, while $25 million was provided in cash for further work on the Air Engineering Development Center, plus $32.5 million in contract authority. Moreover, the Army was authorized to stockpile 100 million pounds of raw wool.

Foreign Aid

A $12,500,000 item was provided for the International Children's Fund.

State Department

The International Information and Educational Activities of the Department were granted another $14,956,150, providing a total of $77,867,850 in cash. Besides this, the Committee recommended use of $19,600,000 in ECA counterpart funds for the program, instead of the $15,212,000 recommended by the House.

Post Office

The Committee deleted the language written by the House requiring the Postmaster General to request a parcel post rate increase of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Federal Security Agency

A vocational education item of $3,457,240 was recommended by the Committee, as was $143,575,565 for new expenses of the Social Security Agency.

The Committee also recommended that $23 million be made available upon enactment of HR 7940, the then-pending bill providing federal aid for the maintenance of schools in districts with war - swollen populations. The availability of another $24,500,000 was recommended to implement the also-pending S 2317, companion to HR 7940, providing federal grants to school construction in the same war-crowded areas. (For story of these bills which subsequently became, respectively, Public Laws 815 and 874, see page 181).

Agriculture Department

The House-deleted estimate of $24,500,000 for construction of a foot-and-mouth disease research laboratory was restored in full.

General Services Administration

The Committee turned down a $139.8 million request for funds to disperse capital agencies.

President's Emergency Fund

The full request of $60 million for expenses of the newly-created National Production Administration was granted.

Justice Department

A supplemental estimate of $6 million for the Federal Bureau of Investigation was approved in full.

National Science Foundation

A total of $225,000 was recommended to begin establishment of the National Science Foundation.

Debate

This considerably-augmented version of HR 9526 was taken up by the Senate on Sept. 14.

The money items themselves caused little controversy. Not only were all the Committee appropriations approved, but floor amendments also were adopted revising the total upward by $4,205,000 in cash and $25 million in contracts. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) sponsored the principal cash amendment, adding $4 million for the Ice Harbor development in Wash.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) successfully sought a new $25 million contract authority for the proposed school construction program outlined in the then-pending S 2317.

In an agreeable mood, the Senate accepted all amendments presented to it except one. This, to provide $139.8 million to move defense agencies from Washington to suburban areas, was rejected on a point of order. Chairman Kenneth McKeller (D Tenn.), of the Appropriations Committee, had offered this amendment on behalf of the Administration, which was hopeful of getting it approved despite previous thumbs-down action of the Committee.

Sen. Guy Cordon (R Ore.), who made the point of order against the amendment, said "the whole thing seems to me to have been born of hysteria." He argued the matter needed more attention before Congress could act on it. Vice-President Alben W. Barkley then ruled that the amendment was not germane.

Wherry Rider Controversy

The real controversy of the day arose when Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) offered a rider barring all Marshall Plan aid, but not military help, to any ECA nation that shipped to the Soviet Union or any of its satellites any commodity possibly useful to the Red Army. The Nebraskan long had sought such a restriction on ECA funds but time and again had been turned down.

Since the Wherry amendment was not germane to the contents of the money bill, it was necessary for Wherry to win agreement to suspension of the chamber's rules before the proposition could be considered. To this the Senate agreed, 50 to 23.

But the Senate wasn't satisfied with Wherry's original idea. After a long wrangle, an agreement was finally worked out to pin the ban down to commodities useful in the manufacture of "arms, armaments or military materiel." Credit was given to Sen. Guy Cordon, (R Ore.) for drafting the compromise. Wherry agreed to the new language and modified his proposal accordingly before offering it to the Senate for a vote.

The Defense Secretary was directed to draw up a list of the banned commodities, and afterwards the ECA Administrator would have no option but to withhold Marshall Plan aid from any offending country.

The stipulation, Wherry admitted, was aimed directly at the British, who long had been accused by the Republicans of sending to Russia or to Soviet friends articles that might be used in a war.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr (R Mass.) had wanted to substitute an amendment leaving to the discretion of the ECA Administrator decisions on what ought to be done about military shipments, but he finally supported the compromise.

Lodge had argued that Wherry's original version of the amendment was a "headline approach to a complex subject" that would do a great deal of harm. Joining him in this argument, Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) asserted that what was afoot was "dollar diplomacy" that might be regarded by the Europeans as "virtually halting their foreign trade to the East" by fiat of the United States.

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), second ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee, came to Wherry's assistance. He shouted he was "tired of appeasement" and that Congress ought to lay down by law what it wanted done.

After this, the Wherry amendment, as modified by the Cordon limitation, was adopted by voice vote.

The Senate then gave its approval, also by voice, to the bill. By then it contained $17,196,735,669 in cash, plus $57,500,000 in contract authority and the $18 million in borrowing power. General provisions were as the Committee had written them.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) — Add $25 million in contract authority to implement other legislation (S 2317) making federal grants to school construction. Voice.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) — Add $125,000 for salaries of Children's Bureau. Voice.

Edward Thye (R Minn.) — Add $80,000 for construction of school facilities at Walker, Minn. Voice.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) — Add $4 million for hydroelectric dam at Ice Harbor in Washington. Voice.

Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) — Ban ECA help to nations shipping arms or armaments to Russia. Voice.

Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) (for Styles Bridges, (R N.H.) — Encourage MAP nations to forgive World War II debts of other MAP nations. Voice.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) — Excuse farmers from required forfeiture of $25 bonds posted for Mexican contract workers if worker involved leaves before end of his contract and cannot be delivered to the Mexican border at the agreed time. Voice vote.

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R Mass.) — Provide for stockpiling of woolen garments and fabrics, as well as raw wool. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

McKellar (D Tenn.) — Add $139.8 million to begin moving government agencies to Washington suburbs. Point of order.

CONFERENCE

Bent on a pre-election recess, House-Senate conferees on HR 9526 met at once and within a week had worked out a compromise bill which they reported Sept. 18. Conferees were:

House: Reps. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), W. F. Norrell (D Ark.), Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.), John J. Rooney (D N.Y.), J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.), Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.), John Taber (R N.Y.), R. B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) and Karl Stefan (R Neb.).

Senate: Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), Elmer Thomas (D Okla.), Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Pat McCarran (D Nev.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Chan Gurney (R S.D.), Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), and Guy Cordon (R Ore.).

Wherry Amendment Attacked

The conferees' efforts to reach a compromise on the money measure were accompanied throughout the week by a steady Administration attack on the Wherry amendment banning shipment of military items by ECA nations.

President Truman provided the climax Sept. 20 when, on the eve of House action on the conference report, he appealed to Congress directly to defeat the proposed Wherry restrictions. In a letter to Chairmen Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) and

Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, respectively, he conceded the amendment's proponents had a point, but that it was insidiously dangerous.

"No one can quarrel with the ostensible purpose of the amendment—to weaken the war-making potential of Communist - dominated countries," he wrote.

"But," he continued, "the fact is that it would defeat its own purposes and accomplish substantially the opposite result from that intended — it would weaken the free nations more that it would weaken the Soviet bloc."

The President thus joined ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman and Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in urging Congressional leaders to strike out the Wherry rider. Their appeals also had been transmitted in letters.

Hoffman said adoption of the amendment might lead to unemployment in western Europe and thus "severely damage the success of the Marshall Plan in combatting communism in the Marshall Plan countries."

Gen. Bradley called the amendment "wholly impractical and absurd."

Both Hoffman and Bradley pointed out that negotiations with friendly nations for the screening of shipments to Russia and her allies were having results which the Wherry proposal might seriously hamper.

Conference Report Provisions

As it was submitted Sept. 18 the conference report left the Wherry amendment still in disagreement. Similarly, disagreement on about $50 million in money was reported still unresolved.

Total appropriations, however, that were agreed to in conference were $17,076,072,285. The contract authority of $57,500,000 and the $18 million in borrowing authority were left intact.

The Whitten rider, requiring government transfers and promotions to be temporary ones and prohibiting the rehiring of a government employee at a higher grade than he held Sept. 1, 1950, was restored to the bill, in the form the House had written it.

The Postmaster General, as the House had stipulated, was required to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in parcel post rates.

The McKellar-Bridges rider, inserted in the Senate, urging ECA nations to write off their intra-European debts, was eliminated.

The Senate-approved amendment permitting transfer of funds to finance the Magnuson port-security act was left intact.

House Action

The House approved money sections of the conferees' compromise version of the bill Sept. 20, voting to insist on total appropriations of $17,099,902,285 in cash. The House refused to back down on its plan to trim items the Senate wanted left in full. The House insisted on reducing such items as social security funds and the appropriation for administration of the new Defense Production Act.

Military money was left exactly as it had emerged from the Senate.

All House floor amendments which had added money to the bill were accepted by the conference, and again endorsed by the House.

Large money amendments added on the Senate floor were accepted by the conferees, though the Chavez-sponsored appropriation of $125,000 for the Children's Bureau was eliminated. The House approved these items in the conference report.

But the McClellan amendment, which had prohibited the Treasury from requiring forfeiture of bonds in the case of Mexican contract laborers who "skip contract", was disapproved by the House on a roll-call vote, 160 to 172.

Wherry Ban Spurned

On Sept. 21, the House went to work on the last, but most controversial, section of the conference report. This was the disputed Wherry rider.

President Truman's appeal for defeat of the rider had reached Congress the day before. In response to the Chief Executive, the House struck out this rider and adopted a substitute proposal banning shipment by ECA nations of militarily-useful commodities to Russia or its supporters, but leaving it up to the National Security Council to determine what type of commodities would be involved.

The substitute had the backing of the Administration. It was offered by Rep. Cannon (D Mo.) and adopted on a roll-call vote, 286 to 30.

The real test on the issue came earlier, however, on a parliamentary move when Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.) sought to offer a proposal of his own that was virtually identical to the Wherry proposition. Taber told the House it must take positive action to prevent "the filtering through of arms and armaments to Russia".

The parliamentary move was this: Taber sought to offer his proposal as an amendment to the Cannon substitute. But Cannon sprang to the defense of his proposal and moved the previous question, adoption of which always serves to shut off debate on, or amendments to, whatever matter is then pending.

On a roll-call vote of 167 to 149, the previous question was ordered and the House proceeded to endorse overwhelmingly the Cannon substitute.

With this action, the House sent the multi-billion-dollar bill to the Senate, though several points were still in disagreement. House insistence on its own version of some of the appropriations and on the Cannon substitute for the Wherry amendment meant the Senate had to reconsider some of its previous decisions.

Senate Action

The Senate response was quick. It decided Sept. 22 by a vote of 39 to 28, to scuttle the Wherry amendment entirely.

But it did this over the insistent objection of the Nebraskan. Commenting on the Cannon substitute, Wherry said "it doesn't carry out what we had in mind at all."

He tried to persuade the Senate to rewrite the proposal by substituting for it still another plan, this one making the original ban applicable to such things as "metals, minerals, tools and facilities" which the Secretary of Defense certified "reasonably might be expected to be used in the manufacture" of arms or militarily useful goods.

The Senate turned down Wherry's substitute on a roll-call vote, 39 to 28. It then adopted by voice vote the House substitute even though Wherry argued vehemently that the substitute provided no more than was already in existing law.

After rejecting the Wherry proposal, the Senate proceeded to accept on a voice vote the conference report precisely as it was worked out by the House.

(For an item-by-item account of appropriations approved in the conference report, see charts beginning page 105.)

General provisions, other than the Wherry amendment, were left as the conference had agreed upon them.

The Senate's acceptance of the House conference action barred the necessity of any further compromise on the measure and sent it on its way to the White House.

Senate refusal to agree to House action would have sent the bill back to conference for further reconciliation, which would have meant a probable delay in the recess toward which Congress was then striving.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed HR 9526 on Sept. 27. There was no comment or ceremony. The bill became Public Law 843.

Emergency Resolution

HJ Res 537—P.L. 752

While the 1951 Supplemental Appropriations Act (HR 9526-P.L.843) was still being pushed through Congress, the two chambers rushed into law a resolution (H J Res 537) giving government agencies the green light to go ahead with emergency defense programs without waiting for the multi-billion-dollar appropriation to finance them.

By voice votes, both the House and Senate adopted the stop-gap measure Aug. 31. President Truman signed it Sept. 2 and it became Public Law 752.

Congress-Directed Budget Cuts

Thirty-one federal departments and agencies were singled out Oct. 10 by Budget Director Frederick J. Lawton to bear the brunt of the $550 million cut in fiscal 1951 spending Congress ordered when it passed the General Appropriations Act.

The Bureau of the Budget, which the Act charged with the task of determining where the reductions would be made, picked agencies that were scattered throughout the government. But none of them had any connection with the national defense program. This was a second stipulation by the Act.

The Budget Bureau actually cut more than the $550 million on which Congress had insisted. The Bureau's reductions amounted in all to $580,271,335.

Director Lawton conceded that the cuts might have to be revised somewhat before the fiscal year ended on June 30,1951, but he added that if some cuts were restored, opportunities for savings probably "will be found . . . in other areas."

Impounding of Funds

The cuts he outlined amounted in effect to an impounding of funds. Congress stipulated the reduction should be reached through the long-standing budget apportionment procedure. This means that of the total money each of the 31 agencies get, a specified sum will be held in reserve. It cannot be spent and must remain unobligated at the end of the fiscal year.

While the Bureau specified the cuts according to agency and activity, it left the agency itself to disclose which projects will be trimmed to fit the reductions.

Largest reduction was made in Agriculture Department funds — it amounted to $150 million. Rural electrification loans were to bear $66,427,000 of this; rural telephone loans $19,073,000; farm housing loans $24,500,000 and other agriculture programs $40 million.

Foreign aid was cut $100 million — $50 million each for the European Recovery Program, and government and relief in occupied areas.

Hospital Grants Cut

The Federal Security Agency was cut $88,397,035, of which $75 million was for hospital construction grants.

This item aroused enough controversy to prompt Lawton to explain:

"Out of the $150 million granted in the General Appropriations Act for hospital construction grants, $75 million has been placed in reserve. The remaining $75 million, together with $92 million still available from 1950 funds, makes a total of $167 million available during the 1951 fiscal year, compared to obligations for the 1950 fiscal year of $118 million.

"The savings will limit the number of new hospital projects . . . but will not necessitate delay or cancellation of any projects which already have received final approval."

Veterans Administration was cut $12,635,000, primarily in salaries and expenses; Interior Department was trimmed of $73,012,000, the bulk from reclamation and power marketing agencies; and Army civil functions was reduced by $51,000,000.

The Budget Bureau cut itself $50,000, the only agency affected in the President's executive offices.

Table Of Budget Slashes

Here's how the cuts were parcelled out:

Federal Security Agency		
Grants for hospital construction		$75,000,000
Other		13,397,035
General Services Administration		21,500,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency		15,750,000
Department of Agriculture		
Rural electrification loans	66,427,000	
Rural telephone loans	19,073,000	
Farm Housing loans	24,500,000	
Other	40,000,000	
Department of Commerce		21,245,000
Army Corps of Engineers		
Civil Functions	50,000,000	
Panama Canal	1,000,000	
Department of Interior		
Reclamation and power marketing agencies	56,950,000	
Other	16,062,000	
Department of Justice		1,600,000
Department of Labor		7,622,000
Department of State		7,980,000
Treasury Department		2,000,500
Foreign Aid Programs		
European Recovery Program	50,000,000	
Government and relief in occupied areas	50,000,000	
Independent Offices		40,164,800
Of which biggest were:		
Veterans Administration	$ 12,635,000	
Railroad Retirement Bd.	19,827,800	
American Battle Monuments Commission	3,000,000	
Tennessee Valley Auth'y.	3,000,000	
TOTAL		$580,271,335

Second Supplemental Appropriations Bill

H R 9920—P. L. 911

SUMMARY

The throttle of government spending, opened wide by rapidly mounting costs of the Korean war and American and Western European rearmament, was stretched even further with the enactment into law Jan. 6, 1951, of HR 9920, the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act. Signed on that day by President Truman, it became P.L. 911.

Virtually every cent of the bill's $19,841,412,938 in cash and $224 million in contract authority was earmarked for the military. It raised to approximately $50 million the new cash appropriated by the 81st Congress's second session for the quickened buildup of the nation's armed strength. Requests for still more billions were in store for the 82nd Congress.

The $20 billion measure carried $16,795,181,000 for the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines, $1,065,000,000 for the expanding atomic energy program and $1,834,911,000 for the stockpiling of copper, rubber, zinc, nickel, tin and other critical materials. The rest of the money went to domestic agencies, but most of it was earmarked for defense-related programs.

Rushed through Congress in a month's time the big money bill might have been enacted in even less time had it not been for two stumbling blocks. These were (1) the Senate amendment adding $224 million in contract authority for the Maritime Administration to begin construction of speedy new dry-cargo ships capable of carrying helicopters to spot submarines; and (2) the House-approved $1,850,000 (later deleted by the Senate) for the Southeastern Power Administration to construct transmission facilities from Buggs Island Dam to Langley Field, Virginia.

Both items were ultimately included in the measure when it became law.

Only one roll-call vote was taken on the measure during its legislative action. This was in the Senate, where private power proponents wanted to remove the SPA money, on the grounds that public power lines would be superfluous. But the chamber voted, 43 to 41, to retain it.

Passed by the House Dec. 15, the measure was sent to the Senate, which agreed to it Dec. 21. House dissatisfaction with Senate inclusion of the ship construction funds led to a delay in appointment of conferees to work out with the Senate the differences in the two versions of the bill. The lower body went home for the Christmas holidays, leaving the big money proposal in temporary abeyance.

Returning to Washington for its unprecedented New Year's Day session, the House finally sent the measure to conference, where agreement was quickly reached. Final passage of the conference report was voted the same day in the House, after it agreed to retain the shipbuilding money. The next day, the Senate added its endorsement to the report, and sent the bill to the White House.

Provisions

These were the major provisions of HR 9920:

Appropriation	Estimate	Law
Legislative Branch	.....	$38,000
State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary	$18,237,000	16,725,000
Treasury-P.O.	27,361,000	27,156,000
Labor-FSA	175,000	10,175,000
Interior	3,300,000	3,300,000
Independent Offices	2,986,429,000	2,983,854,000
Defense	16,845,181,000	16,795,181,000
Foreign Aid	38,000,000	.....
Claims and Judgments	6,983,938	6,983,938
TOTAL	19,925,666,938	19,841,412,938

Votes

All votes, with one exception on HR 9920 were by voice. That exception was in the Senate Jan. 2, when the chamber was debating the conference report and Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) won roll-call approval, 43 to 41, of his motion to include in the bill $1,850,000 for the Southeastern Power Administration.

BACKGROUND

President Truman and key Administration officials made it clear that the 1951 Supplemental Appropriation Act (P.L. 843; see Almanac, p. 130) was only the beginning and that they would later ask Congress for more defense money in 1950 to meet skyrocketing costs of the Korean war and new American defense preparations.

While Congress was hustling in the hustings, the President put the Bureau of the Budget to work on the job of pricing urgent defense needs. When the lawmakers returned to Washington Nov. 27, after their election recess, the resulting big bill (HR 9920) was waiting for them.

In the meantime, however, the Korean war had gone from bad to better to worse. Even as the second Supplemental Appropriation Bill was going through the legislative processes, the President and his administration forces were again preparing the ground for submission of requests for yet bigger military funds in the new 82nd Congress.

President's Message

On Dec. 1, President Truman sent Congress a message asking approval "with utmost speed" of another $16,845,181,000 for direct military costs, mostly for Army expansion. He also asked for new outlays for the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority, to speed up the atomic and hydrogen bomb program.

Here is how his requests broke down:

For the Army	$9,210,865,000
For the Navy	2,979,371,000
For the Air Force	4,603,011,000
For the Office of the Secretary of Defense ..	51,000,000
Atomic Energy Commission	1,050,000,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	84,000,000

In his message, the President explained that the strength of American ground troops had been 1,500,000 men and women in June, 1950, when the Korean war began, and had later been increased by "more than 50 per cent" to more than 2.25 million men and women. He said the goal "until this most recent act of aggression, has been a strength of 2.8 million by the end of the current fiscal year," and he added: "Now we face the necessity (because of Chinese intervention in the Korean conflict) of having to raise our sights, both in terms of manpower and in terms of production."

Mr. Truman did not spell out the details but he told the legislators that "this prospect makes it essential that the funds I am now requesting be made available speedily in order to build up our military strength as rapidly as possible."

He assured Congress the appropriations request was "not a war budget . . . this would obviously require far more money." He explained the money would "permit us to go ahead at once to step up the size of the armed forces . . . to increase rapidly the rate of production of planes, tanks and other military equipment . . . (and) at the same time we can be going ahead with plans for such further expansion as may be necessary."

Besides the huge new military and atomic energy funds, the President also had asked Congress, on Nov. 29, for $80,525,000 in other supplemental funds to run various government agencies until the next regular appropriation, and for authority to divert for cargo ship construction $126 million (in cash and contract authority) previously appropriated to the Federal Maritime Administration for other purposes.

HOUSE

Hearings

The House Appropriations Committee went promptly to work. Hearings were started by the various Appropriations Subcommittees Dec. 1, the same day the President's military estimates were received. The lengthiest hearings, lasting 10 days, were conducted by the Military Appropriations Subcommittee. In the case of the Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 759, see Almanac, p. 113), which carried military funds as large as those in HR 9920, the Committee had deliberated for six weeks.

All testimony was taken in executive meetings. It was released for publication when HR 9920 was reported to the House on Dec. 15.

High on the list of witnesses was Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of Defense. Marshall centered his testimony on the $575 million the Defense Department wanted to use to expedite production and to prepare for production by constructing, rehabilitating converting and expanding government-owned and privately-owned facilities.

Emphasizing that total mobilization was not advisable at the time he testified, Marshall nevertheless warned that the need for rapid preparation of assembly lines for all phases of defense production was essential. He held out little hope that total mobilization would never be necessary—he said there was little more than a "hope" that all-out war would not come.

"I feel that the important thing at this time, in view of the immediate necessities for the build-up, is to lay down the assembly lines, the tooling, the jigs and so forth, so that we can quickly build up what may be necessary, rather than to get such quantities as are possible now without developing the facilities," Marshall reiterated.

Asked if the proposed money allotment was sufficient, Marshall replied that it was. He added: "Unless you are in a shooting war and everybody in the country is moving that way, without any objections, and all have their shoulders to the wheel, this is about as fast as you can digest these sums of money and these accretions of personnel."

Marshall concluded: "Even if I think the possibility is very serious of a shooting war within the next three or four months I would say that this emphasis on production is the way to begin . . . We are trying to avoid it in every way that is conceivably within reason without being projected into an all-out war; and at the same time we realize that an all-out war can be initiated by a single word from the other side." He did not elaborate.

Deputy Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett testified that the estimates were "obviously not a war-footing budget request. That would involve hundreds of billions of dollars." Lovett emphasized the estimates were prepared on the basis of the situation existing in mid-November, before Chinese Communists entered the Korean war, and on the world outlook at that time.

Secretary of the Army Frank Pace was more blunt. He said the multi-billion-dollar outlay was outmoded even before the first action could be taken on it. As Pace put it, the "top has been removed from the military budget."

Secretary of the Air Force Thomas K. Finletter told the Subcommittee that the planned goal of 68 wing units by June 30, 1951, might not be entirely realized. However, he added, it was expected the force would be built to 84 wings by July, 1952. Finletter also warned the group that further appropriations for the Air Force might be necessary before the next regular appropriation in July, 1951.

Officers Testify

Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, declared that previously a gradual build-up of forces by 1954 had been planned because that was the time "we originally thought was the dangerous period." He said the "present situation" had caused us to move that date down to 1952.

Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, joined in stressing the need for preparing for production of arms and equipment. He said at one point that expenditures for certain types of artillery ammunition in August and September in Korea had exceeded that spent in World War II by 300 per cent. He pointed out the period had been just before the Inchon landings in Korea. Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, emphasized his confidence in strategic air war (the destruction of an enemy's munitions-producing centers) and said it could help an outnumbered land army save Western Europe from an aggressor. He said Korea couldn't be taken as an example because in that war zone there was an "inviolate border and you can't use strategic air in full measure." He referred to the Yalu River frontier, which Vandenberg said had been made inviolate by the United Nations.

Adm. Forrest Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations, told the legislators that the Navy intended to spend $10 million of its funds to get at least four aircraft carriers of the "mothball fleet". Each, Sherman said, would have a caretaking, nucleus crew aboard. He explained that the bulk of the Navy funds would go to correct: 1. the inability of naval air fields and aircraft carriers to handle the big new jet planes coming into service, and 2. the general shortage of "operating forces" — warships and planes.

Rear Admiral H. R. Thurber, director of logistic plans, said the Navy planned to build several "master jet air fields" costing $30 million each on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts.

Assistant Secretary of Defense W. J. McNeil reported a rapid rise of 70 to 100 per cent in the cost of electronics components such as resisters, and that much of the money requested for research and development was for work in the electronics field. McNeil also reported that prices had dropped in some fields. For instance, he said, the price of a tank had fallen from $330,000 in 1949 to $216,000 in 1950.

Questioned about a $17 million item for blood plasma, Col. S. G. Smith, chief of the Supply Division of the Army's Medical and Hospital Department, replied that it was paid to the Red Cross for collecting blood, processing it into plasma and handling the overseas shipment for the armed forces. The sum, he testified, included no payments to the blood donors themselves and was merely for "out of pocket costs. No part of the funds was for the Red Cross civilian program, the military officer explained.

Committee

Since speed was essential, the Subcommittee's recommendations to the full Committee were immediately incorporated into a report which was rushed to the printer before the full Committee itself had a chance to pass on it. The Subcommittees had approved a total appropriation of $17,820,404,424, compared with budget requests of $18,081,046,034. All funds for the military had been approved intact, but $260,641,610 had been cut from other items, mostly from the atomic energy program.

But on Dec. 15, the day the bill was scheduled to be reported and finally acted on, the full Committee held a morning session and decided at the last minute on one big money addition and one minor subtraction. It added a new $224 million for the Maritime Administration to start building 50 new dry-cargo ships, including 16 for which a transfer of a previously appropriated $126 million had already been approved in the bill. It subtracted $11.1 million from TVA funds.

Instead of effecting these changes from the floor, the Committee decided to write them into the report as it went to the House. This meant the whole report and bill had to be rewritten. After this, HR 9920 carried a recommended total of $18,033,304,424, just $47,741,610 below the estimates.

Here is a breakdown of the bill as it was formally reported:

Agency	Budget Estimates	Committee Recommended
Legislative Branch	.....	$ 12,500
State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary	$ 10,237,000	9,725,000
Treasury-P.O.	27,361,000	27,156,000
Labor-FSA	175,000	175,000
Interior	3,300,000	3,300,000
Independent Offices	1,151,518,000	1,142,480,890
Defense Department	16,845,181,000	16,845,181,000
Foreign Aid	38,000,000	(1)
Claims and judgments	5,274,034	5,274,034
TOTAL	18,081,046,034	18,033,304,424

(1) Transfer from E.C.A. funds authorized

Report

The Committee noted in its report accompanying HR 9920 that it had been unable to give the most careful scrutiny to the defense requests but had approved them with the faith that military leaders would exercise the maximum economy consistent with safety. It observed that unless something was done soon to "control and stabilize the price structure", rising costs would make it necessary to furnish more money to obtain the things that should be bought with funds provided or proposed.

The cut of $210 million it had made in atomic energy funds, said the Committee, would not affect the program for stepping up production of atomic weapons. It said the AEC had not acquired sites for all of its planned construction and its budget estimates were indefinite. It promised additional money when needed.

The entire $3,250,000 sought for salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics was refused with the explanation that the agency had sufficient funds on hand to carry on its required work. A sum of $10,787,890 was approved for the Selective Service System, although $212,110 was cut from the funds requested. For the Subversives Activities Control Board, the Committee recommended $175,000, to be added to the $60,000 already allocated from the President's emergency fund. The total was $75,000 less than requested.

Floor Action

The bill was reported to the House at 12 noon, Dec. 15. At approximately 1 p. m., the House began debating it, after agreeing in advance to limit the talk to three hours.

Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), of the Appropriations Committee, presented the measure to the chamber "reluctantly," but he had, he said, "no alternative." Said Cannon: "We must arm as rapidly as we can. We must be as strong as we can—as soon as we can."

Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.), ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee, said the American people must give up all except "'absolute necessities" and "dig in" to pay for the booming defense program. Rep. George H. Mahon (D Tex.), chairman of the Military Appropriations Subcommittee, warned that America's hope that large-scale war could be averted "is sustained by a very tenuous thread." He said "adoption of this appropriation bill (brings us) closer than ever to the conclusion that full-scale war may possibly be upon us at any moment."

The only opposition to the armaments spending program was voiced by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.), who said the bill was "merely the implementation of an insane war program" and that the United States was following "a doctrine of the inevitability of war." He said the "best defense of these United States . . . is a policy of peace" which recognizes the national aspirations of the people of China and Korea for self-determination.

When the House came to voting on amendments, it first knocked out the $224 million fund for the Maritime Administration to build 50 new cargo ships. By its action, the House also killed off the bill's concomitant reallocation of $126 million in previously-appropriated funds for the Maritime Administration to get the program started with 16 new freighters. Rep. W. F. Norrell (D Ark.) made a point of order against the provision, and was sustained by Rep. Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), the chairman. Norrell told the House there were already "more than 2,000 cargo ships of World War II vintage available." Rep. Taber said he also was opposed to large-scale production of an "untried" type of ship.

Rep. Albert Thomas (D Tex.) then offered a new amendment providing a total of $350 million — including the $126 million in reappropriated funds — for the ship program but the House refused on a division vote to accept it. The count was 42 to 61. Other attempts were made to add money to the bill, but none succeeded.

By voice vote, the House then passed HR 9920 altogether.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

W. F. Norrell (D Ark.) — Delete the $224 million in cash and $126 million in reappropriated funds for the Maritime Administration. Point of order.

John Taber (R N.Y.) — Delete clause allowing TVA to make purchases and contracts for supplies and services without regard to requirements for advertising or competitive bidding. Point of order.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Albert Thomas (D Tex.) — Appropriate $350 million for new cargo ship construction program. Division, 42 to 61.

John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) — Allot a new $75 million to the states for aiding hospital construction. Voice.

Fogarty (D R.I.) — Allot $2,625,000 for the National Institute of Health to further research in neurological diseases, arthritis and rheumatism. Division, 26 to 59.

T. Millet Hand (R N.J.) — Appropriate $5 million for aid to disaster-stricken areas as provided in P.L. 875. Voice.

Francis Case (R S.D.) — Require all contracts and subcontracts over $1,000 in connection with TVA and AEC to be subject to renegotiation. Point of order.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Appropriations Committee went to work on the multi-billion-dollar defense outlay as quickly as had its counterpart in the House, but, since the lower chamber was required to act first upon the appropriations legislation, the Senate group did not complete its work as speedily.

The witnesses who testified before the Senate Committee were in the main the same ones who testified in the House. (See p. 140.) Their arguments were in the same vein, as well.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of Defense, among those who appeared before both groups, reported Dec. 9 that President Truman was "seriously considering" the declaration of a state of national emergency. (This the President subsequently did on Dec. 15. Marshall made the advance disclosure of the proclamation as he left the Committee room after a closed meeting.)

On Dec. 20, the Committee reported a bill calling for an appropriation of $19,973,062,938. The military items were left exactly as the House had voted them but $2,163,758,514 was added to other programs, including some funds which the House had turned down.

Largest increase was $1,834,911,000 for the stockpiling of strategic and critical materials. President Truman submitted the request late Dec. 15 after the House had already passed HR 9920.

Other additions made by the Senate group included: $240 million for the Atomic Energy Commission; $2.5 million for the Tennessee Valley Authority; $75 million for the Public Health Service to aid the states in building hospitals; $10 million to build access roads for military and defense establishments; and $3,250,000 for personnel increases for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Only one major item approved by the House was knocked out by the Senate Committee. This was $1,850,000 for the Southeastern Power Administration to build distributing lines from the Buggs Island project to Langley Field, Virginia.

Floor Action

Working at top speed, the Senate Dec. 21 took up HR 9920 and passed it by voice vote within less than an hour.

There were some floor amendments which both added and subtracted money from the bill.

Another kind of amendment was sponsored by Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) and was offered with the consent and approval of the Appropriations Committee, of which he was a member. The amendment authorized the President, in his discretion, to allocate $112 million in ECA funds, or five per cent of the fiscal 1951 ECA appropriation, for use in the China area. It was approved by voice vote.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), for Committee — Add $224 million in contract authority for Maritime Administration to speed construction of 50 dry-cargo ships. Voice.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) — Slash $50 million from the $100 million in emergency relief provided for Korean civilians. Voice.

Bridges — Bar use of any funds in Communist-dominated areas. Voice.

McKellar — Allow TVA to negotiate contracts and purchases without regard to bidding and advertising requirements. Voice.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.), for Committee — Allow President, in his discretion, to allocate $112 million in ECA Funds for use in China area. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

James E. Murray (D Mont.) — Allow a retroactive federal subsidy of up to $100,000 for small producers of strategic minerals and metals. Point of order.

CONFERENCE

It was expected that conferees would be appointed at once to work out the differences in the differing versions of the big defense spending measure passed by the two chambers, so that the compromise might be acted upon and dispatched to the White House before the then - approaching Christmas holidays.

But obstacles developed that prevented this, and the bill was held over for final passage at the 81st Congress' unusual post-holiday finish.

Instead of appointing conferees, as the Senate had requested within an hour after it passed the bill, Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), of the House Appropriations Committee, got House approval of a stop-gap resolution (H J Res 555) allowing the government to spend any funds in the pending bill at the lower figure voted by either body. Cannon was an opponent of the $224 million in contract authority for ship construction which the House had thrown out and the Senate had reinserted. He held that his resolution would help knock out the item.

But Senators, who generally favored the project, did not even take up the Cannon resolution and insisted instead upon a conference on the appropriation bill. The House responded with silence and went home for Christmas without naming its conferees.

The deadlock was broken on Jan. 1, when the House returned to hold its unprecedented 1951 New Year's Day session. Conferees were formally named as follows:

Reps. Cannon, George Mahon (D Tex.), Michael J. Kirwan (D Ohio), John Taber (R N.Y.) and R. B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.)

Here is a breakdown of the bill as reported to the Senate:

Agency	Budget Estimate	House	Senate Committee
Legis. Branch	.....	12,500	38,000
State-Justice-			
Commerce-Judiciary	18,237,000	9,725,000	17,725,000
Treasury-P.O.	27,361,000	27,156,000	27,156,000
Labor-FSA	175,000	175,000	75,175,000
Interior	3,300,000	3,300,000	1,450,000
Independent Offices	2,986,429,000	918,480,850	2,999,354,000
Defense Department	16,845,181,000	16,845,181,000	16,845,181,000
Dist. of Columbia	337,500	.....	*337,500
Foreign Aid	38,000,000	**	**
Claims and Judgements	6,983,938	5,274,034	6,983,938
Total	19,925,666,938	17,809,304,424	19,973,062,938

* From District of Columbia revenues, not included in total.

** Transfer of funds authorized out of foreign aid appropriations.

Sens. Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Elmer Thomas (D Okla.), Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Pat McCarran (D Nev.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Chan Gurney (R S.D.), Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) and Guy Cordon (R Ore.)

Conferees Meet

Agreement on important differences was rapidly reached. But the controversial ship construction item could not be compromised. The conferees were also unable to reach a decision on the House-voted $1,850,000 for the Southeastern Power Administration. Earmarked for construction of power transmission facilities from Buggs Island Dam to Langley Field, Va., the money had been deleted by the Senate.

Failing to resolve differences over these items, the conferees went on to report that part of the bill they could agree upon, and left the remainder of the decisions up to the two chambers.

Hastening its pace, the House grabbed the compromise measure and, at the urging of Rep. Albert Thomas (D Tex.) but over the objections of Reps. Cannon and Taber, decided to accept the ship construction money. Most of the debate centered on these funds. Cannon argued that there were already 2,000 cargo ships available from World War II and that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had not requested the new program. Thomas replied that the available ships were too slow and had to be escorted by naval vessels. He said the new freighters would carry submarine-spotting helicopters. Taber said the new snorkel submarines could easily catch the proposed cargo ships.

Acceptance of the new contract authority was decided on a standing vote of 127 to 82. In approving the contract money, the House also agreed to its companion provision continuing the availability of $126 million in previously appropriated, but still unused, Maritime funds.

Passage of the bill was then voted by voice, after Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) asked that the record note his opposition. Prior to passage, Rep. Gordon Canfield (R N.J.) delivered a warning against the activities of "ten percenters who are resuming operations again." He referred to Washington agents who seek contracts for their clients.

Senate Action

In the Senate Jan. 2, the SPA money sparked a debate that developed into a public-versus private-power fight. Proponents contended the proposed line was necessary for defense purposes; opponents countered that private interests were capable of supplying all the necessary power.

Upon a motion of Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) , the Senate agreed to recede from its amendment which struck the power item from the bill. His motion carried by roll-call vote, 43 to 41.

Compromise Bill Passed

The compromise bill was then passed by voice vote and sent to the President for his final action.

Terms of the compromise included:

Fifty million dollars for Korea civilian relief, instead of the $100 million originally proposed by the House.

Authority for President Truman to use up to three per cent of ECA funds for aid in the "China area", instead of the five per cent approved by the Senate.

Ten million dollars in hospital construction funds instead of the Senate-voted $75 million.

Deletion of the provision allowing TVA to negotiate contracts and purchases without regard to bidding and advertising requirements.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed HR 9920 Jan. 6, 1951, and it became Public Law 911.

District of Columbia Funds

H R 8568 -- P.L. 616

Although the appropriation of federal money for the District of Columbia was effected in the General Appropriations Act of 1950 (see page 113), a further law affecting Washington revenues was passed by the Congress.

This was a bill (HR 8568) which authorized the District to spend specified amounts out of funds the District received in its own right — that is apart from funds granted by the U. S. Treasury. The District is not empowered to spend either kind of money without express authorization from the Congress.

Non-federal revenues accruing to the District go into three funds: the District's general fund (holding such revenues as taxes), the District's highway fund and the District's water fund. Under the terms of HR 8568 — and similar bills in the past — Washington's Commissioners were empowered to make disbursements totalling $118,049,256, out of these funds, as follows:

From the general fund: appropriations for general administration fiscal services, compensation and retirement fund expenses, debt service, regulatory agencies, public schools and libraries, and police, fire and recreation departments, police and firemen's retirement relief, courts, veterans services, health department, Department of Corrections, public welfare, certain public works, the National Guard and certain national parks.

From the highway fund: appropriations for the bulk of public works.

From the water fund: appropriations for additional public works, including the Washington aqueduct.

Breakdown By Categories

As signed by the President HR 8568 carried these appropriations (in thousands of dollars rounded):

General District Administration	616
Fiscal Service	1,923
Compensation & Retirement Fund Expenses	2,242
District Debt Service	491
Regulatory Agencies (such as Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, Public Utilities Commission, etc.)	1,133
Public Schools (including operating expenses, capital outlay for buildings, purchase of sites, etc.)	28,107
Public Library	1,428
Recreation Department	1,601
Police	7,444
Fire Department	4,632
Policemen's & Firemen's Relief	3,400
Veterans Services	114
Redevelopment Land Agency	8
Courts	2,500
Health Department	10,594
Department of Corrections	3,440
Public Welfare	16,189
Public Works	25,112
Washington Aqueduct	4,548
National Guard	105
National Capital Parks	1,747
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	91
National Zoological Park	573

Law Enacted

The passage of HR 8568 through Congress provoked relatively little controversy.

As submitted, the budget estimates for the District's disbursement needs totalled $121,209,575. But when the House Appropriations Committee reported HR 8568 this total had been scaled down to $112,840,340. The bill was reported May 19.

The House passed the measure on May 23, leaving intact this latter sum. But the Senate Appropriations Committee raised the total. When the Senate group reported its version of the measure on June 27 the bill carried a total of $119,019,562. The Senate made no changes in this figure when it passed the bill July 5.

A conference committee met July 10 to iron out differences between the Senates figures and those of the House. Some 72 hours later the conferees reached agreement. Their compromise total was $118,049,256.

Without taking record votes, the House and Senate approved this conference version of HR 8568 on July 13, clearing it to the White House where President Truman signed it into Public Law 616 on July 18.

Bills Acted On

Action Completed

HR 7207. Public Law 468. Urgent deficiency appropriations for 1950. (Atomic Energy Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, Veterans Administration, Interior Dept. for Indian Affairs). CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 8. Passed House Feb. 9. Senate Appropriations reported Feb. 27. Passed Senate, voice vote, amended, March 9. House agreed to conference report March 20. Senate agreed to conference report March 21. Approved March 27. (See p. 110).

H J Res 476. Public Law 529. Make temporary appropriations for fiscal year 1950 pending passage of deficiency appropriations, HR 8567. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported May 19. Passed House May 19. Senate Appropriations reported May 22. Passed Senate, amended, May 23. House agreed to conference report May 24. Senate agreed to conference report May 24. Approved May 26.

HR 8567. Public Law 583. Deficiency appropriation for 1950. KERR (D N.C.). House Appropriations reported May 19. Passed House May 20. Senate Appropriations reported June 21. Passed Senate, amended, June 22. House adopted conference report, with amendment, June 26. Senate agreed to House amendments and adopted conference report June 26. Approved June 29. (See p. 111).

H J Res 492. Public Law 585. Make temporary appropriations for fiscal year 1951. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported June 27. Passed House June 27. Senate Appropriations reported June 28 with amendment to include Mutual Defense Assistance funds. Passed Senate, amended, June 28. House agreed to Senate amendment June 28. Approved June 29.

HR 8568. Public Law 616. District of Columbia appropriation for fiscal year 1951. BATES (D Ky.). House Appropriations reported May 19. Passed House May 23. Senate Appropriations reported June 27. Passed Senate, amended, July 5. House and Senate adopted conference report July 13. Approved July 18. (See p. 144).

H J Res 512. Public Law 627. Extend temporary appropriations for fiscal 1951, to Aug. 31, 1950. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported July 27. Passed House July 27. Senate Appropriations reported July 28. Passed Senate July 28. Approved July 31.

H J Res 537. Public Law 752. Provide emergency appropriations for fiscal 1951, pending enactment of HR 9526, supplemental appropriations for 1951. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported Aug. 31. Passed House Aug. 31. Senate Appropriations reported Aug. 31. Passed Senate Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 2.

HR 7786. Public Law 759. General appropriations for fiscal year 1951. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported March 21. Passed House, 362-21, May 10. Senate Appropriations reported with amendments July 8. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 4. House agreed to conference report Aug. 25. Senate agreed to conference report, with amendment, Aug. 28. House concurred in Senate amendment to conference report Aug. 28. Approved Sept. 6. (See p. 113).

HR 9526. Public Law 843. Supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1951. KERR (D N.C.). House Appropriations reported Aug. 24. Passed House, 311-1, Aug. 26. Senate Appropriations reported Sept. 13. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 14. House adopted conference report Sept. 21. Senate adopted conference report Sept. 22. Approved Sept. 27. (See p. 130).

HR 9920. Public Law 911. Second Supplemental Appropriation for 1951. KERR (D N.C.). House Appropriations reported Dec. 15. Passed House Dec. 15. Senate Appropriations reported Dec. 20. Passed Senate, amended, Dec. 21. House adopted conference report Jan. 1, 1951. Senate adopted conference report Jan. 2. Approved Jan. 6.

H J Res 555. Make temporary appropriations for fiscal year 1951 pending passage of Second Supplemental Appropriations Act (HR 9920). CANNON (D Mo.). Considered in House by unanimous consent and passed Dec. 22. (Passage of HR 9920 before 81st Congress adjourned made further action unncessary.)

S J Res 108. Reduce expenditures in government for fiscal 1950. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), TYDINGS (D Md.), WHERRY (R Neb.), REED (R Kan.), YOUNG (R N.D.), RUSSELL (D Ga.), BRIDGES (R N.H.), BYRD (D Va.), EASTLAND (D Miss.), FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), FERGUSON (R Mich.), HOEY (D N.C.), IVES (R N.Y.), McCARTHY (R Wis.), WILEY (R Wis.), MUNDT (R S.D.), O'CONOR (D Md.), SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.), SMITH (R Maine), GILLETTE (D Iowa), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), KEM (R Mo.), BRICKER (R Ohio), CAPEHART (R Ind.), ECTON (R Mont.), JENNER (R Ind.), MILLIKIN (R Colo.), BREWSTER (R Maine), ELLENDER (D La.), ROBERTSON (D Va.). Senate Expenditures reported June 13, 1949. Indefinitely postponed Aug. 8, 1950, as no longer applicable.

Bills Introduced

Listed below are all appropriations bills introduced in the Senate and House during the second session of the 81st Congress, from Jan. 3, 1950 to Jan. 2, 1951.

Senate

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 4213.....11/30/50. Make an appropriation of $50,000 for emergency repairs to the Canadian River siphon, Vermejo reclamation project, New Mexico. Appropriations.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S Res 284.....5/22/50. Authorize $153,810 expenditure under contingent expenses to cover increased pay costs of joint Congressional committees and Senate policy committees. Appropriations.

House

ANDERSEN, H. C. (R Minn.) HR 8462.....5/10/50. Provide $15 million for reconstruction and repair of roads and other public facilities in Minn. which were destroyed or damaged by recent floods. Appropriations.

BATES (D Ky.) HR 8668.....5/19/50. Make appropriation for D.C. government activities for fiscal year ending June 30, 1951. D.C.

BLAND (D Va.) HR 6974.....1/25/50. Appropriate $55,000 to Wildlife Service to carry out its study of shortage of croakers and other fish in Chesapeake and its tributaries with end of arresting decline of valuable food fish. Appropriations.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 8148.....4/21/50. Appropriate $10 million for reconstruction and repair of roads and other public facilities in N.D. which were destroyed or damaged by recent floods. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) HR 7207.....2/8/50. Make appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for fiscal 1950. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) HR 7786.....3/21/50. Make omnibus appropriation of approximately $29 billion for support of government for fiscal year ending June 30, 1951. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 476.....5/19/50. Make temporary appropriations for fiscal year 1950. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 492.....6/27/50. Make temporary appropriations for fiscal 1951.

CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 512.....7/27/50. Make temporary appropriations from available Treasury funds for purposes of foreign, economic, and military aid, Selective Service Extension Act, and District of Columbia rent control administration. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 555.....12/22/50. Make temporary appropriations for fiscal year 1951.

CARROLL (D Colo.) H J Res 469.....5/15/50. Appropriate $3,620,000 to combat serious infestations of bark and pine needles. Appropriations.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 6839.....1/18/50. Appropriate $5 million for construction of Tennessee-Tombigbee inland waterway. Appropriations.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 8278.....4/27/50. Appropriate $5 million for reconstruction and repair of roads and other public facilities in Minn. which were destroyed or damaged by recent flood. Appropriations.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 8296.....4/28/50. Provide an additional amount for emergency fund for President for fiscal 1950. Appropriations.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 8341.....5/3/50. Appropriate $15 million for repair of roads and other public facilities in Minn. damaged by recent floods. Appropriations.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 8267.....4/27/50. Amend omnibus appropriations bill to authorize Agriculture Secy. to dispose of surplus agricultural products through federal, state and local welfare organizations. Agriculture.

KERR (D N.C.) HR 8567.....5/19/50. Supply deficiency funds for fiscal year ending June 30, 1950. Appropriations.

KERR (D N.C.) HR 9526.....8/24/50. Make supplemental appropriations for national defense and mutual defense assistance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951. Appropriations.

KERR (D N.C.) HR 9920.....12/15/50. Make supplemental appropriations of $18,033,304,424 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951. Appropriations.

LEMKE (R N.D.) HR 8279.....4/27/50. Appropriate $10 million for the repair of roads and other public facilities in North Dakota damaged by recent floods. Appropriations.

MILES (D N.M.) HR 9803.....11/30/50. Make an appropriation of $50,000 for emergency repairs to the Canadian River siphon, Vermejo reclamation project, New Mexico. Appropriations.

PLUMLEY (R Vt.) HR 9174.....7/19/50. Make $11 million appropriation for the construction of a research laboratory for the Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army, at a location to be selected by the Secy. of Defense. Armed Services.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 6739.....1/12/50. Appropriate $5 million for construction of Tennessee-Tombigbee inland waterway. Appropriations.

ROOSEVELT (D-Lib N.Y.) HR 8054.....4/6/50. Provide for a balanced budget in an expanding economy, long-range budget estimates, a Presidential item veto, and 4-year appropriations for major investment programs. Expenditures.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 9747.....9/22/50. Exempt grants for hospital construction from the provision of the General Appropriations Act of 1951 requiring reductions in certain appropriations. Appropriations.

SUTTON (D Tenn.) HR 8949.....6/26/50. Appropriate $11 million for the construction of a research laboratory at Summertown, Tenn., for the Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army. Appropriations.

WEICHEL (R Ohio) HR 8057.....4/6/50. Provide that appropriations for executive branch of government shall be available for spending only in 4 quarterly installments, and in amounts approved by Appropriations Committees within 30 days prior to first day of each quarter; require justification at end of each quarter of moneys spent during previous quarter. Expenditures.

Senate Votes: 1951 Funds

1. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Ellender (D La.) amendment to eliminate committee amendment providing $10 million for Senate Office Building, and, instead, to provide $10,000 for further study of Senate's requirements in construction of such building. Rejected, 32-46, July 12, 1950. (See p. 113)
2. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Committee amendment providing $10 million for construction of new Senate Office Building. Rejected, 35-42, July 12, 1950.
3. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment to add $3,945,000 for Voice of America and other State Department information activities. Rejected, 25-53, July 13, 1950.
4. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Question of germaneness of committee amendment to facilitate preparation and distribution of agricultural exhibits and motion pictures by Information Office of Agriculture Dept. Held germane, 35-25, July 17, 1950.
5. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Douglas (D Ill.) motion to reconsider vote by which committee amendment dealing with funds for ship construction by Maritime Commission was agreed to. Agreed to, 34-32, July 25, 1950.
6. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to committee amendment to reduce by $41,100,000 funds for ship construction. Rejected, 30-37, July 25, 1950.
7. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Bridges (R N.H.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R N.J.), Byrd (D Va.), Williams (R Del.) amendment to cut river, harbor, and flood control funds by 50 per cent. Rejected, 28-47, July 27, 1950.
8. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Kem (R Mo.) amendment to Hayden (D Ariz.) amendment to reduce 1951 funds for ECA from $2.39 billion to $1.95 billion and eliminate $277 million carryover available from 1950 ECA appropriations. (Effect would be to reduce total funds available to ECA by $719 million. Rejected, 12-59, July 31, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	32	35	25	35	34	30	28	12
NAYS	46	42	53	25	32	37	47	59

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	18	20	19	31	6	8	7	2
NAYS	25	23	23	0	28	27	35	39

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	14	15	6	4	28	22	21	10
NAYS	21	19	30	25	4	10	12	20

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
McFarland (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	X	X
McClellan (D)	Y	N	Y	✓	N	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Knowland (R)	Y	N	N	?	N	N	✓	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Millikin (R)	?	Y	N	N	?	?	?	?
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	?	?	✓	?	?	?	?	N
McMahon (D)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	?
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	Y	N	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
Williams (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Pepper (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	N	X
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	?	N	N
Russell (D)	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	N
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	N	N	?	?	N	Y
Taylor (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	X	?
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Lucas (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	?	N	N
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jenner (R)	?	?	N	N	?	?	Y	✓
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	?	?	N	?	?	?	N	N
Hickenlooper (R)	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	?	?	?	?	Y	N	?	?
Schoeppel (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓	✓
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Withers (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	X
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	Y	N	?	Y	?	?	N	N
Long (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	?	X	?
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	N	?	N	N	?	?	Y	N
Smith (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	Y	N
Tydings (D)	?	?	N	?	N	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Saltonstall (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Thye (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Stennis (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
Kem (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	✓
Murray (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	N
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	N	N	N	N	?	?	N	Y
Wherry (R)	N	N	N	N	?	?	N	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
McCarran (D)	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Tobey (R)	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	✓	X
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	X	N
Chavez (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Hoey (D)	Y	N	N	?	N	N	N	?
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Young (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	N	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	N
Taft (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	X	N
Thomas (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	?	N	N
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	N	N	N	?	?	N	N
Morse (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Myers (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	Y	N	?	N	N	N	N
Leahy (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	Y	N	N	✓	?	?	N	N
Maybank (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
Mundt (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	?	X	N
McKellar (D)	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	N
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	?	N	N
Johnson (D)	Y	N	Y	✓	N	N	N	N
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	N	Y	N	?	?	?	X	X
Watkins (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
Flanders (R)	Y	N	✓	?	?	?	Y	N
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Robertson (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Magnuson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	X
Neely (D)	N	N	Y	✓	N	N	N	X
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	?
Wiley (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	?	?	?	?	N	N	N	?
O'Mahoney (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	X	N

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Senate Votes: 1951 Funds

1. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Hayden (D Ariz.) amendment to increase 1951 funds for ECA from $2.39 billion to $2.45 billion. Agreed to, 42-29, July 31, 1950. (See p. 113)
2. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Hickenlooper (R Iowa) amendment to committee amendment, to deny ECA funds to any nation of which a dependent area fails to comply with treaties with the U.S. Agreed to, 43-29, July 31, 1950.
3. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Wherry (R Neb.) amendment to committee amendment, to deny ECA funds to any nation which exports to the Soviet Union or its satellites any militarily useful commodity during period when U.S. armed forces are enforcing a decision of UN Security Council. Rejected, 33-39, July 31, 1950.
4. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) amendment to direct a U.S. loan of $100 million to Spain, modifying McCarran (D Nev.) amendment which would have earmarked $100 million of ECA funds for assistance to Spain. Agreed to, 52-27, Aug. 1, 1950.
5. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). McCarran (D Nev.) amendment, as modified by O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) amendment, to direct a U.S. loan of $100 million to Spain. Agreed to, 65-15, Aug. 1, 1950.
6. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Amendment offered by Magnuson (D Wash.) and 25 other Senators to increase from $15.8 million to $79.8 million funds for the National Institute of Health, this $64 million increase to be allocated to the National Cancer Institute, National Heart Institute, and to mental and dental health activities. Rejected, 36-48, Aug. 3, 1950.
7. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Smith (R N.J.) amendment to exempt ECA funds from provisions of pending Byrd-Bridges amendment which would reduce by 10 per cent funds for all non-defense items. Agreed to, 45-40, Aug. 3, 1950.
8. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Wherry (R Neb.) motion to table Neely (D W.Va.) motion to reconsider division vote by which Senate rejected Smith (R N.J.) amendment to exempt funds for international children's welfare work from 10 per cent reduction. (Success of Wherry motion would allow the 10 per cent reduction to stand). Rejected, 42-42, Aug. 3, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	42	43	33	52	65	36	45	42
NAYS	29	29	39	27	15	48	40	42

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Sparkman (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
McFarland (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
McClellan (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?	?
Knowland (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Millikin (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	✓	?	?
McMahon (D)	✓	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	N	N	N	N	✓	X	X
Williams (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Pepper (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA								
George (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Russell (D)	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Taylor (D)	✓	?	?	X	?	?	?	?
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Lucas (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Jenner (R)	X	?	?	?	?	?	X	✓
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	?	?	?	?	?	N	N	Y
Schoeppel (R)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	Y	N	N	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y
Withers (D)	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
Long (D)	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?	?

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	34	16	9	34	34	23	36	13
NAYS	8	26	32	10	11	23	11	33

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Smith (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Tydings (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Thye (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Stennis (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	?	?	?	?	?	N	N	Y
Kem (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	X	✓	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Murray (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Wherry (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
McCarran (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Tobey (R)	X	?	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Chavez (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Hoey (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Young (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	8	27	24	18	31	13	9	29
NAYS	21	3	7	17	4	25	29	9

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Taft (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Thomas (D)	Y	N	N	✓	?	Y	Y	N
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Morse (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Myers (D)	✓	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Leahy (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	Y	N	N	?	?	Y	N	N
Maybank (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Mundt (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
McKellar (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Johnson (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	✓	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Watkins (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	✓	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Flanders (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Robertson (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	?	?	?	✓	✓	?	X	✓
Magnuson (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	✓	?	?	X	X	Y	Y	N
Neely (D)	✓	?	?	X	X	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Wiley (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
O'Mahoney (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N

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Senate Votes: 1951 Funds

1. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Neely (D W.Va.) motion to reconsider division vote by which Senate rejected Smith (R N.J.) amendment to exempt funds for international children's welfare work from 10 per cent reduction. (Success of Neely motion would permit another attempt to prevent children's fund reduction). Agreed to, 43-42, Aug. 3, 1950. (See p. 113)
2. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Smith (R N.J.) amendment (reconsidered) to exempt funds for international children's welfare work from 10 per cent reduction stipulated in pending Byrd-Bridges amendment. Agreed to, 44-41, Aug. 3, 1950.
3. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Smith (R N.J.) amendment to exempt funds for Point Four program from 10 per cent reduction stipulated in pending Byrd-Bridges amendment. Rejected, 39-46, Aug. 3, 1950.
4. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) proposal to substitute for the pending Byrd-Bridges 10 per cent reduction amendment, an amendment directing a joint Senate-House Appropriations Committee study as to what reductions in non-defense appropriations should be made, with recommendations to be reported by Aug. 31, 1951. Rejected, 25-60, Aug. 3, 1950.
5. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Byrd (D Va.) and Bridges (R N.H.) amendment to reduce by 10 per cent the funds appropriated for the Executive Branch (defense items and certain non-defense items excepted). Agreed to, 55-31, Aug. 3, 1950.
6. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Williams (R Del.) motion to suspend rules to consider Williams-Bridges amendment barring funds for construction projects not certified as necessary to national defense (two-thirds majority, or 56 "yeas", required for adoption of motion). Rejected, 34-49, Aug. 3, 1950.
7. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). McCarran (D Nev.) motion to table Kilgore (D W.Va.) motion to reconsider vote by which $100 million Spanish-loan amendment was agreed to. (Success of McCarran motion would prevent reopening of Spanish-loan issue). Agreed to, 65-15, Aug. 3, 1950.
8. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Humphrey (D Minn.) motion to table McKellar (D Tenn.) motion to reconsider division vote by which Murray (D Mont.) amendment increasing state vocational education funds by $3.5 million was agreed to. (Success of Humphrey motion would prevent reopening of the funds-increase issue). Rejected, 38-39, Aug. 3, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	43	44	39	25	55	34	65	38
NAYS	42	41	46	60	31	49	15	39

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	34	34	33	24	19	10	31	26
NAYS	13	13	14	23	29	36	13	15

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	9	10	6	1	36	24	34	12
NAYS	29	28	32	37	2	13	2	24

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
McFarland (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
McClellan (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Knowland (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
McMahon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	✓	✓	✓	N	Y	Y	N	N
Williams (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Pepper (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Russell (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Taylor (D)	?	?	?	?	X	?	?	?
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Jenner (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	?	?	?
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Withers (D)	?	?	?	X	X	?	✓	?
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Long (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Tydings (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Saltonstall (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Thye (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stennis (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Kem (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wherry (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	?	?	N
McCarran (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Tobey (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Chavez (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Hoey (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Young (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Taft (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Thomas (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	?	?
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Morse (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Myers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
Leahy (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Maybank (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Mundt (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
McKellar (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
Watkins (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Flanders (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
Robertson (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	?	✓	?
Magnuson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Neely (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Wiley (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	?
O'Mahoney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N

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Senate Votes: 1951 Funds

1. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). McKellar (D Tenn.) motion to reconsider division vote by which Murray (D Mont.) amendment increasing state vocational education funds by $3.5 million was agreed to. (Success of McKellar motion would allow another vote on the funds-increase amendment). Rejected, 24-53, Aug. 3, 1950. (See p. 113)
2. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Johnson (D Colo.) amendment to exempt appropriations for transportation of mail from 10 per cent reduction provided in Bridges-Byrd amendment adopted Aug. 3. Agreed to, 59-17, Aug. 4, 1950.
3. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce funds for U.S. Maritime Commission ship construction by $50.5 million. Rejected, 31-49, Aug. 4, 1950.
4. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to restrict expenditure of ECA funds to 95 per cent of amount appropriated. Rejected, 38-41, Aug. 4,1950.
5. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Knowland (R Calif.) motion to table Humphrey (D Minn.) motion to reconsider division vote by which Senate rejected amendment to increase National Institute of Health funds by $32 million. (Effect of this action was to forestall another effort to increase health funds). Agreed to, 37-32, Aug. 4, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	24	59	31	38	37
NAYS	53	17	49	41	32

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	7	32	9	12	16
NAYS	34	10	35	32	23

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	17	27	22	26	21
NAYS	19	7	14	9	9

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	N
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
ARIZONA					
Hayden (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
McFarland (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright (D)	N	N	Y	N	?
McClellan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Downey (D)	?	?	?	?	X
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO					
Johnson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Benton (D)	?	?	?	?	X
McMahon (D)	Y	N	N	N	N
DELAWARE					
Frear (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA					
Holland (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pepper (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
GEORGIA					
George (D)	N	N	N	N	Y
Russell (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
IDAHO					
Dworshak (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Taylor (D)	?	?	?	?	?
ILLINOIS					
Douglas (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Lucas (D)	Y	?	Y	N	N
INDIANA					
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jenner (R)	?	?	?	√	?
IOWA					
Gillette (D)	?	Y	N	Y	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	?	?	?	?
KANSAS					
Darby (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY					
Chapman (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
Withers (D)	?	?	X	X	X
LOUISIANA					
Ellender (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Long (D)	?	?	?	?	X
MAINE					
Brewster (R)	?	?	?	?	?
Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND					
O'Conor (D)	N	N	N	X	?
Tydings (D)	N	X	N	N	?
MASSACHUSETTS					
Lodge (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N
Thye (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?
Stennis (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
Donnell (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Kem (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
Ecton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Murray (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
NEBRASKA					
Butler (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
Malone (R)	N	√	Y	Y	Y
McCarran (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Tobey (R)	√	√	√	√	√
NEW JERSEY					
Hendrickson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
Chavez (D)	N	?	N	N	Y
NEW YORK					
Ives (R)	N	N	Y	N	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
Graham (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N
Hoey (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N
Young (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?
OHIO					
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Taft (R)	Y	Y	Y	√	X
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
Thomas (D)	N	?	?	?	X
OREGON					
Cordon (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Morse (R)	N	Y	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
Martin (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Myers (D)	N	?	X	X	X
RHODE ISLAND					
Green (D)	?	N	N	N	N
Leahy (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N
Maybank (D)	N	Y	N	Y	X
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Gurney (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
Mundt (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
Kefauver (D)	?	?	?	?	?
McKellar (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS					
Connally (D)	?	Y	N	N	N
Johnson (D)	N	?	N	N	?
UTAH					
Thomas (D)	?	Y	N	N	N
Watkins (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?
VERMONT					
Aiken (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N
Flanders (R)	?	?	Y	N	?
VIRGINIA					
Byrd (D)	?	Y	?	Y	Y
Robertson (D)	√	Y	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
Cain (R)	?	?	?	√	?
Magnuson (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
Kilgore (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
Neely (D)	N	Y	X	X	X
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Wiley (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING					
Hunt (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N
O'Mahoney (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y

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Senate Votes: 1950 Deficiency Funds; 1951 Supplemental

1. Urgent Deficiency Appropriations, 1950 (HR 7207.) O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) amendment, as modified by Cain (R Wash.) amendment, to provide $4,000,000 instead of $2,600,000 for Office of Housing Expediter. Agreed to, 44-28, March 9, 1950. (See p. 110)
2. Urgent Deficiency Appropriations, 1950 (HR 7207). Douglas (D Ill.) motion to suspend rules and consider his amendment reducing federal employees' annual leave to 20 days a year, and sick leave to 12 days a year. (Two-thirds majority, or 48 "yeas", required). Rejected, 14-57, March 9, 1950.
3. Supplemental Appropriations for 1951 (HR 9526). Wherry (R Neb.) motion to suspend the rules to permit him to offer amendment to bar ECA aid to any nation permitting export of military materiel to Communist countries while U.S. forces are engaged in carrying out a decision of UN Security Council. (Two-thirds majority, or 49 "yeas", required). (Suspension of the rules was necessary to offer an amendment of a legislative nature to an appropriations measure. The amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote). Agreed to, 50-23, Sept. 14, 1950. (See p. 130)
4. Supplemental Appropriations for 1951 (HR 9526). Consideration of conference report. Wherry (R Neb.), Cordon (R Ore.) substitute for House amendment (respecting termination of ECA aid) to reinstate provisions of original Wherry amendment requiring automatic termination of ECA aid to any country exporting war materiel to Communist countries. Rejected, 28-39, Sept. 22, 1950.
5. Second Supplemental Appropriation for 1951 (HR 9920). Hayden (D Ariz.) motion that the Senate recede from its amendment deleting $7 million for construction of power line from Buggs Island to Langley Field. (Effect of this motion is to retain the $7 million as passed by the House). Agreed to, 43-41, Jan. 2, 1951. (See p. 139)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	44	14	50	28	43
NAYS	28	57	23	39	41

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	30	3	18	3	35
NAYS	10	34	23	34	12

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	14	11	32	25	8
NAYS	18	23	0	5	29

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
Hill (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden (D)	Y	N	?	?	Y
McFarland (D)	?	?	?	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y*
McClellan (D)	N	N	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA					
Downey (D)	√	X	?	?	?*
Knowland (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N
COLORADO					
Johnson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?
Millikin (R)	Y	N	Y	√	N
CONNECTICUT					
Benton (D)	√	?	N	X	Y
McMahon (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y
Williams (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA					
Holland (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N
Pepper (D)	?	X	?	?	Y
GEORGIA					
George (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Russell (D)	Y	X	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					
Dworshak (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N
Taylor (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Lucas (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y
INDIANA					
Capehart (R)	Y	N	√	Y	?
Jenner (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N
IOWA					
Gillette (D)	?	X	Y	?	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	Y	?	N
KANSAS					
Darby (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N*
Schoeppel (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
Chapman (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y
Withers (D)	Y	N	?	X	Y*
LOUISIANA					
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	N	N
Long (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y
MAINE					
Brewster (R)	N	N	√	?	N
Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N
MARYLAND					
O'Conor (D)	N	X	Y	N	N
Tydings (D)	N	Y	?	N	?
MASSACHUSETTS					
Lodge (R)	Y	N	Y	?	?
Saltonstall (R)	?	?	?	N	N
MICHIGAN					
Ferguson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y
Thye (R)	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland (D)	N	?	?	?	N
Stennis (D)	N	N	N	N	N
MISSOURI					
Donnell (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Kem (R)	N	Y	Y	√	N
MONTANA					
Ecton (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N
Murray (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
Butler (R)	√	Y	Y	Y	N
Wherry (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA					
Malone (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N
McCarran (D)	√	X	Y	?	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges (R)	N	?	√	?	N
Tobey (R)	Y	N	√	Y	N
NEW JERSEY					
Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Smith (R)	Y	Y	√	X	N
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson (D)	?	?	N	X	Y
Chavez (D)	?	X	N	N	Y
NEW YORK					
Ives (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Graham (D)	Y	N	N	N	N*
Hoey (D)	?	?	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Young (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OHIO					
Bricker (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Taft (R)	X	?	Y	?	N
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y
Thomas (D)	Y	N	?	N	?
OREGON					
Cordon (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morse (R)	√	X	Y	X	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Martin (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N
Myers (D)	Y	N	?	X	?
RHODE ISLAND					
Green (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y
Leahy (D)	?	X	N	N	Y*
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston (D)	Y	N	?	N	Y
Maybank (D)	Y	N	?	?	?
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Gurney (R)	N	N	Y	N	N
Mundt (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE					
Kefauver (D)	Y	N	?	N	Y
McKellar (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS					
Connally (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y
Johnson (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y
UTAH					
Thomas (D)	√	X	?	?	?
Watkins (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N
VERMONT					
Aiken (R)	Y	N	?	?	Y
Flanders (R)	Y	Y	?	?	N
VIRGINIA					
Byrd (D)	N	?	Y	Y	N
Robertson (D)	N	N	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON					
Cain (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Magnuson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Kilgore (D)	Y	N	N	N	N
Neely (D)	Y	N	N	X	Y
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy (R)	X	N	√	Y	?
Wiley (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
Hunt (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y

*Relates to Nixon (R Calif.)
*Vote cast by Carlson (R Kan.)
*Vote cast by Clements (D Ky.)
*Vote cast by Smith (D N.C.)
*Vote cast by Pastore (D R.I.).

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House Votes: General and Supplemental Funds, 1951

1. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Gore (D Tenn.) amendment to increase funds for hospital grants construction under Public Health Service from $75 million to $150 million. Agreed to, 258-131, May 10. (See page 113)
2. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Case (R S.D.) amendment to reduce funds for Public Housing Administration from $11.7 million to $8.75 million. Agreed to, 222-163, May 10.
3. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Thomas (D Tex), Taber (R N.Y.) amendment to reduce total appropriations by $600 million, specifying percentage reductions to effect this cut. Agreed to, 273-113, May 10.
4. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Jensen (R Iowa) amendment to prohibit filling of more than 10% of Civil Service vacancies except by promotion or transfer (defense agencies excepted). Agreed to, 201-185, May 10.
5. General Appropriations for 1951 (HR 7786). Passage of bill providing $28.9 billion for operation of government during fiscal 1951 (ECA funds not included). Passed, 362-21, May 10.
6. Supplemental Appropriations for 1951 (HR 9526). Make supplemental appropriations of $16.8 billion, including $11.6 billion for military purposes, for fiscal year 1951. Passage of bill. Passed, 310-1, August 26.
7. Supplemental Appropriations for 1951 (HR 9526). Consideration of conference report. Norrell (D Ark.) motion that House concur in Senate amendment relieving guarantors of necessity for paying bond for Mexican laborers who returned to Mexico without proper notice to Immigration Service. Rejected, 160-172, September 20.
8. Supplemental Appropriations for 1951 (HR 9526). Consideration of conference report. House amendment to Senate amendment (respecting termination of ECA aid to any country exporting war materiel to Communist countries) to specify that such aid be terminated only on a finding by the National Security Council that such export is injurious to U.S. security. Cannon (D Mo.) motion to order the previous question (close debate and force a vote) on this amendment. Agreed to, 167-149, September 21.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	258	222	273	201	362	310	160	167
NAYS	131	163	113	185	21	1	172	149

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	196	76	116	48	221	187	100	165
NAYS	34	152	111	179	3	0	103	24

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	61	146	157	153	141	123	60	1
NAYS	97	10	1	5	17	1	68	125

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Battle (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	?
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hobbs (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	√	√
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Patten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	√
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Tackett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Anderson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
11 Bramblett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Engle (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Havenner (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	√
3 Johnson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Miller (D)	?	?	X	X	?	?	X	√
22 Phillips (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Scudder (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Shelley (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	?
21 Sheppard (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
10 Werdel (R)	?	?	√	√	?	?	?	X
9 White (D)	?	?	X	?	?	Y	Y	N
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	?	?	X	?	?	?	N	?
18 Doyle (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	X
19 Holifield (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	X	√
16 Jackson (R)	?	?	√	√	?	?	Y	N
17 King (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Nixon (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	X
13 Poulson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	X
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Carroll (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
3 Marsalis (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
3 McGuire (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
AL Sadlak (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	X
2 Woodhouse (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Peterson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sikes (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Smathers (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Camp (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cox (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Lanham (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Pace (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Preston (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Vinson (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Wood (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 White (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	X
17 Arends (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
26 Bishop (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 Chiperfield (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Jenison (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Mack (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Mason (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N
22 McMillen (R)	?	?	?	√	?	?	?	X
25 Price (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Reed (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	X
20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Velde (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Vursell (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Chesney (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Vacancy								
9 Yates (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	√
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
8 Denton (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Halleck (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Harvey (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Jacobs (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
4 Kruse (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Noland (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	√
5 Walsh (D)	?	?	X	?	?	?	N	Y
9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Hoeven (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Jensen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 LeCompte (R)	?	?	√	√	?	Y	Y	N
1 Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	X
2 Talle (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Hope (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Vacancy								
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	√	√
4 Chelf (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Golden (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Gregory (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	√	√
3 Morton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Perkins (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	√	?
5 Spence (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Underwood (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	√
2 Whitaker (D)	Y	?	X	X	?	?	√	Y
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
2 Boggs (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Brooks (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert (D)	?	?	√	X	?	?	√	?
7 Larcade (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	√	?
6 Morrison (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	√	√
5 Passman (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Willis (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
1 Hale (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
2 Bolton (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Garmatz (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Sasscer (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Donohue (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
8 Goodwin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Herter (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Kennedy (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Lane (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 McCormack (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	√
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	X
3 Philbin (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	?
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
13 Wigglesworth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N
9 Engel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	X
5 Ford (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Michener (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Potter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	X
3 Shafer (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Wolcott (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	N
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	X
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	?	?	X	X	?	?	?	?
17 Dondero (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
14 Rabaut (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Sadowski (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Andresen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
5 Judd (R)	√	?	√	√	?	Y	Y	N
6 Marshall (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Wier (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Whittington (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
5 Winstead (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
9 Cannon (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
6 Christopher (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
4 Irving (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jones (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Karst (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Karsten (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Magee (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	?
2 Moulder (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	√
7 Short (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Sullivan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Welch (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Mansfield (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
2 O'Sullivan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Stefan (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	N
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
8 Canfield (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Case (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Eaton (R)	?	?	√	√	?	?	Y	?
2 Hand (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	X
14 Hart (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Kean (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	N
13 Norton (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	?
10 Rodino (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Towe (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
AL Miles (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
39 Cole (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	N
35 Davies (D)	?	?	X	?	?	?	Y	?
28 Gamble (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
44 Gorski (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
31 Kearney (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
40 Keating (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
34 Kilburn (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
30 LeFevre (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
1 Macy (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
45 Reed (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
29 St. George (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
38 Taber (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
43 Tauriello (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
33 Taylor (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
41 Wadsworth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	X	?
15 Celler (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	√
4 Clemente (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
17 Coudert (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	X
6 Delaney (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	X	√
11 Heffernan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
7 Heller (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	X	√
21 Javits (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
10 Kelly (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Keogh (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	√
19 Klein (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	X	√
3 Latham (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
23 Lynch (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
18 Marcantonio ALP	Y	N	N	N	N	X	N	Y
26 McGrath (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Multer (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	?	N	√
16 Murphy (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	√
13 O'Toole (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	N	Y
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	?
22 Powell (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	?	N	?
5 Quinn (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
12 Rooney (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Vacancy								
7 Carlyle (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√	?
8 Deane (D)	?	?	X	X	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Doughton (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	√	√
12 Redden (D)	?	?	√	X	?	-?	√	?
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Breen (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	√
11 Brehm (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X
7 Brown (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
9 Burke (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Crosser (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
1 Elston (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20 Feighan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hays (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
14 Huber (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 Kirwan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
17 McGregor (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
16 McSweeney (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Polk (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
15 Secrest (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Smith (R)	X	?	√	√	?	?	?	X
12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
2 Wagner (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
13 Welchel (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
AL Young (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gilmer (D)	?	?	√	X	?	Y	√	√
5 Monroney (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morris (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Stigler (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
4 Ellsworth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
1 Norblad (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Stockman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
23 Cavalcante (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y
30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Dague (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
29 Davenport (D)	?	?	X	X	?	Y	N	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Flood (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
31 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	X
19 Gavin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Gillette (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	X
7 James (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
27 Kelley (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Kunkel (R)	?	?	√	√	?	?	?	X
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
21 Lind (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 McConnell (R)	?	?	√	√	?	Y	N	N
24 Morgan (D)	?	?	X	X	?	?	N	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	?	?	X	X	?	?	N	Y
15 Rich (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
26 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
17 Simpson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
20 Walter (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
4 Chudoff (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	?
2 Granahan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
5 Green (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Forand (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Hare (D)	?	?	√	√	?	Y	Y	N
6 McMillan (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Richards (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N
2 Sims (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	?	?	X	?	?	Y	?	X
1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Evins (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Gore (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Jennings (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
1 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Priest (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Sutton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
13 Gossett (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Lucas (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
14 Lyle (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
19 Mahon (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Pickett (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Teague (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
5 Wilson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
18 Guill (R)	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	N
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
1 Granger (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	?	N	√
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	X
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Robeson (D)	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y
6 Burton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Fugate (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harrison (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Smith (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Horan (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Jackson (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
1 Mitchell (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	?	?	X	X	?	?	N	Y
4 Burnside (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	?
6 Hedrick (D)	Y	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kee (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Ramsay (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y
2 Staggers (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
8 Byrnes (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Davis (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	√	Y	N
9 Hull (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Keefe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
7 Murray (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
10 O'Konski (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
1 Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Withrow (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	X
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	√
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?

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House Vote: 1951 Supplemental Funds

1. Supplemental Appropriations for 1951 (HR 9526). Consideration of conference report. Cannon (D Mo.) motion to concur in Senate amendment (respecting termination of ECA aid to any country exporting war materiel to Communist countries) with an amendment specifying that such aid be terminated only on a finding by the National Security Council that such export is injurious to U.S. security. Agreed to, 286-30, September 21. (See page 130)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	DEMOCRATS	1	REPUBLICANS	1
YEAS	286	YEAS	177	YEAS	109
NAYS	30	NAYS	12	NAYS	18

	1		1		1		1
ALABAMA		5 Patterson (R)	Y	9 Yates (D)	?	2 Bolton (D)	N
3 Andrews (D)	Y	1 Ribicoff (D)	?	**INDIANA**		4 Fallon (D)	N
9 Battle (D)	Y	AL Sadlak (R)	?	3 Crook (D)	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y	2 Woodhouse (D)	?	8 Denton (D)	Y	1 Miller (R)	N
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	**DELAWARE**		2 Halleck (R)	N	5 Sasscer (D)	Y
7 Elliott (D)	Y	AL Boggs (R)	Y	6 Harden (R)	Y	**MASSACHUSETTS**	
2 Grant (D)	Y	**FLORIDA**		10 Harvey (R)	Y	6 Bates (R)	Y
4 Hobbs (D)	Y	2 Bennett (D)	Y	11 Jacobs (D)	Y	4 Donohue (D)	Y
8 Jones (D)	Y	5 Herlong (D)	Y	4 Kruse (D)	Y	2 Furcolo (D)	Y
5 Rains (D)	?	1 Peterson (D)	Y	1 Madden (D)	Y	8 Goodwin (R)	Y
ARIZONA		6 Rogers (D)	Y	7 Noland (D)	?	10 Herter (R)	Y
AL Murdock (D)	Y	3 Sikes (D)	Y	5 Walsh (D)	Y	1 Heselton (R)	Y
AL Patten (D)	?	4 Smathers (D)	Y	9 Wilson (R)	Y	11 Kennedy (D)	Y
ARKANSAS		**GEORGIA**		**IOWA**		7 Lane (D)	Y
1 Gathings (D)	Y	10 Brown (D)	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	14 Martin (R)	Y
7 Harris (D)	Y	4 Camp (D)	Y	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	12 McCormack (D)	-?
5 Hays (D)	Y	2 Cox (D)	Y	3 Gross (R)	Y	9 Nicholson (R)	?
2 Mills (D)	Y	5 Davis (D)	N	8 Hoeven (R)	Y	3 Philbin (D)	?
6 Norrell (D)	Y	7 Lanham (D)	Y	7 Jensen (R)	Y	5 Rogers (R)	Y
4 Tackett (D)	?	3 Pace (D)	N	4 LeCompte (R)	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	1 Preston (D)	Y	1 Martin (R)	?	**MICHIGAN**	
CALIFORNIA		6 Vinson (D)	Y	2 Talle (R)	Y	12 Bennett (R)	N
7 Allen (R)	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	N	**KANSAS**		6 Blackney (R)	Y
8 Anderson (R)	?	9 Wood (D)	?	1 Cole (R)	Y	8 Crawford (R)	N
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	**IDAHO**		5 Hope (R)	Y	9 Engel (R)	?
2 Engle (D)	Y	2 Sanborn (R)	Y	3 Meyer (R)	–	5 Ford (R)	Y
4 Havenner (D)	?	1 White (D)	?	4 Rees (R)	Y	4 Hoffman (R)	N
3 Johnson (R)	Y	**ILLINOIS**		2 Scrivner (R)	Y	2 Michener (R)	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	16 Allen (R)	?	6 Smith (R)	Y	11 Potter (R)	?
6 Miller (D)	?	17 Arends (R)	Y	**KENTUCKY**		3 Shafer (R)	Y
22 Phillips (R)	Y	26 Bishop (R)	Y	8 Bates (D)	?	7 Wolcott (R)	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	4 Chelf (D)	?	10 Woodruff (R)	?
5 Shelley (D)	?	23 Jenison (R)	N	9 Golden (R)	Y	**Detroit—Wayne County**	
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	21 Mack (D)	Y	1 Gregory (D)	?	15 Dingell (D)	?
10 Werdel (R)	?	15 Mason (R)	N	3 Morton (R)	Y	17 Dondero (R)	Y
9 White (D)	N	22 McMillen (R)	?	7 Perkins (D)	?	16 Vacancy	
Los Angeles County		25 Price (D)	Y	5 Spence (D)	Y	13 O'Brien (D)	?
14 Douglas (D)	Y	14 Reed (R)	?	6 Underwood (D)	?	14 Rabaut (D)	Y
18 Doyle (D)	?	20 Simpson (R)	Y	2 Whitaker (D)	Y	1 Sadowski (D)	?
20 Hinshaw (R)	?	18 Velde (R)	Y	**LOUISIANA**		**MINNESOTA**	
19 Holifield (D)	?	24 Vursell (R)	?	8 Allen (D)	?	7 Andersen (R)	Y
16 Jackson (R)	Y	**Chicago—Cook County**		2 Boggs (D)	Y	1 Andresen (R)	Y
17 King (D)	Y	4 Buckley (D)	Y	4 Brooks (D)	Y	8 Blatnik (D)	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	11 Chesney (D)	Y	1 Hebert (D)	?	9 Hagen (R)	Y
12 Nixon (R)	?	13 Vacancy		7 Larcade (D)	?	5 Judd (R)	Y
13 Poulson (R)	?	1 Dawson (D)	Y	6 Morrison (D)	?	6 Marshall (D)	Y
COLORADO		8 Gordon (D)	?	5 Passman (D)	Y	4 McCarthy (D)	?
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	10 Hoffman (R)	?	3 Willis (D)	?	2 O'Hara (R)	Y
1 Carroll (D)	Y	12 Jonas (R)	?	**MAINE**		3 Wier (D)	Y
2 Hill (R)	?	5 Vacancy		3 Fellows (R)	N	**MISSISSIPPI**	
3 Marsalis (D)	Y	3 Linehan (D)	Y	1 Hale (R)	Y	4 Abernethy (D)	N
CONNECTICUT		6 O'Brien (D)	Y	2 Nelson (R)	Y	6 Colmer (D)	Y
4 Lodge (R)	?	2 O'Hara (D)	Y	**MARYLAND**		1 Rankin (D)	N
3 McGuire (D)	Y	7 Sabath (D)	?	6 Beall (R)	Y	2 Whitten (D)	Y

	1
3 Whittington (D)	Y
7 Williams (D)	N
5 Winstead (D)	N
MISSOURI	
5 Bolling (D)	Y
9 Cannon (D)	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	Y
6 Christopher (D)	?
4 Irving (D)	Y
10 Jones (D)	Y
12 Karst (D)	Y
13 Karsten (D)	Y
1 Magee (D)	?
2 Moulder (D)	?
7 Short (R)	Y
11 Sullivan (D)	Y
3 Welch (D)	Y
MONTANA	
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	Y
NEBRASKA	
1 Curtis (R)	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y
2 O'Sullivan (D)	Y
3 Stefan (R)	Y
NEVADA	
AL Baring (D)	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
2 Cotton (R)	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y
NEW JERSEY	
11 Addonizio (D)	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y
6 Case (R)	Y
5 Eaton (R)	?
2 Hand (R)	?
14 Hart (D)	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y
13 Norton (D)	?
10 Rodino (D)	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y
9 Towe (R)	N
1 Wolverton (R)	Y
NEW MEXICO	
AL Fernandez (D)	?
AL Miles (D)	Y
NEW YORK	
32 Byrne (D)	Y
39 Cole (R)	Y
35 Davies (D)	?
28 Gamble (R)	Y
44 Gorski (D)	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	Y
31 Kearney (R)	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y
30 LeFevre (R)	Y
1 Macy (R)	Y
42 Pfeiffer, W.L. (R)	?
45 Reed (R)	N
36 Riehlman (R)	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y
38 Taber (R)	N
43 Tauriello (D)	Y

	1
33 Taylor (R)	Y
41 Wadsworth (R)	?
New York City	
25 Buckley (D)	?
15 Celler (D)	?
4 Clemente (D)	Y
17 Coudert (R)	?
6 Delaney (D)	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	?
11 Heffernan (D)	Y
7 Heller (D)	?
21 Javits (R)	?
10 Kelly (D)	Y
9 Keogh (D)	?
19 Klein (D)	?
3 Latham (R)	Y
23 Lynch (D)	?
18 Marcantonio ALP	?
26 McGrath (D)	Y
14 Multer (D)	?
16 Murphy (D)	?
13 O'Toole (D)	Y
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	?
22 Powell (D)	?
5 Quinn (D)	?
12 Rooney (D)	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	Y
NORTH CAROLINA	
3 Barden (D)	Y
1 Bonner (D)	Y
11 Bulwinkle (D)	
7 Carlyle (D)	Y
5 Chatham (D)	Y
4 Cooley (D)	?
8 Deane (D)	Y
9 Doughton (D)	Y
6 Durham (D)	?
10 Jones (D)	Y
2 Kerr (D)	?
12 Redden (D)	?
NORTH DAKOTA	
AL Burdick (R)	Y
AL Vacancy	
OHIO	
22 Bolton (R)	Y
3 Breen (D)	?
11 Brehm (R)	?
7 Brown (R)	Y
9 Burke (D)	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	N
21 Crosser (D)	Y
1 Elston (R)	Y
20 Feighan (D)	Y
18 Hays (D)	Y
14 Huber (D)	Y
10 Jenkins (R)	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	Y
17 McGregor (R)	Y
16 McSweeney (D)	Y
6 Polk (D)	Y
15 Secrest (D)	N
8 Smith (R)	?
12 Vorys (R)	?
2 Wagner (D)	Y
13 Weichel (R)	Y
AL Young (D)	?

	1
OKLAHOMA	
3 Albert (D)	Y
1 Gilmer (D)	?
5 Monroney (D)	Y
6 Morris (D)	Y
4 Steed (D)	Y
2 Stigler (D)	?
7 Wickersham (D)	Y
8 Wilson (D)	Y
OREGON	
3 Angell (R)	?
4 Ellsworth (R)	?
1 Norblad (R)	Y
2 Stockman (R)	Y
PENNSYLVANIA	
33 Buchanan (D)	Y
23 Cavalcante (D)	Y
30 Corbett (R)	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y
29 Davenport (D)	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	Y
12 Fenton (R)	Y
11 Flood (D)	Y
31 Fulton (R)	?
19 Gavin (R)	Y
14 Gillette (R)	?
25 Graham (R)	Y
7 James (R)	Y
28 Kearns (R)	Y
27 Kelley (D)	Y
18 Kunkel (R)	?
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	Y
21 Lind (D)	Y
16 McConnell (R)	Y
24 Morgan (D)	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	?
15 Rich (R)	N
26 Saylor (R)	Y
17 Simpson (R)	N
22 Van Zandt (R)	?
20 Walter (D)	Y
Philadelphia	
1 Barrett (D)	Y
4 Chudoff (D)	?
2 Granahan (D)	Y
5 Green (D)	Y
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y
RHODE ISLAND	
2 Fogarty (D)	Y
1 Forand (D)	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA	
4 Bryson (D)	Y
3 Hare (D)	Y
6 McMillan (D)	Y
5 Richards (D)	Y
1 Rivers (D)	Y
2 Sims (D)	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA	
2 Case (R)	?
1 Lovre (R)	Y
TENNESSEE	
9 Cooper (D)	Y
10 Davis (D)	Y
5 Evins (D)	Y
3 Frazier (D)	Y
4 Gore (D)	Y

	1
2 Jennings (R)	N
8 Murray (D)	?
1 Phillips (R)	Y
6 Priest (D)	Y
7 Sutton (D)	Y
TEXAS	
3 Beckworth (D)	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	Y
17 Burleson (D)	Y
2 Combs (D)	Y
21 Fisher (D)	Y
13 Gossett (D)	Y
20 Kilday (D)	Y
12 Lucas (D)	Y
14 Lyle (D)	?
19 Mahon (D)	Y
1 Patman (D)	Y
7 Pickett (D)	N
11 Poage (D)	?
4 Rayburn (D)	-
16 Regan (D)	Y
6 Teague (D)	Y
8 Thomas (D)	Y
9 Thompson (D)	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	?
5 Wilson (D)	Y
18 Guill (R)	Y
UTAH	
2 Bosone (D)	?
1 Granger (D)	?
VERMONT	
AL Plumley (R)	?
VIRGINIA	
4 Abbitt (D)	Y
1 Robeson (D)	Y
6 Burton (D)	Y
9 Fugate (D)	Y
3 Gary (D)	Y
2 Hardy (D)	Y
7 Harrison (D)	Y
8 Smith (D)	Y
5 Stanley (D)	Y
WASHINGTON	
4 Holmes (R)	Y
5 Horan (R)	N
2 Jackson (D)	Y
3 Mack (R)	?
1 Mitchell (D)	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	Y
WEST VIRGINIA	
3 Bailey (D)	?
4 Burnside (D)	?
6 Hedrick (D)	Y
5 Kee (D)	Y
1 Ramsay (D)	Y
2 Staggers (D)	Y
WISCONSIN	
5 Biemiller (D)	Y
8 Byrnes (R)	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y
9 Hull (R)	N
6 Keefe (R)	?
7 Murray (R)	Y
10 O'Konski (R)	?
1 Smith (R)	N
3 Withrow (R)	?
4 Zablocki (D)	?
WYOMING	
AL Barrett (R)	?

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EDUCATION and WELFARE

Major Actions

Middle-income housing legislation - enacted into law (page 158).

Increase in social security coverage - enacted into law (page 165).

Federal aid to education:

For elementary and secondary schools - passed Senate during first session; no House action (page 178).

For school construction - enacted into law (page 181).

Expanded medical research program - enacted into law (page 182).

Establishment of National Science Foundation - enacted into law (page 183).

Housing Act of 1950

S 2246 — P. L. 475

SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND

Congress completed action in 1950 on a housing bill (S 2246) designed to aid middle-income groups. Provisions authorizing special aid for cooperative and non-profit housing projects were dropped, however, from both the House and Senate versions of the bill. As finally approved, the measure contained a variety of amendments to the National Housing Act. FHA and FNMA money was increased, and new types of loan guarantees and direct loans for housing were included.

During the first session of the 81st Congress the House approved a bill (HR 6070) to amend the National Housing Act (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 286). The bill extended the authority of the Federal Housing Administration to guarantee certain housing loans; increased the money available for such guarantees; increased money available to the Federal National Mortgage Association; and authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make special housing loans.

The House-approved bill did not see Senate action in 1949, but a similar Senate bill (S 2246) was approved by the Senate Banking Committee. The Senate bill contained a $1 billion authorization for direct loans to cooperative housing projects—a provision rejected by the House. There was no further action on either of the bills in 1949. Expiring provisions of the old Act were extended by an emergency resolution, however.

When the second session of the 81st Congress opened, the chairmen of both the House and Senate Banking Committees prepared bills to take the place of the ones considered during the first session. The new measures picked up most of the provisions of the old bills, but featured a cooperative housing loan program, to be financed through a new government corporation backed by private investors.

The Senate committee reported its new bill under the old number after considerable alteration. The House bill was reported under a new number (HR 7402). The Senate measure was approved after the co-op loan provision was dropped on a 43-38 roll call vote. The House paralleled Senate action, cutting out the co-op section on roll call 218-155. Final House approval came on a 361-10 roll-call vote. After compromise of the two versions, the middle-income housing bill was finally approved by both houses by voice votes and sent on to the President. It became Public Law 475.

Provisions

Money authorized (in millions):

FHA mortgage insurance	$2,250
FHA mortgage insurance for suburban homes	250
FHA mortgage insurance for large rental projects	500
FNMA mortgage purchase	250
Veterans direct loans	150
College direct loans	300
Total	$3,700

Other major provisions of the final compromise were:

FHA mortgage insurance for repair and improvement extended until July 1, 1955.

Outstanding FHA loans limited to $1.25 billion at any one time.

Suburban home mortgage insurance limited to $5,600.

FHA mortgage on two-family structure limited to $16,000; on three-family structure to $20,500; on four-family structure to $25,000.

FHA mortgage insurance on two-bedroom one-family home limited to $6,650 plus $950 for additional bedrooms.

FHA mortgage insurance on multi-family structures limited to 90 per cent of the first $7,000 and 60 per cent of value in excess of $7,000 up to $10,000 per family unit.

FHA mortgage insurance on cooperative housing projects limited to $5 million for any one project, $8,100 per family unit or $1,800 per room, but not to exceed 90 per cent of replacement costs (could be raised to 95 per cent if owners are veterans).

Federal National Mortgage Association authorized to charge a fee of 1 per cent of amount of mortgage purchased.

Farm home mortgages insured by the VA exempted from present provision that FNMA cannot purchase for any one lender more than 50 per cent of his loan portfolio insured after April 30, 1948.

FHA insurance applications from special rental housing projects made under a program which expired were re-authorized if they had been received by March 1, 1950.

Disposal of low-cost veterans housing built under the Lanham Act made easier.

Direct loans authorized to veterans who cannot get a private loan.

Forty-year loans at a varying interest rate authorized for housing projects at educational institutions.

GI bill loan maturity extended from 25 to 30 years.

SENATE

Committee

On Jan. 12, 1950 Chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D S. C.) of the Senate Banking Committee presented to his Housing Subcommittee 12 amendments which he proposed to add to S 2246 (approved by the Committee in 1949). In effect, the amendments would rewrite the bill to do the following:

1. Provide technical assistance and advice to co-op and non-profit groups authorized to provide housing.

2. Establish a corporation to make $1.7 billion worth of long-term mortgage loans at low interest to housing cooperatives.

3. Secure private capital for the corporation by issuing government-backed debentures.

4. Liberalize FHA insurance under existing housing act to increase the value of housing units eligible for insurance and increase the per cent of the cost that may be insured.

5. Add $1.25 billion to the FHA mortgage insurance fund.

6. Make home modernization and repair loan provisions permanent.

7. Encourage construction of inexpensive rental units for families with children.

Hearings Opened

The Subcommittee on Housing opened hearings on the Maybank amendments Jan. 12. Raymond M. Foley, housing and home finance administrator, the first witness, said the Administration bill called for aid in construction of homes to rent for $45 to $73 a month. These units would serve middle-income families, he said, which have cash incomes of from $2,700 to $4,400 a year.

Subcommittee attention soon turned to the interest rate of the proposed cooperative loans. The Maybank amendments did not specify an interest rate, but estimates of three per cent were offered.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) wanted to know how that rate could be justified when GI and FHA loans went at 4 and 4 1/2 per cent. Foley said he would bring in figures backing up the proposed interest rate.

Subcommittee Chairman John Sparkman (D Ala.), author of the original bill (S 2246), suggested Jan. 18 that the top interest rate for all government-insured mortgage loans be set at four per cent. Sparkman said Foley would agree to that figure. When asked by Maybank whether a GI loan interest rate raise was being considered, Foley declined to answer. Any answer, he said, would influence the whole home financing picture. Other witnesses and their testimony included:

Horace Russell, general counsel for the United States Savings and Loan League, told the committee that the co-op loan plan "is not only pure socialism to the extent of two billion dollars, the scheme is designed and intended to mislead." Sparkman charged that Russell's statement was "unfair and not correct" and said that Senators who wrote the bill would not "lead the people down the road to socialism."

Oscar R. Dreutz, National Savings and Loan League, said that private lenders were providing all the capital needed.

UAW Supports Measure

Walter Reuther, United Auto Workers, supported the bill because "it permits the people to build homes and does not permit the speculator to milk the people of America."

William Reckman, American Bankers Association, said the proposed program was not needed. "Evidence of overbuilding is already beginning to appear in various localities around the country," he said. "It should not be more than a year or two before housing supply and demand are balanced."

Murray Lincoln, Cooperative League of the U.S.A., told the Committee he favored the program in general, but proposed a separate cooperative housing agency to administer the plan. The bill called for creation of a division in the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

NAREB Opposes Bill

John C. Thompson, National Association of Real Estate Boards, testified before the committee on the bill Feb. 7. He said he opposed the bill "because it provides for basically direct mortgage lending by the government . . . it is class legislation . . . it is discriminatory in many ways."

David L. Krooth, National Housing Conference, supported the bill. Persons in the middle-income bracket, he said, "can't afford new housing that is being built for rent or sale, nor is there an adequate supply of existing houses available to them at prices they can afford. Therefore these families must look to additional production of housing to meet their needs."

Group Approval

The bill was approved by the subcommittee Feb. 7 by a 6-1 vote. Approving the measure were Sparkman, Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), Irving Ives (R N.Y.), Maybank, Douglas and Russell Long (D La.). John Bricker (R Ohio) voted "No".

The full committee, however, voted Feb. 9 to postpone action on the bill for two weeks. Maybank said the delay was to allow the committee to examine possible inflationary effects of the bill. He said the Federal Reserve Board would present its views on housing and inflation Feb. 16.

On the decision to delay final approval by the whole committee, the vote was 7-6. Voting to defer action were Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), who made the motion; J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), Homer Capehart (R Ind.), Flanders, Bricker and Ives. Against the motion were Glen Taylor (D Idaho), Sparkman, J. Allen Frear (D Del.), Douglas, Long and Maybank.

More Study

In the interim a basic overhauling of the Administration middle-income cooperative housing proposal was recommended by the Federal Reserve Board when Thomas B. McCabe, board chairman, testified before the Banking Committee Feb. 16.

McCabe told Senators that the disputed program should be given "a full and fair trial on an experimental basis." He wanted financing of the program to be on the Federal Housing Administration principle of government insurance of home loans by private banks. The bill called for establishing a new government lending institution, a National Mortgage Corporation of Housing Cooperatives.

The Federal Reserve Board chairman expressed "concern" over financial terms of the bill — allowing amortization terms of 50 to 60 years. He also was concerned over the low interest rates of the Administration bill, which would grant loans at 3 to 3 1/2 per cent interest over 50 years in most cases, as compared with the FHA program of 4 1/2 per cent interest and repayment of loans generally in 25 years.

The Reserve Board was reporting only on the economic and financial aspects of the bill, he emphasized. In response to questioning by Sen. Fulbright, McCabe said the Board is opposed to the bill "as written."

Sen. Bricker, a member of the Committee, said in a letter to certain members of the Committee that possibility of political favoritism is "'rampant" in the bill. Sparkman, author of the measure, denied Bricker's assertion. Bricker said in his letter cooperatives should be encouraged in the housing field, but he did not like the Administration's way of going about it.

The Banking Committee voted Feb. 22 against calling Marriner S. Eccles, Federal Reserve Board member, to testify on the entire federal housing program. The motion to call Eccles was made by Fulbright and was defeated by a 7-6 vote after heated debate within the committee. Chairman Maybank called the Committee into closed session that same day to consider a substitute measure favored by Sens. Tobey and Ives.

The committee voted down the Tobey - Ives substitute bill 6-7 after the National Housing Conference criticized it as "no middle - income housing bill at all". For the substitute were Ives, Tobey, Homer Capehart (R Ind.), John W. Bricker (R Ohio), J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) and A. Willis Robertson (D Va.). Against it were Burnet R. Maybank (D S. C.), Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho), John J.

Sparkman (D Ala.), J. Allen Frear Jr. (D Del.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Russell B. Long (D La.) and Ralph Flanders (R Vt.).

The Banking Committee approved the rewritten middle - income housing bill (S 2246) by a 9-4 vote Feb. 23.

As reported, the Banking group's bill had been scaled down from the $6 billion first asked by the Administration. Most of the controversy in the group had centered over a $2 billion request for direct loans for cooperative housing. The Committee cut the figure to $1.125 billion. Administration of the co-op program would be carried out by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, rather than a new co-op housing administration as called for in the original bill. Loans would go at about 3 1-4 per cent interest, according to Sparkman, author of the original bill.

Other provisions authorize $2 billion for repair and modernization of low-cost housing and for construction of low - cost housing for sale and rent; $150 million for veterans housing; $300 million for college housing; and $25 million for distribution of prefabricated housing. Of the total voted, $3.6 billion is new authorization. The bill amends the National Housing Act and extends to July 1, 1952, the expiration date of certain provisions.

On final vote for the bill, the lineup was: For the bill, Maybank, Taylor, Sparkman, Frear, Douglas, Long, Tobey, Flanders and Ives; against the bill, Fulbright, Robertson, Bricker and Capehart. Bricker, Capehart and Robertson signed a minority report.

European Report

Meanwhile, a report on cooperative housing in Europe was submitted by members of the Banking and Currency Committee Jan. 31. Five members had made a survey of co-op housing in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Switzerland and Great Britain last year. On the trip were Maybank, chairman, Sparkman, Frear, Flanders and Bricker.

The report made no recommendations, but did praise the results of European cooperative housing. The following points were mentioned:

1. In almost every country the government has tried to keep rents under 20 per cent of family income.

2. Long amortization periods are the rule — up to 40 to 100 years.

3. Low interest is asked — as little as 1 per cent.

4. Subsidies, direct and indirect, have been necessary to keep rents low.

5. Housing units, even those 20-30 years old, are "modern in design and lay-out."

6. Housing research is given considerable attention.

The report concluded: "One of the most remarkable things about the whole story of housing in Europe today is that despite all the government subsidies, housing aids and advantages afforded to co-operatives and municipal housing agencies, private housing, assisted only in a small way and in some cases not at all, continues to make progress; and in most countries during the last year the volume of private construction has increased sharply."

Debate

The Senate passed its housing bill March 15 after striking out provisions for special insurance on loans to build cooperative housing. Final passage was on voice vote. As approved, the bill provided the following:

$1,750 million for mortgage insurance on home repair and construction; $400 million to insure multi-unit construction loans applied for prior to Feb. 1. This program had expired; $300 million for housing construction for educational institutions; $150 million for loans to veterans in areas where private financing is unavailable; transfer to local government of war housing projects; $250 million for suburban home mortgage insurance.

The bill presented to the Senate contained an Administration-backed $1 billion program of loan insurance for cooperative housing projects and most of the floor debate centered about this provision. It was removed by an amendment by Bricker on a roll call vote 43-38. Opposition came from Republicans and Southern Democrats. They claimed the bill would allow long-term co-op loans at about 3 1/4 per cent interest while veterans under other programs had to pay 4 to 4 1/2 per cent over shorter periods. This, they said, was discrimination.

Chairman Maybank of the Banking Committee, which reported the bill, offered a compromise amendment fixing a 4 per cent rate for co-op loans, but the amendment was not brought to a vote.

Principal debaters and their arguments were:

Maybank — ". . . those who will use (the co-op loan insurance) the most will be war veterans who have returned home and are now married and are living with their families but who unfortunately have no adequate place to live or which they themselves own. Under the bill they will be able to have two-room and/or three-room apartments in cooperatives, and will be able to raise their families in a way a good American is entitled to live." He introduced statements by American Legion and VFW officials backing the co-op program.

Fulbright — "I think the influence of this legislation, particularly, (the co-op loan insurance program) would be to make for much greater instability in the entire industry than there would be if we were to let it go along under the existing legislation."

Bricker — "It is unsound, it is fallacious, and I do not think the Senate intends to put its stamp of approval upon this kind of experimentation at this time when we are already building 1,000,000 homes, and one-half of them are under insurance provided in the VA and in the FHA programs."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) — "There is a clear-cut need for more middle-income housing. The pending measure encourages the building industry and the lending industry to continue to meet the housing needs of middle-income groups or middle-income families. The bill in no way socializes housing . . . the bill in fact underwrites individual home ownership and promotes an interest on the part of the middle-income group in maintaining, owning and using their own housing facilities."

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Maybank — Authorize another $400 million for large-scale rental projects under a program which expired March 1. Loans applied for by Jan. 31 would be insured. Voice vote.

Bricker — Remove co-op housing section from bill. Roll call 43-38.

Long — Cut from 90 to 85 per cent the maximum insurance on the first $7,100 of each unit of multi-unit projects and raise from 60 to 70 per cent the maximum on all units over $7,100. Roll call 61-21.

Long — Lower from $8,100 to $8,050 the maximum value per unit to be

eligible for certain insurance. Voice.

Frear — Allow Commissioner to increase value limitation in case of additional units on the same property. Division.

Maybank — Exempt GI Bill loans from certain provisions of the act. Voice.

Sparkman — Exempt individual mortgages covering individual units in cooperative projects from certain restrictions. Roll call 59-21.

Fulbright — Remove section providing $25 million for distribution of prefabricated housing. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) — Extend date of first Maybank amendment (see above) from Jan. 31 to Feb. 15. Roll call 26-57.

Ives — Provide loan insurance for co-ops directly under FHA. Roll call 14-66.

Joseph McCarthy (R Wis.) — Extend time for repayment of veterans' loans from 25 to 30 years. Voice.

Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) — Remove veterans' loans section. Voice.

Cain — Prevent use of reserve accounts for transfers of permanent war housing for low-rent use and eliminate authority to convey certain housing projects to local public housing agencies. Voice.

Ives — Make veterans' provisions of the bill effective as of Jan. 1, 1951, instead of 180 days after signing of bill. Voice.

HOUSE

Committee

Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.) of the House Banking Committee introduced two housing bills when the session opened. HR 6618, introduced Jan. 6, called for a cooperative housing program similar to the one originally proposed by Sen. Maybank. Brent's second measure, HR 6742, introduced Jan. 12, contained amendments relating to the FHA mortgage insurance programs. It paralleled ground covered by the other original Maybank proposals.

The House Banking Committee opened hearings on the two Spence bills Jan. 30 with Raymond M. Foley, Housing and Home Finance Administrator, testifying. He supported both bills.

Foley said that private industry is not supplying sufficient low-income housing. Arguments to the contrary, he said, are based on "a fallacy resulting from the misuse of national averages"

"The fallacy. . .is that it balances off the low-cost homes. . .where prevailing construction costs and income levels are lower. . .and the climate is milder, against the housing needs of middle-income families in the higher cost-areas such as New York, Chicago, or Detroit," Foley said.

Present middle-income units, he said, are too small for families with children. Under the co-op housing bill, Foley said, a 4 1/2-room unit would rent for $64.67 a month, compared with $90.32 for such a privately-built unit financed with now-available government aid.

Franklin D. Richards, commissioner, Federal Housing Administration, told the committee that the bills provide special aids to families with children. Discrimination against them is specifically prohibited, he said.

AFL president William Green asserted that private builders "have failed to meet two simple housing tests: quantity and quality." He favored the Administration's middle-income housing program.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. John O'Grady, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, told the Committee he regards cooperatives as "one of the strongest bulwarks against a totalitarian or a socialist state." Private builders have been covering only a "part of the middle-income field," he said.

The two Spence bills were combined into one measure (HR 7402), also by Spence, Feb. 22 and reported favorably by 11-4 vote Feb. 23. The House Rules Committee approved the bill March 8 and sent it on to the House.

Debate

The House paralleled the action of the Senate in passing S 2246 on March 22. As did the Senate, the House removed all special aid provisions for cooperative housing projects but increased money available for other aid programs now in existence. Final approval came on a roll call vote 361-10.

The House removed a $2 billion aid to co-ops section on roll call 218-155 after opponents said the provision was "socialistic" and also "discriminatory" in its low interest rate. On passage the House bill (HR 7402) was given the Senate bill number (S 2246).

House debate also followed the pattern of the Senate's. Most controversy centered around the co-op direct aid provision — the money to be lent to cooperative housing projects through a special government corporation.

Critics said the co-op loans would go at about 3 1/2 per cent interest while others were paying 4 and 4 1/2 per cent interest on government-insured loans. Joseph Martin (R Mass.) said the provision "is nothing but another brick in the structure of socialism."

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) supported the co-op loans saying:

"First. It provides a means whereby middle-income families can secure adequate housing.

"Second. It involves no subsidy and a minimum of government interference.

"Third. It will stabilize the construction industry as it involves labor, building materials and investment.

"Fourth. Fundamentally it proposes self-help."

Banking Committee Chairman Spence tried to compromise by backing an amendment fixing the co-op loan interest rate at 4 per cent and another cutting the funds for the loans from $2 billion to $500 million. Both amendments, sponsored by Wright Patman (D Tex.), were rejected.

Then Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) moved to strike out the entire co-op loan section. His motion carried first on a standing vote 174-122 and then on roll call 218-155. Eighty-one Democrats voted to kill co-op loans; 141 voted to keep them. Republicans opposed the loan 137-13.

Other provisions were accepted with little controversy, all but 10 Representatives approving the final bill.

Housing aid money voted by the House (in millions):

FHA mortgage insurance	$2,750
FNMA mortgages	750
Multiple dwellings	600

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Wolcott — Strike out section providing special aid to cooperative housing projects. Division (standing) vote 174-122; roll call 218-155.

Spence — Authorize $600 million for mortgage insurance for multi - unit apartments under an expired program, provided the applications for insurance were filed by March 1, 1950. (This amendment had been approved by the committee after it reported the bill.) Voice.

Spence — Increase Federal National Mortgage Association funds by $750 million. (This amendment had been approved by the committee after it reported the bill.) Voice.

Chet Holifield (D Calif.) — Provide that no home financed under the act could be sold at terms less favorable to the purchaser than those contained in the original mortgage. Voice.

Ralph A. Gamble (R N. Y.) — Exempt GI bill home loans from certain provisions of the act. Voice.

Wolcott — Strike out section giving the President power to reduce federal housing aid. Voice.

Spence — Increase amortization period on GI loans from 25 to 30 years. Voice.

Spence — Provide for sale of certain wartime temporary housing units. (This amendment had been approved by the committee after it reported the bill.) Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Patman — Fix co-op loan interest at four per cent. Division 81-110; tellers 115-126.

Patman — Cut co-op loan money from $2 billion to $500 million. Division 120-144; tellers 130-157.

Frank M. Karsten (D Mo.) — Increase from 60 to 75 per cent the amount of the value of a home that can be mortgaged under the act; increase from $7,000 to $8,000 the value of the home upon which the percentage may be based (in effect, cutting down-payments from about 20 to 10 per cent of an $8,000 house). Voice.

Vito Marcantonio (ALP N. Y.) — Ban discrimination by reason of race, color, creed or national origin in insured housing units. Division 101-134; tellers 111-139.

CONFERENCE

The House-Senate conferees filed a report April 5 recommending compromise where House and Senate figures differed. The original bills and the final compromise called for the following authorizations (in millions):

	Original Senate	Original House	Final Compromise
FHA mortgage insurance	$1,750	$2,750	$2,250
FHA mortgage insurance for suburban homes	250	0	250
FHA mortgage insurance for large rental projects	400	600	500
FNMA mortgage purchase	0	750	250
Veterans direct loans	150	0	150
College direct loans	300	0	300
Totals	$2,850	$4,100	$3,700

Although the original House version of the bill did not contain three of the authorizations in the final bill, similar provisions appeared in a bill (HR 6070) passed by the House the first session but not acted on in the Senate. In HR 6070 was money for FHA mortgage insurance for suburban homes and an authorization for RFC loans for housing at colleges.

House approval came on voice vote the following day without opposition. The Senate agreed to the bill April 10 — also without controversy and on voice vote.

The compromise version, according to Sen. Maybank, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, "puts great emphasis on low-cost housing by extending liberal terms to houses which will sell from $5,000 to $7,000. It also encourages the construction of larger size houses with three and four bedrooms by permitting higher mortgage ceilings on them."

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed the legislation April 20 without comment. AFL President William Green, however, condemned the new law, pointing out the deletion of cooperative housing loan provisions. The bill became Public Law 475.

LOBBYING

Lobbying on housing bills started during the first session of the 81st Congress and continued into the second session. In 1950, pressure was directed toward the proposed low-interest, government - sponsored financing for housing cooperatives.

Groups representing the home building and banking industries said the aid to co-ops would amount to a "subsidy", would increase the national debt, "socialize" lending, and, further, wasn't necessary in order to provide for the "middle-income" housing market.

Labor groups and other backers of the Administration sponsored middle income measure said building and lending concerns hadn't been taking care of the housing shortage. Other charges were: New homes available to middle-income buyers are poor in "quality and quantity"; that "speculators" and home builders are profiting too much, at the expense of the nation's housing.

HOUSING STANDS

Seminar of the Convocation on the City Church — Resolved "that if at present adequate housing cannot be provided by private resources, it becomes the responsibility of Federal, State and local governments to make proper provision." Convocation in Columbus, Ohio, drew more than 400 delegates representing 32 Protestant denominations.

New Jersey State Federation of Labor — Endorsed Administration cooperative housing proposal as "sound and a definite contribution in the direction of better and more permanent housing". It denounced "reactionary tactics" of opponents of the legislation.

Eastern Cooperatives, Inc. — Termed the co-op housing bill "the greatest boost U. S. co-ops have had for a long time. Getting together to build homes, people can also get together to buy insurance, groceries, oil, credit facilities, clothing, and a dozen other necessities the co-op way." The endorsement, in The Cooperator, referred to HR 6618 and S 2246, with the Maybank cooperative housing amendment.

National Conference on Middle Income Housing — Initiated by AFL, CIO, and IAM consisted of some 30 member organizations at time of its meeting in Washington, Feb. 23, 24. Delegates from 30 other groups attended, also supporting cooperative housing legislation. Spokesmen for labor, veterans, church, consumer, women's and minority race organizations attended. Sixteen states were represented.

Conference heard message from President Truman endorsing the middle-income housing bill as a help in the "still serious shortage" of homes, a yardstick for building operations, and a boost to dispersion of industry.

Delegates visited Congressmen in

support of co-op housing. Lawmakers received letters containing a conference resolution advocating the home building legislation.

National organizations sponsoring the conference:

American Association of Social Workers
American Home Economics Association
American Council on Human Rights
American Public Welfare Association
American Veterans Committee
Amvets
American Federation of Labor
American Council on Education
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Council of Social Action, Congregational Churches of the U. S. A.
Catholic War Veterans
Cooperative League of the U. S. A.
Department of Christian Social Relations, United Council of Church Women
Department of Christian Social Relations, Women's Division, Methodist Church
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America
International Association of Machinists
Jewish War Veterans
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Association of Colored Women, Inc.
National Association of Consumers
National Conference of Catholic Charities
National Council of Catholic Women
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
National Federation of Settlements
National Council of Women of the U. S. A.
National Women's Trade Union League
National Housing Conference
National Farmers Union
Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference
National Cooperative Mutual Housing Association

Other groups on record for co-op housing legislation:

American Legion
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Disabled American Veterans
National Housing Conference
Liberal Party of New York State

LABOR PREPARES ARGUMENTS

How advocates of co-op housing financed under proposed legislation could defend their case against two arguments of opponents was outlined in League Reporter of AFL Labor's League for Political Education.

1. To the assertion the proposal is inflationary the Reporter said: "If it's inflationary to encourage the construction of about 250,000 homes at prices workers can afford (which the legislation contemplates), isn't it also inflationary to spend more than $1 billion (which the Federal Government plans to do in the next fiscal year) to aid private housing?"

2. Regarding the comment of Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) that the bill contains "'possibilities for political favoritism," the Reporter said. "As to Bricker's remark, the best comment is a belly laugh. . . ."

The Reporter urged readers to write Congressmen about the housing bill because it "is in danger". The AFL paper also suggested unionists tell Congressmen "the interests of millions of U. S. workers are more important to the welfare of America than the wishes of a handful of grasping mortgage bankers and real estate lobbyists". The labor publication said Sens. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), Homer Capehart (R Ind.), Bricker and other "anti-co-op Senators" want "more time for the real estate lobby to work up its smear campaign against the program".

CRITICISM OF BILL

Opponents of the middle - income housing proposals sent Congressmen lists of objections and in some cases lengthy analyses of the bills and their economic effects.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States cited these "adverse effects upon home-owners, savers and taxpayers" if the proposals become law:

1. Disadvantage to the "self-supporting home buyer" whose purchase is financed under terms more costly than those proposed for cooperative housing.

2. Threat to financial stability of "thousands" of new rental projects.

3. Inflationary effect.

4. Increase federal debt "in effect" by $2 billion.

5. "Unfair competition" to present lending concerns.

Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce — Resolved HR 6618 and S 2246 should be defeated as they would provide "government housing for middle-income families".

"It is highly improbable that the upper one-third can long carry a tax burden adequate to subsidize the other two-thirds of the homeowners of America," said the Texas organization.

Besides "subsidizing" on terms with which "private industry cannot compete", the bill would "create a new Federal bureau with its thousands of employees" and would deprive local governments of taxes.

"The present situation justifies less, not more housing legislation," said the Chamber. "Given an opportunity, private capital and private industry will house our people."

Loan League Stand

United States Savings and Loan League — Called for defeat of the cooperative housing amendment to S 2246 because: (1) It amounts to "government housing", (2) creates a new bureau, (3) involves "subsidy" for middle income people, (4) sets up "uneconomic" loan terms which "no private lender can meet", (5) provides "government competition, controlled from Washington . . . which is obnoxious locally", (6) would deter private building and financing, (7) is "extremely inflationary" (8) provides "concealed, unchecked federal expenditure" in the issuance of government-guaranteed obligations up to $2 billion.

Mortgage Bankers Association of America — In a 15 page analysis of housing credit problems, said the special postwar housing problems "have been eased due to the combined efforts of government and industry." The total housing demand "has by no means been met", said MBAA, but its characteristics are now more "normal" than "special", and any solution should be a long-range one.

Objective of 1950 housing legislation should be "dependable, long term methods of finance" and a turning away from "a debilitating and unobtainable dependence on government," said MBAA.

The bankers group thus urged "restoring the responsibilities of private investment" instead of "adopting the more generous government aids and supports such as the direct loans to cooperatives and to individual veterans that are advocated in pending legislation".

MBAA listed these "remedies for the current problems":

1. Remove "disabilities" affecting Veterans Administration housing loans by standardizing VA and Federal Housing Administration loan procedures and equalizing FHA and VA interest.

2. Create authority for private national mortgage association.

XUM

3. Limit operation of the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae). FNMA "as now constituted is a grave obstacle to the creation of a sound, long range system of mortgage finance", stated the MBAA report.

Mortgage Firm Planned

MBAA announced plans for a private mortgage purchasing corporation to buy GI and FHA home loans. It would enter the mortgage buying field now handled by FNMA.

R. O. Deming, Jr., MBAA president, said success of the plan would counteract "the threat of the Government becoming a direct lender in this field, a development which would mean the beginning of socialization of the industry".

Legislative changes necessary to put the plan into effect, Deming said, included authorization of the lending corporation to have a capital stock of at least $2 million and to issue notes up to 40 times the capital stock and surplus.

"There is ample mortgage money in the country to meet all legitimate needs and the industry can supply it provided certain handicaps are removed and other changes made," Deming said.

NAHB Cites Stand

National Association of Home Builders of the United States — In Washington Letter quoted Rodney M. Lockwood, NAHB president, "We are not, and have never, been, opposed to housing cooperatives as such . . . groups of individuals acting cooperatively to do that which they could do individually. . .However, such groups as a class should not be provided, directly or indirectly, with government subsidies or special financing or tax devices available only to them and not freely available to all other citizens or forms of business enterprise."

Further, Lockwood said, the cooperative financing proposal contains "highly undesirable, and we believe dangerous, proposals which should not be confused with the legitimate encouragement of cooperatives". The proposal puts the government into the mortgage lending business, would conflict with FHA and VA housing programs, and "is not necessary to house the middle income third", asserted Lockwood.

American Bankers Association — Opposed the bill providing special financing for cooperatives. William A. Reckman, representing ABA, told the Senate Banking subcommittee the bill "seeks to favor special groups of borrowers".

NAHB president, Rodney M. Lockwood, called for a Congressional investigation of "the success or failure of housing cooperatives throughout the country before voting on a spending measure to subsidize cooperative housing."

Cooperatives in the United States "generally failed miserably" to do as good a job of providing housing as privately sponsored projects, Lockwood claimed. In "virtually every case, if the books were examined, co-op housing would be shown up as a poor risk" he said.

EUROPEAN REPORT REACTION

While five members of the Banking and Currency Committee praised the results of co-op housing in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Switzerland and Great Britain (See P 160), building industry spokesmen expressed a different point of view.

Mortgage Bankers Association of America released a report by Samuel E. Neel on co-op housing in Sweden, which said, "Its (co-op housing) financing is so complicated with special interest rates and subsidies that a measure of its economic advantage, if any, could hardly be measured in competition with unaided private enterprise building."

National Association of Home Builders in Home Building News said, "The United States has no need to resort to the socialistic patterns which numerous European countries have turned to in their desperate need for housing."

Ideological Angles

Aside from economic factors of the cooperative housing phase of proposed legislation, ideological considerations brought both objections and endorsements.

As National Association of Home Builders of the United States saw it, in Washington Letter, "Both the House and Senate are moving along in a leisurely fashion on housing legislation but underneath the surface a bitter ideological struggle takes place. Proposals for collectivist cooperatives and the solution of the FNMA (Federal National Mortgage Association) problem, are the cause of bitter debate and uncertainty of action."

Further, the Letter, sent to lawmakers, asserted ". . . the current clamor to adopt the semi-socialized methods of other countries can only be interpreted as an effort to charge our entire political economy by starting with changing our housing economy"

On the other hand, David L. Krooth of the National Housing Conference, Inc., told the House Banking and Currency Committee the Administration measure combines "good old American principles of initiative and self-help, with the economies of large-scale development and better private financing".

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, ". . . I have felt that the cooperative movement was the American alternative to the individual private business setup of our industry and distributing organizations, and all the rest, rather than straight socialism or communism or any other form of it. It is the alternative, it is the American alternative."

"Squeeze Play" Claimed

NAREB Headlines saw a "familiar squeeze play" shaping up in strategy of proponents of co-op housing aid to get Congressional approval of the middle income housing bill. The realtors' publication said Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), pushing the Administration housing plan, is opposed to temporary extension of FHA laws.

Thus, "Proponents will oppose any attempt to separate the sugarcoating of FHA expansion provisions from the over-all housing bill with its bitter pill of government lending, being fought by the industry," contended NAREB.

"Thus the advocates hope to dull the opposition and gain their goal. The current issue of The CIO News tips the hand bluntly, 'Administration supporters had hoped to report the bill in one piece, perhaps thus rousing extra support for the co-op section.' "

Ralph W. Gwinn, in a "Paul Revere Message" of Committee for Constitutional Government, said it was a "sorry example" when representatives of "great American banking houses said they had 'no opinions' and 'no convictions' about socialized government housing." In their statements during Congress' first session banking spokesmen "by negative suggestion" favored "socialized housing instead of free housing," Gwinn said.

"So, Wall Street has helped to kill private property rights and free enterprise in housing — the only possible source of adequate housing. Now

at the conventions, they memorialize about free enterprise but don't back up their words.

"I believe they have been anaesthetized by government propaganda," Gwinn continued.

Growth of Lobby

Growth of a real estate lobby was summed up in NAHB's 363rd Washington Letter since 1942. "The history of your Local and National Associations is portrayed through the constant and difficult struggle with priorities, allocations, the ridiculous Wyatt period, and the challenging problems of producing post-war homes for veterans," wrote Frank W. Cortright of NAHB.

"We have grown, step by step, from a small band of men with a dream of an organized industry to one of the largest and most powerful organizations of its type in the political arena of Washington — the work of hundreds of builders who have contributed unselfishly of their time and energy. NAHB stands today as the answer of an aroused industry faced with criticism, controls and Federal competition.

". . . Only through our powerfully organized activity and constant contact with other segments of the industry, the Congress and with the agencies of government can we survive as a free industry."

Social Security Act

HR 6000—P. L. 734

SUMMARY

President Truman on Aug. 28, 1950, signed into law a major piece of his legislative program, the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 granting social security to 10 million more persons and increasing existing benefits by 70 to 100 per cent. It was the first comprehensive change in the original Social Security Act providing coverage for about 35 million persons since enactment of that bill in 1935.

HR 6000 was endorsed in final conference form by the House Aug. 16, 1950, and by the Senate Aug. 17, climaxing nearly two years of Congressional work on the legislation.

The House Ways and Means Committee had wrestled with the social security legislation during much of the first session of the 81st Congress. The House itself approved the bill Oct. 5, 1949. (For provisions and an account of action on the measure, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 288 ff.)

The Senate buckled down to a study of HR 6000 as soon as the second session got under way Jan. 3, 1950. After nearly five months, the Finance Committee May 17 favorably reported legislation that differed in many major respects from the House-passed bill. The Senate went to work on it and passed it, substantially as the Committee had worked it out, on June 20, by the overwhelmingly favorable vote of 81 to 2. The only two "no" votes were cast by Sens. Hugh Butler (R Neb.) and Harry P. Cain (R Wash.).

Before finally passing the bill, the Senate adopted by voice vote a resolution (S Res 300) which partially satisfied the Republican-backed objective of a universal, pay-as-you-go security plan. The resolution authorized a two-year study by an appointed group of Senators of the possibilities for such a plan.

Truman Comments

Though he signed the bill and hailed it as a "major accomplishment" of the 81st Congress, President Truman expressed objection to it on two counts. They were:

1. The inclusion of the so-called Knowland amendment — named for its sponsor, Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) — which changed the Social Security Act's provision governing federal grants to state unemployment compensation funds. Requiring a 90-day notice to states found in non-compliance with federal standards on unemployment insurance, the amendment further bars the withholding of federal grants to that state until final state court review decides the validity of the federal finding. Originated in the Senate, this provision had been agreed to after some controversy by the House.

2. The omission of what the President termed "urgently" needed social security benefits for totally or permanently disabled workers. The House had included such benefits, but agreed to leave them out at the insistence of the Senate, substituting instead a relief program for the needy disabled.

Mr. Truman criticized the Knowland amendment saying he feared workers might be denied unemployment insurance if they "refuse to accept employment at substandard wages or working conditions." As for the disabled insurance program, the President said he would continue to press for its adoption.

Provisions

The new law made 30 major changes in the original Social Security Act.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE PROGRAM

HR 6000 made 22 major changes in this — the central — phase of the law:

1. Extension of coverage to self-employed persons whose income is at least $400. Omitted from coverage were self-employed farmers, physicians, lawyers, dentists, osteopaths, chiropractors, optometrists, Christian Science practitioners, naturopaths, professional engineers, veterinarians, architects, funeral directors, or certified, full-time practicing public accountants.

2. Coverage of regularly employed agricultural and processing workers. ("Regularly employed" means a worker employed on a full-time basis for at least 60 days a calendar quarter, with cash wages of at least $50.)

3. Coverage of regularly employed domestic workers ("Regularly employed" here means a person working for a single employer at least 24 days in a calendar quarter, with cash wages of at least $50 in the quarter.)

4. Coverage of state and local government employes not members of retirement systems, after voluntary agreement between state and federal government, and compulsory coverage of employes of transit systems taken over by states or local governments after 1936.

5. Voluntary coverage of employes of non-profit organizations at the option of employer and employes.

6. Coverage of federal employes not covered by retirement systems.

7. Coverage of employes and self-employed persons in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

8. Coverage of Americans employed outside the U. S. by an American employer.

9. Inclusion as "employes" for coverage purposes of all persons having employe status under the usual common-law rules, plus these others: Full-time insurance salesmen, certain agent - drivers, full - time traveling salesmen and industrial homeworkers.

10. Liberalization of the benefit formula to provide higher payments to future beneficiaries.

11. Rearrangement of the tax schedule to permit continuation of the present 1.5 per cent rate through 1953. Beginning in 1954, the rate will be 2 per cent, 2.5 per cent after 1960, 3 per cent after 1965 and 3.25 per cent in 1970 and thereafter.

12. Elimination of the "increment factor" or the increase in benefits for years or contributions to the insurance program.

13. Liberalization of the method of computing the "average monthly wage" which determines the insurance benefit.

14. Increase in the wage base for tax and benefit purposes from $3,000 to $3,600.

15. A substantial increase in benefits for current beneficiaries, averaging 77.5 per cent.

16. Liberalization of the eligibility provisions, to make it easier for persons to qualify for benefits.

17. Payment of benefits to dependent husbands and widowers of insured women workers.

18. Liberalization of survivors insurance benefits with respect to insured married women.

19. Increase in the benefits for dependent parents, and for the first child in a family, from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the primary insurance benefit.

20. Payment of the lump-sum death benefit in all cases of insured deceased workers.

21. Increase in the amount a beneficiary may earn in covered employment without loss of benefits from $14.99 to $50, and elimination of the retirement test at age 75.

22. Provision of wage credits of $160 for each month of military service during World War II.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Five major changes were made in the assistance programs which supplement the present social security insurance plan:

1. Provision for federal grants to the states for the needy permanently and totally disabled.

2. Inclusion in aid-to-dependent-children program of one adult relative in a family, his benefit to involve federal matching.

3. Provision for mandatory exemption of $50 earned income for the blind, beginning July, 1952.

4. Extension of federal grants for public assistance programs in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

5. Provision for federal grants to aid-to-the-blind programs in Pennsylvania, Missouri and Nevada until July 1, 1955. (These states do not conform to the requirements of the federal law concerning determination of need.)

OTHER PROGRAMS

Four other major changes were made in the original Social Security Act, as follows:

1. Increase in federal grants for maternal and child health aid from $11 million to $16.5 million annually (except that for fiscal 1951 the grant would be $15 million); for crippled children, from $7.5 million to $15 million (for present fiscal year, $1 million); and for child welfare services, from $3.5 million to $10 million.

2. Require utilization of "facilities and experience of voluntary agencies" in development of child welfare program.

3. Continuation for two additional years of the federal loan fund for state unemployment insurance funds which run low.

4. The Knowland provision for review by state courts of administrative decisions involving individual unemployment insurance cases prior to ruling by the Secretary of Labor that such decisions do not conform to federal unemployment insurance law.

Votes

The House passed HR 6000 Oct. 5, 1949, by a 333-14 roll call vote.

The Senate passed the measure June 20, 1950, by a roll-call vote of 81 to 2.

The conference report on the legislation carried, 374 to 1, in the House Aug. 16, 1950, after the membership had refused, 188 to 186, to send the bill back to conference for elimination of the disputed Knowland amendment.

The Senate endorsed the conference report Aug. 17, 1950, by voice vote.

Party Stands

The 1948 Democratic Platform supported this plank: "Increases in old-age and survivors' insurance benefits by at least 50 percent and reduction of the eligibility age for women from 65 to 60 years; extension of old-age and survivors' and unemployment insurance to all workers not now covered; insurance against loss of earnings on account of illness or disability; improved public assistance for the needy."

The 1948 Republican Platform read: "We urge . . . extension of the federal old - age and survivors' insurance program and increase of the benefits to a more realistic level."

BACKGROUND

Pursuant to a resolution directing the Senate Finance Committee "to make a full and complete investigation" of social security legislation, an advisory council was appointed in 1947 — during the 80th Congress — by the then - Chairman Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) to make recommendations on revising social security program. The council made its recommendations in 1948. It recommended coverage for most of the working population not otherwise covered by retirement programs, benefits about twice as high as provided under the original program, benefits for disabled workers, plus higher public assistance payments and unemployment insurance.

Congress did not act on these recommendations in 1948. The only action taken was on two measures prohibiting the extension of social security to door-to-door salesmen, some life insurance agents, piece workers in the home, and news and periodicals vendors. President Truman vetoed both bills, but Congress overrode his veto, and thereby enacted P.L. 642 (80th Cong.) and P.L. 492 (80th Cong.) as the only new social security statutes of the year. Sponsored by Rep.

Bertrand W. Gearhart (R Calif.) the legislation grew out of a Treasury Department interpretation of a Supreme Court ruling making these groups eligible for coverage under the social security program (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, pp. 143-44.)

The President said the Gearhart proposals raised "the fundamental question of whether or not we shall maintain the integrity of our social security system." In a message to Congress in May, 1948, the President recommended a 50 per cent increase in average monthly benefits for retired workers and survivors and dependents, extension of coverage to 20 million presently excluded, a $4,800 ceiling on earnings subject to the tax, broader unemployment insurance coverage, coverage for disability and higher payroll deductions.

But the proposals were discarded and only one social security revision was attempted: HR 6777 (80th Cong.), sponsored by Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N. Y.) which won House approval June 14, 1948. It would have added 3.5 million more persons to the social security rolls, primarily those working for non - profit organizations and state and local governments. The Senate did not act on the Reed bill.

81st Congress

The House Ways and Means Commitee started a study on Feb. 28, 1949, of the entire social security program, with a view to extending both coverage and benefits. Its hearings and executive sessions, among the most extensive in Congressional annals, lasted nearly six months. Original drafts of legislation sponsored by the administration were considerably modified, reintroduced as HR 6000, and reported by the Committee Aug. 22.

Sponsored by Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D N. C.), the revised bill extended coverage of old - age and survivors insurance to 11.3 million more persons, increased benefits to those now receiving them by 70 per cent and to future retirants by about 100 per cent, provided the same benefits for permanent disability as for retirement, gave wage credits of $160 a month to veterans in service during the Second World War, boosted pay roll deductions to finance the program made the maximum taxable wage $3,600, provided some increase in public assistance and included the permanently disabled in this category.

The House passed this measure HR 6000 Oct. 5, 1949, by a 333-14 roll-call vote. It had previously rejected a substitute bill, HR 6297 offered by Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N. J.) by a 113-232 roll call vote. Kean had claimed that his bill would cover 1.3 million more workers, provide higher benefits for the lower income groups and irregularly employed workers, reduce "unfair discrimination" against older workers, and save American taxpayers an average of $1.25 billion annually.

(For full account of provisions of House bill, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V. p. 288 ff. For comparison of House bill provisions with provisions of Senate bill and conference report, passed in 1950, see p. 171 of this story.)

SENATE

Hearings

Even before the second session of the 81st Congress was convened, Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.), of the Senate Finance Committee, sent out information to committee members comparing amendments proposed in the House bill with the then-existing Social Security Act.

On Jan. 17, two weeks after the session began, the Committee's public hearings were opened. They continued for more than two months. In that time scores of witnesses representing hundreds of organizations appeared to register a stand on HR 6000 or some phase of it. No single piece of legislation in the entire 81st Congress attracted more lobby attention than did the social security bill.

A detailed account of lobby and organization stands and testimony of individuals during the lengthy hearings may be found on page 213. (For a summary of 1949 lobby stands on HR 6000 when it was before the House, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pp. 290-292)

Committee

Chairman George closed the hearings March 28 and announced the Committee would take up the bill in closed session on April 3. This schedule was adhered to, but it was more than another month before the Committee finally got the bill into shape.

320-Page Report

The Committee gave its approval to the bill May 17. Sen. Hugh Butler (R Neb.) was the only member of the 13-man committee to vote against the legislation. He later submitted a minority report. Two Administration leaders on the Committee, Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) and Francis J. Myers (D Pa.) said they voted for the bill but would seek on the floor to liberalize some of its provisions.

On May 25, the Committee formally submitted a final draft of the revised measure to the Senate, together with a 320-page report explaining its contents.

Urging adoption of the amended bill, the Committee said the old social security system had been "completely unbalanced" by economic changes in the last decade. Enactment of the bill, the report went on, would be "a very significant step forward" but would still leave some major problems unsolved. It recommended that further study be given to public assistance phases of the social security system and "to other problems not solved by the bill" so that within the next year or two "a sound social security system . . . can be put into full operation."

Other Views

Sen. Butler's minority report urged the Senate to reject the bill. He declared the social security system is "substantially unworkable". He contended a study of fundamental changes should be made before anything further were done to perpetuate it. Butler proposed "careful examination" of the possibilities of a "universal flat-rate pension system which may be financed on a strictly pay-as-you-go basis."

Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) and Francis J. Myers (D Pa.) submitted a supplemental statement in which they urged greater liberalization of benefits than provided in the bill. They also pledged themselves to press for adoption of the plan to provide insurance for totally and permanently disabled workers.

Bill

As it came from the Committee, HR 6000 was in major respects a different bill from the one the House had sent to the Senate the previous session.

These were the principal Senate provisions:

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

1. Coverage

Coverage was extended to another 9,900,000 persons, in comparison with the additional 11,300,000 the House had wanted brought under the system. Compulsory coverage was voted for 8.3 million, while coverage on a voluntary basis was given the remainder.

Here is a comparison of the coverage figures as written into the House Bill and revised by the Senate Finance Committee. Figures in parentheses are subtotal figures.

CATEGORY	HOUSE	SENATE COMMITTEE
Nonfarm self-employed	4,500,000	5,000,000
Agricultural workers	200,000	1,000,000
Borderline employment	(200,000)	(200,000)
Regularly employed on farm	.....	(800,000)
Domestic workers	950,000	1,000,000
Employes of nonprofit org.	600,000	600,000
Compulsory coverage	(600,000)	(400,000)
Voluntary coverage	.....	(200,000)
Employes of State and local governments	3,800,000	1,400,000
Voluntary, not under a retirement system	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)
Voluntary, under a retirement system	(2,400,000)	.....
Federal civilian employes under a retirement system	100,000	200,000
Employes outside the U. S.	150,000	150,000
Employment in Puerto Rico & Virgin Islands	350,000	400,000
New definition of "employe"	650,000	150,000
Total under compulsory coverage	7,500,000	8,300,000
Total under voluntary coverage	3,800,000	1,600,000
	11,300,000	9,900,000

The Committee also made changes within these categories, as follows:

a. Self - employed: Agreed to cover self - employed persons making at least $400 a year, except farmers, doctors, dentists, osteopaths, chiropractors, naturopaths, Christian Science practitioners, optometrists, veterinarians, lawyers, certified public accountants, architects and professional engineers.

b. Agricultural workers: Extended coverage, as the House did, to border - line agricultural workers and added coverage also for any agricultural worker who earned $50 with an employer in a calendar quarter and was employed by that employer for at least 60 days of either that quarter or the previous quarter.

c. Domestic workers: Covered these if a domestic was in a private home and working for a single employer at least 24 days in a calendar quarter with cash wages of at least $50 for that quarter (House had stipulated coverage if employment had been for 26 days and wages had been $25).

d. Employes of non - profit organizations: Removed from House - approved compulsory coverage about 200,000 employes of religious organizations, providing instead a plan of voluntary coverage for these persons.

e. State and local government employes: Covered only if not under a retirement system.

f. New definition of "employee": Retained definition of employe based on common law, designating in addition these persons for coverage as "employes": full - time life insurance salesmen, certain agent drivers and officers of corporations. (The Committee thus decided that other persons designated as employes in the House bill should get coverage as self-employed.)

g. Tips and gratuities: Exempted from social security taxes, whereas the House would have taxed them.

Finally, this portion of the bill made coverage changes effective Jan. 1, 1951.

2. Liberalization of Benefit Amounts

a. Current beneficiaries: About 2.9 million persons already receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits, under the Committee bill, got their monthly benefits increased by about 85 to 90 per cent. The average primary benefit of approximately $25 per month for currently retired workers was increased to about $48.

b. Future beneficiaries: A stepped-up formula for computing insurance benefits was provided so that persons retiring or dying in the future might get 90 to 100 per cent greater benefits than the old law gave. Under it, the individual insurance amount, computed on the basis of the average monthly wage during the time of coverage, would be 50 per cent of the first $100, plus 15 per cent of the next $150. The increment factor — giving a beneficiary 1/2 per cent additional for each year of coverage — was eliminated.

c. Average monthly wage: Computed on the same basis as under the old law, with total wages divided by total months of coverage.

3. Eligibility for Benefits

a. Fully - insured status: Committee provided full insurance status for any persons covered, at the time of death or retirement, for a total of one - half the number of quarters after 1950, with a minumum of six quarters required. The Committee permitted quarters of coverage acquired before 1950 to be included. It called this the "new start" provision, saying it gave older workers a better chance to qualify under the social security program.

4. Benefit Categories

a. Disability insurance: Eliminated by the Committee.

b. Dependent children of women workers: Benefits for children of insured married women who die were provided by the Committee even though the father continued to live.

c. Dependent husbands: Committee added a new category of beneficiaries, dependent husbands of deceased insured women workers.

d. Amount beneficiaries permitted to earn: Committee agreed to increase the permissible earnings of a beneficiary from $14.99 to $50 a month. After age 75, furthermore, the benefits were made payable regardless of earnings.

5. Veterans

World War II veterans were granted wage credits of $160 a month for the time spent in service between Sept. 16, 1940, and July 24, 1947.

6. Effective Date of Benefits

Set for the second month following the date of enactment.

7. Financing

a. Wage base: Total earnings on which social security taxes were made applicable was left as it had been at $3,000, instead of the House's $3,600.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

B. Tax rate: Comparison of the tax rates follows:

Original Law	House	Senate Committee
to '49: 1 %	'50 1½%	'50-'55: 1½%
'50-'51: 1½%	'50-'59: 2 %	'56-'59: 2 %
'51 and after: 2 %	'60-'64: 2½%	'60-'64: 2½%
	'65-'69: 3 %	'65-'69: 3 %
	'68 and after: 3¼%	'70 and after: 3¼%

Old-age assistance

State supplementary old-age assistance payments would be shared in by the federal government only on a 50-50 basis in those cases where the worker becomes a social security beneficiary after the effective date of the bill.

Aid to dependent children

Maximum benefits in which federal government would share were increased from $27 to $30 a month and from $18 to $20 for each additional child, with the contribution schedule — 3/4 of the first $12, plus 1/2 of the remainder — left at the same level as set in the old law. The House had altered the federal contribution schedule upward.

Aid to the blind

Beginning July, 1952, under the Committee bill, all states administering the aid-to-the-blind programs were required to disregard earned income up to $50 per month in determining eligibility of claimants.

Direct payment for medical aid

States were authorized to make direct payments to doctors or others furnishing medical care for public assistance recipients. Previous law required payments to be made directly to recipients.

Medical institutions

The Committee authorized federal sharing of the costs of medical attention for needy aged and blind recipients in public medical institutions, in comparison with the original law which permitted sharing only in cases of private institutions.

SERVICE PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN

Child-welfare services

The authorization for federal-state cooperative child-welfare services was increased from $3.5 million to $12 million a year.

Maternal and child-health services

The authorized federal grants for these purposes were increased from $11 million to $20 million a year.

Services for crippled children

The authorization for these services was increased from $7.5 million to $15 million a year.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The provision of the Social Security Act allowing federal advances to the accounts of the states in the federal unemployment trust fund set up for them was reenacted for a two-year period. This provision in the original law had expired Jan. 1, 1950.

Debate

The Senate began debate June 13 on the Committee-amended HR 6000. Senators agreed to start to take the final vote on the measure June 20.

In presenting the bill to the Senate, Chairman George of the Finance Committee told his colleagues it would "provide reasonable social security through contributory social insurance" to additional millions of aged citizens and their survivors "without subjecting them to the humiliation of a need test or having the amount of their payments depend upon the state or community in which they may reside." It would, he said, reverse the trend toward providing more federal, state and local public assistance, rather than relying on old-age and survivors insurance.

Support for the legislation seemed to be overwhelmingly bipartisan following a meeting of the Senate Republican Policy Committee June 14. At that time, Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), committee chairman and ranking minority member of the Finance Committee, indicated the GOP would support the legislation almost to a man. Republicans also urged support for further study of the whole social security setup for the purpose of working out universal coverage to be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Millikin pointed out that the pending revision was the first comprehensive change in the law since it was first enacted in 1935, although some previous changes had been made. Dissatisfaction with the original legislation, he said, should not lead to its abandonment "without an instantly ready and acceptable alternative." But he predicted continuing changes in the program during the next decade, leading eventually to a "truly-pay-as-you-go system with universal coverage" for all persons 65 years of age or over.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) agreed with Millikin and said he would work for the "universal coverage" idea.

But Sen. Hugh Butler (R Neb.) proposed scrapping the present system. He called HR 6000 a "crazy maze" which is "unjust, uneconomic and undemocratic." If it passes, he predicted, "we are on the road to bankruptcy." He proposed instead a program including more workers financed entirely by income tax levies instead of the pay roll taxes and deductions now used.

Sen. William Benton (D Conn.) urged adoption of "liberalizing amendments" to cover even greater numbers of people than HR 6000 included, and to bring its benefits "more in line with present-day living standards." He said there was no conflict between "the goals of an expanding economy under free enterprise" and "the objectives of social security for all the American people."

Sen. Claude Pepper (D Fla.) spoke at length against the "arbitrary" adoption of $3,000 as the maximum tax base, but said he was strongly in favor of the measure anyway. "If we are to have anything like adequate social security," he declared, "we must not only broaden the coverage, but we must also raise the tax base and approach more closely the just principle of taxation, of payment according to ability to pay." Pepper commented favorably on the Townsend old-age pension plan and said it proposed a taxation schedule —three per cent of monthly income above $250 — more in line with ability to pay.

One of the bill's few opponents, Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) also proposed scrapping the social security system entirely and working out a pay-as-you-go plan. Cain described the system as "complex beyond endurance", "inordinately costly" and tending to "center bureaucratic control in Washington".

Survey Authorized

After a week of debate, the Senate reached June 20, the date on which it had agreed to vote on HR 6000. But the first balloting came on a resolution (S Res 300) authorizing a two - year Senate study of ultimate universal coverage on a pay-as-you-go basis. This resolution was accepted by a voice vote.

The Senate then entered the final hours of floor action and debate on HR 6000. Senators began final voting on some 32 amendments, most of them designed to liberalize the bill further. All but a handful of the amendments were voted down. Only one major change was effected. The tax base was raised from the first

$3,000 of pay to the first $3,600, as provided in the House bill. The Senate Finance Committee at a meeting just prior to the final showdown, agreed to accept the increase — which it previously had turned down—and sponsor the amendment on the floor. Francis E. Myers (D Pa.) from the floor offered an amendment to the amendment to increase the taxable base to $4,200, but he was defeated on a roll-call vote, 36 to 45.

Disability Aid Votes

Notably missing from the Senate bill was the House provision for permanent and total disability insurance. Two attempts to reinsert it failed. A proposal by Russell B. Long (D La.) and Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) to establish an assistance program for needy disabled was defeated on a roll call, 41 to 42. A later effort to obtain reconsideration of this vote was shouted down. In the meantime, the Senate also turned down an attempt by Myers and Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to put the House provision in the Senate bill, but backed up with new safeguards. This was defeated by voice.

Myers (D Pa.) was joined by Lucas (D Ill.) in an unsuccessful effort to restore to the Senate bill the provision for increasing benefits for persons with longer coverage credit. Under the old law this increase had amounted to one percent of the earned benefit for each covered year. The House had cut this increment to 1/2 percent yearly, but the Senate eliminated it altogether, saying it discriminated against older workers who had no chance to gain lengthy coverage.

The Myers - Lucas amendment would have restored the provision as the House had envisaged it. But the proposal was turned down by voice vote. Also defeated were efforts to qualify state and local government employees now under a retirement system for Federal social security benefits. Even in the case of Wisconsin, which has a retirement system required by law to be gradually integrated with the Federal system, the Senate refused to authorize coverage.

Jobless Pay Change

A change in the policy governing Federal-aid unemployment insurance was adopted on motion of William F. Knowland (R Calif.). The Knowland amendment, voted by roll call, 45 to 37, curbed the power of the Federal government to cut off its contributions to unemployment funds of any state as a penalty for the state's noncompliance with Federal rulings. The Labor Secretary would be required to give the governor of a state 90 days' notice of finding of noncompliance, and even after expiration of the time, could not withhold funds until the highest state court had ruled on the question of the state's entitlement to benefits.

(The background on the Knowland amendment was this: Washington and California, during the maritime strike of 1949, withheld unemployment compensation in certain cases from maritime workers who had been unemployed before the strike. The Labor Secretary, holding these individuals were bona fide jobless, would have shut off unemployment insurance funds unless the state rulings were changed. The state then reversed its position.)

Final Action

After 3 1/2 hours of steady voting on the foregoing major amendments and others, the Senate took its final tally on the legislation. It passed HR 6000 by an 81-2 roll-call vote on June 20. Only Sens. Hugh Butler (R Neb.) and Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) balloted against the measure.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) — Mandatory coverage of employees in certain public transit systems, unless they are covered by retirement systems. Voice.

Walter F. George (D Ga.) following amendments for Finance Commitee— Exclude funeral directors from coverage as self-employed persons. Voice.

— Include wholesale salesmen as employees under certain conditions. Voice.

— Increase annual wage base for tax to finance benefits from $3,000 to $3,600. Voice.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) — Require Secretary of Labor to give governor of any state 90 days' notice of a finding of noncompliance of that state in regulations permitting it to participate in federal unemployment insurance funds, and to prohibit him from withholding federal funds to such state until highest state court ruled on question of state's entitlement to benefits. Roll-call, 45 to 37.

Lucas — Include caretaker or guardian as a beneficiary of funds for aid to dependent children. Voice.

Francis J. Myers (D Pa.) — Make permanent the temporary provision under which federal funds may be paid to any state not having an approved aid-to-blind program on Jan. 1, 1949.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Russell B. Long (D La.) — Extending assistance to needy totally disabled. Roll call, 41 to 42.

Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.) — Lower age requirement for benefits from 65 to 60. Voice.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.)— Include Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands in public assistance program. Voice.

Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.)—Permit federal coverage of state and local government employees who are under retirement systems, with provision to protect present benefit rights. Voice.

Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) — Permit Wisconsin's state retirement system to be integrated with federal social security program. Voice.

Myers — Provide 1 per cent increment for each year of coverage through 1950, one half of one percent for each year thereafter, to provide greater benefits for workers with greater coverage. Voice.

Myers — Provide establishment of permanent and total disability insurance program, after modification by amendments offered by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) affecting disability judgments. Voice.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) — Eliminate social security taxes for persons who continue working after 65. Voice.

James E. Murray (D Mont.) — Lower to 40 days, employment necessary to cover farm workers employed by single employer. Voice.

Lehman — following amendments — Provide inclusion of tips and gratuities as wages. Voice.

— Extend public assistance benefits to Virgin Islands. Voice.

— Include in definition of employee agent- and commission-drivers distributing food products, beverages, laundry and dry cleaning. Voice.

Include 40,000 piece-workers in covered group. Voice.

— Extend coverage to 1,000,000 domestics, who work one day a week for an employer. Voice.

CONFERENCE

The revised and Senate-amended measure next went to a joint House-Senate conference. Conferees of the House were Reps. Robert L. Doughton (D N. C.), Wilbur D. Mills (D. Ark.), A. Sidney Camp (D Ga.), Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), Roy O. Woodruff (R Mich.), and Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio). Senate conferees were: Walter F. George (D Ga.), Tom Connally (D Tex.), Harry F. Byrd (D Va.), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) and Robert A. Taft (R Ohio).

On July 25, the group reached tentative agreement on a final draft of HR 6000, after more than a month of reconciliation endeavors. On Aug. 1 they met and gave approval to their report, which had been delayed several days because of the printing process.

The compromise version of the bill finally produced by the conferees embodied most of the Senate-adopted provisions.

This meant that benefits for persons already receiving social security were increased by an average of 77 per cent, to a little higher level than the one the House had approved. The higher benefits voted for persons retiring in the future or dying were cut down, however, to the lower Senate-approved level.

The payroll tax to finance the benefits, left at 1.5 per cent for the present, was set to rise to 2 percent in 1954 and progressively thereafter over the next 20 years to a final 3.25 per cent.

Benefits under the House bill would have been greater because of the pioneering insurance feature to provide social security benefits for the permanently and totally disabled. This proposal was discarded in conference, in favor of another House provision providing Federal participation in state public assistance payments to the needy disabled. About 200,000 persons were deemed able to qualify for maximum $50-a-month benefits to which the Federal government would contribute between 60 and 75 percent.

Knowland Amendment Retained

Just before finishing up the draft, conferees agreed to retain in the bill the Knowland (R Calif.) amendment forbidding the Secretary of Labor to shut off unemployment compensation funds — which funds are provided under the social security program — to a state because of noncompliance with Federal law until judicial review has established whether or not that state actually has not complied, under the law, with Federal regulations governing unemployment funds.

Professions Excluded

The conference extended the insurance coverage to all self - employed persons earning $400 or more annually, with the exception of physicians, lawyers, dentists, osteopaths, veterinarians, chiropractors, optometrists, Christian Science practitioners, architects, naturopaths, funeral directors, professional engineers and certified registered, licensed or full-time practicing accountants. Those covered as self - employed would pay one - and - one - half - times the tax of an employee contributor. About 350,000 persons, including full-time wholesale salesmen and industrial home workers, whom the Senate had included for coverage under the "self - employed" category, got "employee" coverage, under the conference version of the bill. This meant they had to pay less social security tax, since the employer would also contribute.

Farm and Household Workers

The conferees also decided that regularly employed farm workers, to qualify for coverage, first must put in at least three months steady work for one employer, then work at least 60 days and earn at least $50 in the same employ during the next calendar quarter. Voluntary coverage was provided for employees of most non-profit organizations if their agencies agreed and if two thirds of the workers of an agency voted to be covered. Non - farm household workers serving one employer 24 days in a calendar quarter and earning at least $50 in that period were covered on a compulsory basis, while federal, state and municipal workers, not covered by other retirement systems, generally came under coverage.

Older Workers Qualified

To qualify older workers more quickly for benefits the conferees carried over the "new start" section adopted in the Senate. This provided payment of benefits to a worker who had at least six quarters of coverage after 1950 and before retirement at 65 or death. But such quarters might also have been earned at any time before 1951. Thus a person aged 62 on the effective date of the bill would be fully insured for benefits at the age of 65 if he had acquired six quarters of coverage at any time. Benefits were set on the basis of 50 percent of the first $100 of average wage, plus 15 per cent of the next $200.

Eliminated in conference was the so-called increment factor under which the House had voted to add 1/2% to the amount of the primary benefit for each year of coverage after 1950, as a reward for greater contributions to the system. The Senate said the increment was not needed, as its purpose was already accomplished under other terms of the bill, and the conference agreed. Benefits were made approximately the same for workers with the same income, whether they have been covered 5 years or 40.

Features Compared

The following tables and charts show a comparison of coverage, benefits, taxes and other principal provisions of the social security bill as approved by the House and Senate, and as finally agreed upon by conference:

Coverage

The following shows a comparison of the increases (in thousands) in numbers of people covered by social security:*

Category	House	Senate	Con.
Non-farm self-employed	4,500	5,000	4,700
Agricultural workers	200	1,000	850
Borderline employment	(200)	(200)	(200)
Regularly employed on farm	....	(800)	(650)
Domestic workers	950	1,000	1,000
Employees of non-profit organizations	600	600	600
Voluntary coverage	....	(200)	(600)
Compulsory coverage	(600)	(400)	
Employees of state and local governments	3,800	1,400	1,450
Voluntary, not under a retirement system	(1,400)	(1,400)	(1,450)
Voluntary, under a retirement system	(2,400)	....	....
Federal civilian employes not under a retirement system	100	200	250
Employees outside U.S.	150	150	150
Employment in Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	350	400	400
New definition of employee	650	500	400
TOTAL	11,300	9,900	9,800

*Figures in parentheses are subtotal figures.

Benefits

Here is the table showing how benefits were increased for persons now receiving them: (1)

Existing Benefit	House	Senate	Conference	Maximum (2) Family Benefit
$10	$25	$20	$20	$40
15	31	31	30	50
20	36	37	37	59
25	44	48	46.50	78
30	51	56	54	113
35	55	62	59.20	145
40	60	68	64	150
45	64	72	68.50	150

(1) The table represents the payment to a retired person who paid for insurance under the social security program. If such a retired person has a wife 65 or over, she gets a sum equal to one - half his benefit. The widow of an insured man, over 65 or with dependent children, gets three-quarters of his benefit. A deceased insured worker's children also get benefits—the first child three-quarters of the father's primary benefit, and each other child one - half.

(2) Same in House and Senate bills; therefore, remained the same in conference.

Illustrative monthly benefits for those who retire in future with five full years of coverage: (3)

Average Monthly Wage	House	Senate	Conference
$ 50	$26	$25	$25
100	51	50	50
150	56	58	58
200	62	65	65
250	67	72	72
300	72	..	80

(3) Single persons. Under terms of compromise, benefits are identical for persons covered in all possible years, whether the total coverage is 5 or 40 years, if they had same average wage. The House granted greater benefits for longer coverage, regardless of wage.

Tax Rates

The following shows the schedule on taxes levied equally on employer and employee, except in case of self-employed, who pay both rates combined.

Present Law

(Based on $3,000 of income)

Calendar years:	Rate
1936-49	1%
1950-51	1½%
1951 and after	2%

Conference

(Based on $3,600 of income)

1950-53	1½%
1954-59	2%
1960-64	2½%
1965-69	3%
1970 and after	3¼%

Conference Report Action

Final endorsements were stamped by the House on Aug. 16 and the Senate Aug. 17 on the compromise version of HR 6000. In the House, approval was voted overwhelmingly 374 to 1. The Senate approved the conference report by voice vote.

The crucial issue in the House was the Senate-adopted Knowland amendment restricting the Secretary of Labor's power to withhold federal unemployment compensation funds from the states. The conferees had retained the proposal in their final draft of the bill. This meant the House had to consider the Knowland amendment for the first time in conjunction with the conference report as a whole.

A group in the House, led by Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) and Walter A. Lynch (D-N.Y.), wanted to re-open the conference and eliminate the amendment. But they were defeated — on a technical issue, the effect of which was to retain the disputed provision — on a roll-call vote, 188 to 186.

Background to the defeat was this: Lynch had prepared a motion to recommit the legislation with instructions to the conferees to eliminate the Knowland proposal and insert instead the House-adopted provision permitting social security payments to workers who become disabled before they are old enough to qualify for regular insurance benefits. The Senate and the conference committee had deleted this proposal.

McCormack attacked the Knowland amendments as "a destructive blow" to the unemployment compensation program. He said it was "done by two of the most vicious lobbyists in the country," but he did not name them. Lynch said advocates of the amendment were "enemies of labor". John D. Dingell (D Mich.) attributed pressure for the amendment to "state unemployment-insurance directors under the domination of organized groups of employers."

But on the other hand, Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) called the efforts to eliminate the amendment "a drive for centralized power for Washington bureaucrats." Another Republican, Roy O. Woodruff (Mich.), said the amendment "simply prevents intervention . . . in an issue under the law of a state until the courts have pronounced what the law is."

Surprise Move Made

Before Lynch actually had submitted his motion, a surprise move was made by John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.) to recommit the bill. Byrnes frankly acknowledged his motion was designed to head off the Lynch motion and save the Knowland amendment. Byrnes also had attached to his proposal certain instructions — he wanted the conferees to insist on a minor change in the bill' permitting Wisconsin state employes to supplement their own retirement fund with federal social security benefits. (The Senate and the conferees had previously turned this down).

Because only one motion to recommit any legislation is allowed in the House, Lynch had only one recourse open to him. That was to attempt to tie his own recommittal motion onto Byrnes', as an amendment to the latter.

But Lynch never did make such a gambit. Before he was able to do so, Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.), of the House Ways and Means Committee which wrote the original version of HR 6000, moved the "previous question" on the Byrnes motion. Doughton supported the Knowland amendment as "a states rights issue, pure and simple."

(Adoption of a "previous question" motion requires an immediate vote on the issue at hand, in this case the Byrnes' recommittal proposal, and precludes further debate and action on any amendments to it).

Doughton's motion was adopted, 188 to 186. The House then proceeded to defeat the Byrnes recommittal motion on a voice vote, and finally, to adopt the conference report, 374 to 1. Byrnes cast the lone negative vote. When offering his recommittal motion, he had, under House rules, to announce himself in opposition to the bill. He said his ethics prevented him from later turning around and voting for the bill.

In the Senate, adoption was forthright and prompt. After a brief discussion, the Senate Aug. 17 stamped its endorsement on the conference report and sent HR 6000 on to President Truman.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman Aug. 28 signed HR 6000 into public law. In a statement, the President declared:

"The passage of this legislation is an outstanding achievement. . . .

"By making it possible for most families to obtain protection through the contributory insurance system, and by increasing insurance benefits, the act will ultimately reduce dependence on public charity This kind of progressive, forward - looking legislation is the best possible way to prove that our democratic institutions can provide both freedom and security for all our citizens.

"We still have much to do before our Social Security programs are fully adequate . . . . Many more people still need to be brought into the old age and survivors insurance system. . . (We need) steps to strengthen our unemployment insurance system. . . We urgently need a system of insurance against loss of wages through temporary or permanent disability. . . I shall continue to urge action on this unfinished business.

"There is one very unfortunate feature in the new law. This is the so-called 'Knowland Amendment,' tacked on as a rider in the Senate. It may result in undermining the safeguards enacted by the Congress to protect workers against loss of unemployment insurance benefits if they refuse to accept employment at substandard wages or working conditions.

". . . .While other provisions of the bill were the product of thorough consideration in the committees of both houses, neither committee ever had an opportunity to hold hearings on the Knowland amendment. I trust that the Congress will reconsider this ill-advised provision and will act promptly to remove it from the social security laws."

LOBBY STANDS

Vital in forming the finally-enacted social security legislation were the views and pressures of hundreds of organizations representing labor, management, the states, welfare groups and social workers. Most of these organizations offered their suggestions to the Senate during the two months of public Finance Committee hearings on the bill in early 1950. For the most part they were attempting to persuade the Senate to make changes in the House's provisions.

The first witness at the hearings, which began Jan. 17, was Arthur J. Altmeyer, Social Security Administrator. Presenting the government's view of the measure, he urged the Committee to bring "practically all" the nation's gainfully employed persons under the law. Altmeyer said he did not wish to criticize HR 6000 but wanted merely to suggest ways in which its objectives could be "more fully achieved."

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R .Ohio), a Committee member, interspersed Altmeyer's testimony with some views of his own Jan. 18. The Ohioan said it was a "misnomer" to call the social security system an insurance plan, adding that the payroll contributions amounted to "a general tax on the body politic", creating higher prices for all. Then Taft asked why not "put everybody under an old age pension — say $25 a month — with no contributions and let states add anything they want." The Ohioan, when queried further by newspaper reporters about the idea, explained he had offered it only in seeking reaction. He said he would support the bill as it was before the Committee.

General Positions

After hearing the government's views, the Committee turned to various organizations that wanted to testify.

Although the National Association of Manufacturers, the Committee for Constitutional Government and the National Economic Council were relatively critical of an expansion of the social security system, most business, trade, union and social service organizations agreed that more people should be covered by the system and they should get higher benefits than the original law provided.

Beyond this the complex program ran into much disagreement.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor wanted more and broader coverage than HR 6000 provided. The American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange supported it with some reservations.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce wanted universal coverage and "generally" favored increased benefits. It urged ultimate reliance on an insurance program instead of public assistance, and said it wanted no increase in taxes to finance the program "until necessary to prevent diminution" in the funds.

Stands On Specific Items

Definition of Employee

The House version of HR 6000 would have departed from the old common-law definition of "employee" to include a number of occupations not previously covered in that category. (Coverage as an "employee" meant the employer would have to make a contribution). Organizations which opposed this new definition were:

Forest Farmers Assn., Valdosta, Ga.

Southern Pulpwood Dealers Conservation Assn.

Mississippi Forestry and Chemurgic Assn., Inc.

Natl. Coal Assn.

Natl. Assn. of Mfrs.

Natl. Assn. of Insurance Agents.

Natl. Assn. of Magazine Publishers, Inc.

Natl. Ballroom Operators' Assn.

Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce.

Natl. Fedn. of American Shipping, Inc.

Natl. Retail Dry Goods Assn.

Texas Trade Assn. Executives (including 27 Texas groups in various industries; see list under Wage Base)

North Carolina Service Station Assn.

North Carolina Oil Jobbers Assn.

New Jersey Gasoline Retailers Assn. and Allied Trades, Inc.

Eastern States Gasoline Retailers Assn.

Alabama Petroleum Jobbers Assn.

T. J. Moss Tie Co. (in behalf of railroad cross tie industry)

Dairy Industry Committee (includes American Butter Institute, American Dry Milk Institute, Evaporated Milk Assn., Intl. Assn. of Ice Cream Mfrs., Milk Industry Foundation, and Natl. Cheese Institute)

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.

American Mining Congress.

Natl. Retail Lumber Dealers Assn.

American Pulpwood Assn.

American Hotel Assn.

American Newspaper Publishers Assn.

Illinois Mfrs. Assn.

Loew, Inc.; National Theatres Corp.; RKO Theatres, Inc., United Paramount Theatres, Inc.; and Warner Bros. Theatres Cos.

Natl. Licensed Beverage Assn.

Natl. Assn. of Direct Selling Companies.

Natl. Lumber Mfrs. Assn. (appearing especially for Southern Pine Assn.; Southern Hardwood Producers, Inc.; Appalachian Hardwood Mfrs., Inc.; Northeastern Lumber Mfrs. Assn.; and Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Mfrs. Assn.)

Controlled - Circulation Newspapers of America, Inc.

Alabama Chamber of Commerce.

Alabama Cotton Mfrs. Assn.

Associated Industries of Alabama

Commerce and Industry Assn. of N. Y., Inc.

Leonard J. Calhoun, of the firm of Morgan & Calhoun, testified against the new definition and for coverage for door-to-door salesmen under a self-employed category. Calhoun appeared in behalf of his own clients and of those of ex-Sen. John A. Danaher (R Conn.) and ex-Rep. James M. Barnes (D Ill.).

Life Insurance Field Force of America asked for coverage for ordinary life insurance salesmen.

National Council of Salesmen's Organizations and Bureau of Salesmen's National Associations both asked for coverage as employees for their individual members. The Council's constituent groups are:

Allied Textile Assn., Inc.

Associated Millinery Men

Fabric Salesmen's Assn. for Boston.

Fabric Salesmen's Club of Chicago.

Garment Salesmen's Guild of New York, Inc.

Infant and Children's Wear Salesmen's Guild, Inc.

Luggage and Leather Goods Salesmen's Assn. of America, Inc.

Natl. Handbag and Accessories Assn., Inc.

New York Candy Club.

New York Corset Club

New York - Penn. - Ohio Travelers Assn., Inc.

Natl. Paint Salesmen's Assn. of the U. S.

Philadelphia Textile Salesmen's Assn.

Sales Representatives, Inc.

Southern Travelers' Assn., Inc.

Sportswear Salesmen's Assn., Inc.

The Far Western Travelers Assn., Inc.

The Piece Goods Salesmen's Assn., Inc.

The Knights of America

Underwear - Negligee Associates, Inc.

Work Clothes and Sportswear Salesmen's Group

Wash Frock Salesmen's Assn., Inc.

The Bureau of Salesmen's National Associations constituent members are: The National Association of Women's and Children's Apparel Salesmen, The National Association of Men's Apparel Clubs, The National Shoe Travelers' Association.

Disability Insurance

The sharp cleavage wrought by this issue was illustrated by the number and nature of organizations taking a position on it. For the new feature were:

AFL

Intl. Assn. of Machinists

United Electrical Workers

Natl. Conference of Catholic Charities

American Public Welfare Assn.

Natl. Lawyers Guild

Natl. Consumers' League

CIO

Natl. Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (CUA)

American Public Health Assn.

American Assn. for Social Security

League for Industrial Democracy

American Assn. of Social Workers

Consumers' League of N. Y.

Against the new feature were:

American Medical Assn.

Massachusetts Medical Society

Colorado State Medical Society

Alabama Chamber of Commerce

Alabama Cotton Mfrs. Assn.

Associated Industries of Alabama

Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.

Natl. Coal Assn.

Pennsylvania, Illinois, and New Jersey State Chambers of Commerce

Insurance Economics Society of America

Natl. Assn. of Life Underwriters

American Life Convention

Life Insurance Assn. of America

NAM

Natl. Retail Dry Goods Assn.

Illinois Mfrs. Assn.

Commerce and Industry Assn. of N. Y., Inc.

State and Local Government Employees

The House bill would have permitted employees of state and local governments, already under a retirement system, to qualify for federal social security payments as well, provided they voted among themselves in favor of doing so. Coverage for those not under any system was also provided on a voluntary basis. Groups which favored coverage for these employes were:

Teachers Insurance & Annuity Assn. of America (also for increasing benefits and easing eligibility requirements for newly covered)

American Fedn. of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFL)

American Fedn. of Teachers (AFL)

Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Ry. and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL)

Wisconsin Retirement Fund

American Council on Education

Natl. Assn. of County Officials

Boston Housing Authority

AFL (but not police and firemen)

Natl. Sheriffs' Assn. (for deputy sheriffs)

National Federation of Federal Employees asked coverage of those federal workers who are not under existing plans.

American Municipal Association

Among those against coverage for groups with existing plans, were:

Natl. Conference on Public Employees Retirement Systems

Municipal Finance Officers' Assn. of the U. S. and Canada (Canadian members not voting on this)

Pensioners Protective Assn. of America, Inc.

Natl. Council on Teacher Retirement (an affiliate of Natl. Education Assn.)

NEA

Intl. Assn. of Fire Fighters (AFL)

Fraternal Order of Police

Natl. Assn. of Retired Civil Employees

Intl. Assn. of Chiefs of Police

Civil Service Forum, N.Y.C.

Minnesota State Employees Retirement Board

Joint Committee of Teachers Organizations, N.Y.C.

Pennsylvania Education Assn.

Maryland State Teachers' Assn.

Maryland Education Assn.

Maryland Classified Employees Assn.

Associated Pension Funds of New Jersey

Assn. of Retired Teachers of the City of New York, Inc.

Various public pension funds of Chicago

Texas Assn. of School Administrators

Texas State Teachers Assn., Inc.

Public School Retirement System of Missouri

New Jersey State Patrolmen's Benevolent Assn., Inc.

N. J. State Assn. of Chiefs of Police, Inc.

Rutland (Vt.) Firemen's Assn.

Territory of Hawaii Employees' Retirement System

Hawaiian Govt. Employees' Assn.

Hawaiian Educational Assn.

Public Employees' Retirement Assn. of Colorado

Connecticut State Teachers' Retirement Board

Connecticut Education Assn.

Illinois Police Assn., Inc.

Professionals

The House bill covered the self-employed, with the exception of doctors, lawyers, dentists, osteopaths, veterinarians, chiropractors, optometrists, Christian Science practitioners, publishers and several categories of engineers.

The American Institute of Architects and National Society of Professional Engineers wanted exclusion of all self - employed architects and engineers, respectively. The American Naturopathic Association "wanted out" for naturopaths.

Agricultural Workers

The House bill, while it provided coverage for some agricultural processing workers — the so-called "borderline" agricultural employees— did not include regularly employed farm labor.

The National Farmers Unions, generally for HR 6000, expressed keen disappointment at the House's failure to cover farmers and farm workers.

National Grange and New York State Farm Bureau Federation also favored inclusion of both groups. The American Farm Bureau Federation also wanted coverage for farm labor and employees of general farm groups. AFBF was willing to include farmers — if feasible, and if other self - employed were covered, also.

National Milk Producers Federation wanted all employees, including agricultural ones, covered.

American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., sought coverage of agricultural workers under old age and survivors insurance but not under unemployment compensation.

National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, National Child Labor Committee, National Citizens Council for Migrant Labor, National Farm Labor Union (AFL), AFL, CIO, Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America, and Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, were among those urging inclusion of farm workers.

Business groups who took stands for inclusion of farm workers were NAM, National Retail Dry Goods Assn., and National Assn. of Life Underwriters.

Other backers of farm worker coverage were: American Home Economics Assn., American Assn. for Social Security, League for Industrial Democracy, New Jersey Welfare Council, American Public Welfare Assn., American Assn. of Social Workers, Natl. Lawyers Guild, and Council for Social Action, Congregational Churches.

Non - Profit Organizations

Coverage provided in the House bill for non - profit organizations — religious, charitable, welfare, educational groups — elicited stands from numerous groups. The House required compulsory coverage for employes of these groups but left it up to the organization as to whether it would pay the employer's part of the tax — normally half. Organizations favoring coverage as spelled out in the House version were:

American Assn. of Social Workers

American Home Economics Assn.

American Jewish Committee

American Public Health Assn.

American Social Hygiene Assn.

Boys' Clubs of America

Camp Fire Girls

Child Welfare League of America

Community Chests and Councils of America

Council of Jewish Fedns. and Welfare Funds

Family Service Assn. of America

Girl Scouts of the U. S. A.

Intl. Social Service

Natl. Board, Y. W. C. A.

Natl. Catholic Welfare Conference

Natl. Child Labor Committee

Natl. Council, Y. M. C. A.

Natl. Fedn. of Settlements

Natl. Jewish Welfare Board

Natl. Organization for Public Health Nursing

Natl. Recreation Assn.

Natl. Society for the Prevention of Blindness

Natl. Travelers Aid Assn.

Natl. Tuberculosis Assn.

Natl. Urban League

Salvation Army

Organizations registering other views were:

American Hospital Association backed coverage for non - profit hospital employees:

American Nurses' Association asked expansion of coverage for all nurses, including those in non-profit agencies and on private duty; opposed the voluntary aspect of employer's contribution:

Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod wanted a clarifying amendment excluding non - ordained ministers.

Southern Baptist Convention relief and annuity board asked exemption for church organizations; has own plans.

American Association of University Professors asked coverage for non - profit agencies' employees.

American Farm Bureau Federation sought coverage for employees of general farm organizations.

National Federation of Settlements, Philadelphia Assn. of Settlements & Neighborhood Centers, and Philadelphia Chapter, American Assn. of Social Workers asked coverage of employees of non-profit groups on same terms as for other groups (compulsory employer - sharing in cost).

Wage Base for Social Security Taxes

The House bill upped the $3,000 wage base figure in the original law to $3,600. Labor wanted a base higher than that set by the House. Business groups varied, but most preferred the $3,000 figure, although the National Tool & Die Manufacturers Association was for a $4,800 base, or at least $4,200.

Organizations for a $3,000 base:

Natl. Coal Assn.

American Life Convention, and Life Insurance Assn. of America

Natl. Assn. of Life Underwriters

Natl. Federation of American Shipping, Inc.

Natl. Retail Dry Goods Assn.

NAM

Illinois Mfrs. Assn.

Illinois Chamber of Commerce

New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce

Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce

Commerce and Industry Assn., of N. Y., Inc.

Dairy Industry Committee

Alabama Chamber of Commerce

Associated Industries of Alabama

Alabama Cotton Mfrs. Assn.

Natl. Assn. of Refrigerated Warehouses, Inc.

Texas Trade Association Executives

Organizations for a higher wage base:

AFL — $5,400

Intl. Assn. of Machinists — $5,000

Ntl. Lawyers Guild — $4,800

CIO — $4,800

American Assn. for Social Security — $4,800

League for Industrial Democracy— $4,800

Veterans Benefits

The American Legion and the Disabled American Veterans backed the provision of the House bill giving coverage to veterans for time spent in armed forces during World War II. DAV liked the $160 per month credit but the Legion wanted this raised to $250 a month.

Lump Sum Benefits

Payment of a lump sum death benefit to the survivors of every insured worker, instead of the present payment only when no survivor is immediately eligible for monthly benefits was opposed by the Life Insurers Conference. But the National Funeral Directors Association of the U. S. Inc., supported the lump sum payments.

Tipping

The proposals to include tips in wages that are subject to social security taxes — the House bill included them — was opposed by:

The American Hotel Association

National Restaurant Association

National Licensed Beverage Association

But the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union (AFL) was for inclusion of tips.

Other Stands

The Controllers Institute of America proposed a single withholding transaction by employers for both social security and income taxes which are taken from weekly paychecks.

The Christian Science Committee on Publication wanted to give public assistance recipients the chance to

choose Christian Science treatment when in need of medical care.

The Colorado Osteopathic Association and American Osteopathic Association wanted to include osteopathic services under medical care available through public assistance programs.

J. O. McMahan, Commissioner, Tennessee State Department of Public Welfare, opposed the exemption of $50 of income earned by the blind.

Bill Child, Commissioner of Idaho Dept. of Public Assistance, backed the stamp plan as a method of collecting farm workers.

Dr. Ellen Winston, Commissioner, North Carolina State Board of Welfare, asked a broader definition of eligibility for aid to dependent children.

Earl M. Kouns, Director, Colorado State Dept. of Public Welfare, sought protection for Colorado, a high benefit paying state, from migration into state; asked that residence requirements not be forced down too far. The Colorado Joint Planning and Legislative Committee (composed of county commissioners, welfare directors, etc.) sought a uniform one year residence requirement. The Denver Bureau of Public Welfare was against a cut in residence requirements, and against any change in the federal grant formula which would reduce Colorado's share.

Robert T. Lansdale, Commissioner of Social Welfare, New York State, sought inclusion of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Sanford Bates, Commissioner of New Jersey State Dept. of Institutions & Agencies, opposed broadening the assistance program. He also opposed the variable grants idea and federal assistance to persons in institutions.

Philip H. Vogt, Welfare Administrator, Douglas County Welfare Dept., Omaha, Nebraska, wanted the present system revamped. He would eliminate the federal statute's titles on public assistance, set up a sound social insurance system, give a federal appropriation to the states for relief on a simplified, need basis run by the states. The federal funds would cease coming when the insurance system is sound.

Dwight W. Burney, State Senator and Chairman of the Nebraska Legislative Council on Laws Relating to Children, also sought changes including a federal law making it a felony for parents to desert their children.

Disaster Relief

HR 8396—P. L. 875

SUMMARY

Both houses received several bills providing for emergency disaster relief in various states. Then William Lemke (R N.D.) and Guy Cordon (R Ore.) introduced HR 8396 and S 2415, respectively, to provide for an overall program of disaster relief.

The House bill was finally approved with minor changes Aug. 7 in the House and Sept. 14 in the Senate, both times on voice vote. It became Public Law No. 875.

Provisions

The final bill provided that:

In case of "major disaster", as any flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake or storm, the governor of the affected state may certify to the President that federal assistance is needed.

The President will then direct federal agencies to provide assistance.

States will supplement federal aid money.

Federal agencies shall co - operate with states and local governments and relief agencies in carrying out aid.

A total of $5 million is authorized.

The President shall report to Congress annually on use of the money.

BACKGROUND

Each year bills had been passed providing for disaster aid in the case of individual emergencies. Action was, of necessity, taken only after the emergency was full - blown. The bills were designed to put the program on a continuing basis and make the money available for immediate use. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pages 130, 232.)

HOUSE

The House Public Works Committee held two days of hearings July 18 and 19 on HR 8396 and on HR 8461, HR 8420, HR 8390 and HR 8435, bills to authorize aid for reconstruction and repair of roads, etc. in flood-damaged North Dakota and Minnesota. The latter bills were laid aside when it was pointed out that HR 8396 could be used for disaster relief in all states.

Testimony favoring the Lemke bill was given by representatives of various state and local governments and the Executive Department. The committee made several minor changes, set a ceiling of $5 million on expenditures and reported the bill July 25.

Supporters of the bill pointed out Aug. 7 that in recent years federal aid in disasters had not exceeded $3,250,000 and said the pending bill would meet future need without delay. Opponents argued that disasters should be met as they arose, as had been done in the past. They objected to the provisions leaving expenditure of the money up to the President.

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) moved that the bill be sent back to the Committee with instructions to require that Congress pass on expenditure of the money in each individual disaster. The motion was rejected 7-72 on standing vote and then 25-232 on roll-call vote. (see p. 196).

The bill was then approved by voice vote.

SENATE

The Senate Committee on Public Works held hearings July 19 on S 2415 as well as S 3447, S 3495, S 3505 and S 3506, bills providing for disaster relief in Minnesota and North Dakota. As in the House, the special bills were laid aside for the general measure S 2415. HR 8396 was substituted for its Senate companion and reported by the Committee Sept. 14.

Senate discussion was brief. No opposition was voiced. An amendment by William Langer (R N.D.) to increase money available to $10 million was withdrawn when John McClellan (D Ark.) said the House was not likely to accept the higher figure.

Passage was on voice vote.

The bill was signed Sept. 30. It became Public Law No. 875.

Federal Aid To Education

S 246

SUMMARY

Efforts to provide federal aid to the States for elementary and secondary education failed in the 81st Congress. The much-disputed measure to authorize the aid, S 246, passed the Senate in 1949 but bogged down completely in the House Education and Labor Committee in 1950. The House group never reported S 246 to the lower chamber, chiefly because the Committee itself could not reach agreement over one outstandingly controversial feature in the bill.

This was the issue of whether federal aid, if granted, would be available to private institutions such as parochial schools which are not supported by taxes. As passed by the Senate, S 246 ruled private schools eligible for certain aid in states which would permit it. But a rival measure (HR 4643) in the House Committee specifically restricted aid to public, tax-supported schools.

(For details of the controversy aroused in 1949 over these differing approaches to federal aid and private schools, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Pages 266-9.)

The House measure (HR 4643) was never reported, because shortly after the 81st Congress reconvened in 1950 for its second session, Chairman John Lesinski (D Mich.) announced his group would attempt to amend S 246 instead of pushing the rival bill.

Throughout February, Lesinski's group wrestled and wrangled over S 246, to no avail. Controversy flared ever more sharply on the question of the eligibility of private, non-tax-supported schools for federal aid. Rep. Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) who opposed eligibility for private schools accused the Catholic heirarchy of obstructing progress towards federal aid to education.

In the course of the Church's response, a multi-cornered row developed, which involved Eleanor Roosevelt, Cardinal Spellman and other prominent figures, both in and out of Congress.

Ultimately, the House Education and Labor Committee on March 14 rejected S 246 by an extremely close vote of 12-13. The ballot killed further consideration of the comprehensive federal aid-to-education measure for the remainder of the 81st Congress.

Provisions

S 246 authorized $300 million worth of federal aid-to-education to states, territories and possessions to equalize educational opportunities in them.

The measure also carried these provisions:

1. A formula for allotting federal money on a basis of a state's income per child. Two figures were used in calculating a state's share of the education aid. The first was the result of multiplying $50 by the number of persons 5 to 17 years old. The second figure was one per cent of individual income in the state. If one per cent of income was less than $50 per school child, the federal government would pay the difference. That would range from $5.38 for each school child in Vermont to $29.18 per child in Mississippi. States in which one per cent of income exceeded $50 per school child would receive a flat rate of $5 per child.

According to calculations published in 1949 by the Senate committee, 19 states would thus receive proportional payments, and the rest the flat $5 per child rate. Mississippi, with the highest per child payment, would receive an estimated total of $16,980,000 for its 582,000 persons 5 to 17 years old. Vermont for example, would get $420,000 for its 78,000 children on the basis of its $5.38 per child rate — just above the $5 rate which would go to most of the states. Nevada, with the highest per child income ($8,960) of all the states, would receive $125,000 for its 25,000 school age population.

2. A "penalty clause" setting up a standard for state education spending. For the first two years of the act, the standard would be 2.25 per cent of a state's income. After that the standard would be 2.5 per cent. Under S 246, a state, whose education spending was less than the standard percentage of its income, would receive a proportionate reduction in federal aid.

Thus, Alabama, for example, with a school spending percentage of 1.87 of its income, would not have received the full $23 annual payment per child to which its income would otherwise entitle it. With California, however, whose school spending percentage is 1.68 of income, this provision would not matter, since in any case that state, with the nation's fourth highest per child income, would get only the minimum federal aid of $5 per child. But a low-percentage-spending state could qualify for the full amount given in the formula as its school expenditures came up to the recommended minimum.

3. The bill further discouraged any tendency toward shifting education financial responsibility from states to the federal government by putting into operation after four years a stipulation of a minimum state education expenditure of 2 per cent of its income before a state could receive anything more than $5 per child.

4. A pro rata distribution of funds to states in case the appropriation was less than the total allocated to all the states.

No Federal Intervention

5. Required state compliance with provisions of the bill as a condition for receiving funds, but specifically prohibited federal officials from exercising control over schools under the bill. This, reported the Senate committee, "is a positive prohibition against impairment of local and State control over public . . . education with reference to expenditures made under the act".

6. Left up to the states the question of whether any of the money would be used in private or parochial education. The funds could go for "any current expenditure for elementary or secondary school purposes for which (state revenues) . . . may legally and constitutionally be expended in such state". The Committee pointed out that courts have upheld state spending for sectarian schools for auxiliary services such as free textbooks and transportation. The bill "is not intended as an invitation to introduce practices which would breach provisions of the Constitution . . .", the Committee reported.

7. States with segregated schools would have to provide "just and equitable apportionment" of federal funds for minority race schools, without reduction of state and local funds spent during fiscal 1949 for segregated schools.

8. Required state apportioning of federal funds so that by the fourth year of the act there would be available from all revenue sources a minimum of $55 per child for all local school jurisdictions. Within the local districts spending for minority race schools was required to average at least the $55 per child minimum.

Party Stands

The Democratic platform stated: "We advocate Federal aid for education administered by and under the control of the states . . . We insist on the right of every American child to obtain a good education." Senate Democrats voted 36-3 for S 246.

The Republican platform stated: "We favor equality of educational opportunity for all and the promotion of education and educational facilities." Senate Republicans voted 22-12 for S 246.

Federal aid-to-education was one of the key points in President Truman's "Fair Deal" program. In his 1949 State of the Union message, the President told Congress, "We are not yet assuring all children of our nation the opportunity of receiving the basic education which is necessary to a strong Democracy."

BACKGROUND

Congressional coolness to numerous aid - to - education bills in the past stemmed from a traditional argument that federal aid means federal control. In S 246 specific prohibitions were set up in 1949 to avoid such controls. Addition of such controls was considered an important point in winning over Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) who had opposed such bills in the past.

Advocates of federal aid, using the general welfare provision of the Constitution as a starting point, have usually declared that inequalities of wealth between states create like inequalities in education. They have claimed that 60 per cent of the population does not now live in states where it was born. This shifting population makes lack of education a national problem. Census reports indicate that an estimated 8,600,000 adults either have no education or have attended schools less than five years. Of this number half were native-born Americans. Census figures show four million children between the ages of five and seventeen are not in school.

Other factors customarily cited to show the need for federal aid are the growing national population with consequent rise in the number of children of school age, the lack of competent teachers, and shortage of school facilities.

HOUSE

When Congress reconvened in 1950, S 246 — the Senate-passed aid-to-education bill which the House had left untended in 1949 — was before the House Education and Labor Committee. In the middle of January, the late John Lesinski (D Mich.), group chairman, announced that he would set aside a full month, Feb. 6 to March 6, for closed committee sessions on the $300 million S 246, and other federal aid-to-education bills.

Backing up Lesinski, the group formally voted on Jan. 16 to work daily on S 246 starting on Feb. 6 "until final determination of the matter has been made."

The committee also bound itself to block off delaying action on the controversial measure by a 13-7 vote on a resolution by Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.).

The Committee buckled down to work on Feb. 6, the same day that Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) introduced a proposal to ban aid to public schools not supported by taxes. Barden's amendment served to reopen the entire controversy of whether or not parochial and other non-tax-supported schools could be eligible for federal aid.

During the group's study of S 246, a pamphlet on the sex education of children led the committee to adopt March 1 a resolution offered by Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.), former school superintendent, calling for a ban on federal aid to education unless the President promised that the Federal Security Agency would keep its hands off the nation's schools. It was the FSA that published the pamphlet formally titled "Your Child From 6 to 12."

Note From President

Vote on the Kearns resolution was 13-11. The following day, Chairman Lesinski received a letter from President Truman dismissing as groundless any fears that the Administration through FSA would interfere with public schooling.

The President went on to urge favorable Committee approval of S 246. Lesinski said further hearings would be held "if necessary."

Further hearings were held, and the $300 million federal aid-to-education program (S 246) continued to cause repeated splits in the House Committee.

Religious Question

Dissension continued on the question of whether religious schools should be eligible for part of the federal funds. Carrying the dispute outside of Congress, Rep. Barden in a New York speech March 6 said it was the Catholic Church which had injected the religious issue into the aid-to-education program, and blamed the Church for the program's slow progress. Barden singled out Cardinal Francis Spellman for criticism. Spokesmen for the Cardinal, who was then in Rome on a Holy Year pilgrimage, said they had no comment.

Sharing the platform with Barden on March 6 was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had been involved in a dispute in 1949 with Cardinal Spellman after she had written her disapproval of private school eligibility for federal aid. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 270.)

On March 6, she reiterated her opposition to the provision in S 246 permitting states to spend federal aid-to-education funds according to state laws — which might hold parochial schools eligible. She said she was "certainly opposed" to moves setting aside a percentage of federal funds for transportation of parochial school students.

Cardinal's Response

When Cardinal Spellman returned from Europe on March 22, he struck at this attitude. Although he referred by name only to Barden, the Cardinal said, "We feel that it is un-American that any federal law be passed disposing of federal monies for auxiliary services, and depriving American children of these public facilities. Now they are attempting to keep American children off public transportation facilities. Tomorrow they will try to keep us out of the public libraries, the public gardens and perhaps off the sidewalks . . . "

Cardinal Spellman said that Barden's March 6 charge that the Cardinal was a "cruel authoritarian" because of his 1949 criticism of Mrs. Roosevelt did not alter Spellman's claim that "I would leave a tarnished name if I didn't try to prevent discrimination against 2,500,000 American children."

Committee Votes

Meanwhile, on March 8, Barden and Rep. Andrew Jacobs (D Ind.) in the House Education Committee offered two new amendments to S 246, to ban federal funds to schools which were not tax-supported or public.

The group rejected each amendment by a 3-21 vote.

Although the broad proposals of Jacobs and Barden to curb the use of any federal funds by private schools were rejected, an amendment which would have permitted these schools to use a portion of the money for school bus systems was also defeated. The Committee March 7 rejected, 9-16, such a proposal by Rep. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.).

Before voting down the Kennedy proposal, however, the Committee tentatively approved a formula worked out by Rep. Hugo S. Sims, Jr., (D S.C.) for computing the amount of money each state could receive. It clarified, rather than supplanted, the original Senate formula which would extend federal assistance to the states on a ratio of $5 to each school child.

The group March 9 divided 19-5 in adopting an amendment by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.) to extend enough aid to the so-called "needy states" to raise the minimum for each school child to $60, and as high as $100 for children in "non-needy" states, and to guarantee that racial discrimination would not be involved in the apportionment of funds.

Then the Committee defeated, 10-14, an amendment by Rep. Thomas H. Burke (D Ohio) specifying that 75 per cent of the funds go for teachers' salaries, which he said would raise educational standards.

A third vote of 4-19 turned down another amendment by Barden which would have defined eligible schools as public, tax-supported ones. Under this definition, parochial and private schools would have been ineligible.

Final Decision: Rejection

On March 14, S 246 came up for a final decision. It was rejected 12-13.

Favoring the bill were Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.), Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.), John S. Wood (D Ga.), Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.), Leonard Irving (D Mo.), Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.), Charles R. Howell (D. N.J.), Hugo S. Sims (D S.C.), Andrew Jacobs (D Ind.), Roy W. Wier (D Minn.), Walter E. Brehm (R Ohio) and Thruston Ballard Morton (R Ky.).

Opposed were Chairman John Lesinski (D Mich.), John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), Wingate H. Lucas (D Tex.), Thomas H. Burke (D Ohio), Tom Steed (D Okla.), Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.), Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.), Wint Smith (R Kan.), Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.), Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.), Thomas H. Werdel (R Calif.) and Harold M. Velde (R Ill.).

After thus sealing the fate of S 246, which received no further action in the 81st Congress, the House Committee agreed to take up a bill (HR 1551) authorizing $600 million in aid for public schools construction. But March 15 the committee voted 13-12 to reconsider another aid bill (HR 5939) — $300 million exclusively for teachers' salaries to be distributed by states.

Neither one of these bills was ever reported to the House, however.

LOBBY STANDS

Most of the national organizations which expressed stands on federal aid to education, school construction and aid to medical instruction repeated in 1950 the positions they had generally taken in 1949. (For first session expressions, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pages 269, 271.)

In 1950, the question of whether private, non-tax-supported institutions such as parochial schools would be eligible for Federal aid, if it were provided, touched off new rounds in the controversy that had surrounded this issue the year before.

Organizations again taking a pro or con position on this issue in 1950 were:

Supporting S 246, If Altered

Chief among organizations supporting S 246 so long as private schools would also be eligible for federal aid was the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Supporting S 246 only if eligiblity were restricted to public, tax - supported schools were:

American Association of School Administrators
American Parents Committee
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education
Association for Childhood Education International
Committee on Federal Aid to Public Education
General Board of the Evangelism of the Methodist Church
House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church
National Congress of Parents and Teachers
National Education Association
Protestants and Other Americans United For Separation of Church and State
Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, Inc.
National Council Against Conscription (if ROTC were banned)
Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (if discrimination because of race were banned)

Supporting S 246 Generally

American Association of University Women
American Parents Committee
Liberal Party
CIO
AFL
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen
United Auto Workers, CIO

Aid To Medical Education

Several attempts were made during 1950 to provide federal aid to institutions specializing in medical education. The efforts were unsuccessful.

HR 5940

This was a bill calling for a five-year federal program of grants and scholarships in medicine, public health and nursing. The legislation would have set up a limited number of scholarships varying from $150 to $1,000 and also would have made grants to new medical schools for equipment.

The measure was favorably reported on Oct. 11 by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, but no action was taken in the House. A similar bill, S 1453, had been passed by the Senate in 1949 (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 301) but had died in the House Committee during the second session of Congress.

HR 8886

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Aug. 16 voted 9 to 8 to shelve for the remainder of the session a bill (HR 8886) providing a five-year program of federal aid to colleges and schools engaged in educating and training medical personnel, including doctors, dentists and nurses. The bill, officially, was tabled, a parliamentary maneuver that had the effect of killing it for the rest of the 81st Congress.

Federal grants of $5 million a year were carried in the bill for aiding medical colleges and schools to pro-

vide expanded facilities. Gradually increasing grants for instruction, to encourage larger enrollments, would have totalled $250 million for the full five-year program.

Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis.), author of the measure, called the tabling action "a great mistake" and said the American Medical Association was primarily responsible for the bill's defeat.

HR 9508

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Aug. 30 voted 15 to 8 to table this second bill providing for federal aid to medical education. The bill would have authorized a 5-year program under which medical, dental, and other schools in the health field would have received a total of $75 million to expand their facilities and take in more students than they were then enrolling.

According to Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis.), who introduced the measure, the defeat of HR 9508 Aug. 30 was also due chiefly to the opposition of the American Medical Association. Biemiller pointed out that it was the third time during the session that President Truman's request for federal aid to medical schools had been rejected.

School Construction

SUMMARY

Shortly after it pigeonholed S 246, the major federal aid - to - education measure, the House Labor and Education Committee turned to the related problem of federal aid for school construction.

On March 28, the group heard Rep. Albert Rains (D Ala.) testify that federal aid was so badly needed to build schools that "I don't see how Congress can hold off long from helping out the states." He was the first witness to testify on behalf of legislation which would allow the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to make grants totaling $400 million, and loans of $400 million, to the States for elementary and secondary school buildings, as well as equipment. He said Alabama needed $178 million for school construction.

Congressmen Plead

Reps. Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.) and Hugh B. Mitchell (D Wash.) put in a special plea for aid where military establishments have created a problem by moving large populations into districts with inadequate schools and insufficient tax revenues. Rep. Henderson Lanham (D Ga.) said many Georgia children couldn't go to school because there were no buildings to house them.

Classroom Need

The group was told April 3 by Dr. Earl J. McGrath, U.S. Commissioner of Education, that the nation needed 300,000 new classrooms within the next few years. Dr. McGrath stressed that such a program would not be a substitute for a general aid to education bill, since he considered more funds for teachers of greater importance than the building program.

By this time, the gist of the pleas by Tollefson, Mitchell and others had become the central question in any proposed school - construction program. Such a program was to serve the major purpose of directing school-construction aid primarily to certain areas which were severely overcrowded because federal installations such as military bases had been located in them.

Program Drafted

Accordingly, a three - year program of federal school construction to aid overcrowded areas was authorized in a bill (HR 8113) approved May 16 by a House Labor Subcommittee. The program was to cost an estimated $100 million. It was to provide added classrooms for children of government employees on federal installations which did not contribute taxes to local districts forced to provide the added school facilities.

Two Bills Approved

However, this particular bill was never reported because the Education and Labor Committee instead approved two similar, complementary measures. One, S 2317, provided for school construction in crowded "defense areas." The other, HR 7940, centralized government assistance to these same "impacted" areas for maintenance and operation of existing schools. About $20 to $25 million was involved in the latter measure, which gave the Commissioner of Education authority to extend the assistance now meted out by a number of agencies.

Descriptions of both S 2317 and HR 7940 follow.

S 2317—P.L. 815

Designed to grant federal aid to relieve conditions in schools overcrowded by the children of federal workers and military personnel, and to provide for the construction of additional schools, S 2317 provided for federal surveys of proposed school facilities, and for emergency school construction in overburdened areas.

No specific authorization of funds was in the bill, but the Supplemental Appropriations Bill for 1951 (HR 9526) carried $50,165,000 in cash and contract authority to launch the program. Local school districts, according to terms of the bill, will have to match any federal funds extended them in an amount based on the needs of the schools involved. This would be determined by the extent of defense or other federal activities in the area.

Aid for surveys of school needs would be separate and apart from the aid for actual construction. Grants would be authorized to states simply for surveying their need for elementary and secondary school facilities irrespective of emergency requirements. Actual construction would be only in defense-affected areas.

Passage Through Congress

The measure had been passed by the Senate in 1949. (For details and provisions, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 298.) In 1950, the House Education and Labor Committee endorsed the bill Aug. 7, after approving an authorization of $150 million for school construction. The group said "600-700 defense-area" school districts would be affected.

The House approved the bill Aug. 22 on a voice vote, with no controversy. Because the House Committee had drastically raised the total authorization in the bill from the $5 million the Senate had originally approved, the measure had to go back to the Senate for that chamber's concurrence.

The Senate refused to assent to all the changes, however, and a conference committee was ordered to reconcile differing House and Senate viewpoints.

A compromise was reached Sept. 14. The sum authorized for school construction was set between $150 million and $170 million, but was not pinpointed. The Senate agreed to the conference report on Sept. 7, and the House adopted the compromise on Sept. 15.

President Truman signed the measure on Sept. 23.

HR 7940—P.L. 874

This bill also authorized annual federal aid to school districts financially burdened because federal installations, such as military bases, were located in them. Under this bill, schools would get relief in proportion to the number of extra children brought into the area by federal installations and in proportion to reduced tax income resulting from federal purchase of land. Money could be used for maintenance or operation of schools.

The measure established a program similar to the one carried on under World War II under the old Lanham Act.

The aid program under the law will run to June 30, 1954. Chiefly a maintenance measure, the bill was a supplementary one to S 2317, which authorized federal aid for the construction of new schools in the so-called "defense areas."

An amendment written into HR 7940 by the Senate and accepted by the House required payments to the affected districts to be made on a current rather than a deficit basis.

(Some $23 million to finance the program was ultimately approved in an appropriations bill. See page 130.)

HOUSE ACTION

The House Education and Labor Committee reported HR 7940 on June 20. It said the measure would help 600 school districts and communities. Explaining its measure, the group said the program was estimated to cost $32 million annually, an increase of $15 million over what federal agencies already paid hard-pressed school districts.

The House passed HR 7940 by voice vote on July 13, after approving a section of the bill which made the program a permanent, continuing one.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate Labor Committee, to which the House-passed HR 7940 was referred, favorably reported the bill on Aug. 29, but not until it had reduced the authorized duration of the program from an indefinite period to three years. The Senate itself passed the bill in this form on Sept. 13, by voice vote.

CONFERENCE

The Senate's stricture on an indefinite program was not accepted by the House, and so HR 7940 was sent to conference. The conference committee reached a compromise on Sept. 18, whereby the four year limit to the program's duration was set.

The conference report was adopted by the Senate on Sept. 18, and by the House on Sept. 20. President Truman signed the legislation on Sept. 30.

LOBBY STANDS

Supporting S 2317 were the American Parents Committee, the AFL, and the National Citizens Committee for the Public Schools.

Organizations generally favoring in 1950 legislation to aid overcrowded school districts in keeping up their educational systems were:

American Municipal Association

National Education Association

Washington, D. C. "Nation-wide Citizens Mass Meeting"

More than 35 wires received by the House Education and Labor Committee from 86 school districts

Against HR 7940 was the Citizens Public Expenditures Survey, Inc., which made its views known in literature sent Congressmen.

Library Aid

HR 874

The House March 9 turned down a bill (HR 874) providing $163 million in aid to states to promote library services.

The money was to be used in rural areas to demonstrate library services. Each state setting up a program would have been eligible to receive a grant of $40,000 a year for five years plus an additional annual sum ranging from $40,000 to $100,000 to match money appropriated by the state

Madden Bill

The bill was introduced by Ray J. Madden (D Ind.). It was approved by the House Education and Labor Committee Feb. 2, 1950, and was considered by the House March 9.

Madden told the House his bill was designed "to provide for the demonstration of public library service in areas through the country which do not have such service, or with inadequate library facilities." He said the aid was needed by 33 million persons who do not have free library service.

Opponents of the bill said such state aid would be an unnecessary burden on the Treasury. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.) moved to send the measure back to the committee. His motion lost 162-176 on roll call. But on the try for final approval, the bill was rejected 161-164 on roll call. The House had decided originally to consider the bill on a 209-140 roll call vote (See vote chart p 196).

Before the bill was rejected one amendment was considered and approved by voice vote. It was offered by Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.) to include the Virgin Islands within the scope of the bill.

Medical Research

S 2591—P. L. 692

SUMMARY

A bill (S 2591) to provide federal aid to research in a variety of diseases received Congressional approval without opposition. The measure wrapped up provisions of dozens of separate bills, each of which dealt with only one disease.

The Senate passed the measure in 1949. The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported a similar bill (HR 3943) June 27, 1950. The text of House bill was approved July 10 on voice vote under the Senate bill number. The minor differences between the two versions were ironed out by a conference committee July 27. The House then adopted the conference report Aug. 1, and the Senate approved it the following day. Both acted by voice vote. The President signed the bill Aug. 15, and it became Public Law No. 692.

Provisions

The bill contained the following major provisions:

The Public Health Service Act is amended to direct the Surgeon General to establish a research institute on arthritis, rheumatism and metabolic diseases and an institute for research on neurological diseases (including epilepsy, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis) and blindness.

The Surgeon General is authorized, but not directed, to set up institutes

for any other disease, including poliomyelitis and leprosy.

A national advisory council for each institute shall be appointed by the Attorney General.

12 Appointed Members

The councils shall have 12 appointed members, six of whom shall be authorities in the field concerned. The Surgeon General and representatives of the Veterans' Administration and Secretary of Defense shall be ex-officio members.

Each institute will foster research, co-ordinate other researches, train personnel, establish research and training fellowship, approve grants-in-aid, erect buildings, etc.

Thirty extra professional and scientific workers may be hired at $10,000 to $15,000 annually without competitive civil service examination.

BACKGROUND

In answer to the President's request for a comprehensive national health program, the identical bills S 1679, HR 4312 and HR 4313 were introduced in 1949. The principal provision of the bills, a national health insurance plan, did not receive action. But other provisions were put into separate bills and passed. (CQ Almanac Vol V, page 292.)

Title II of the Senate bill authorized the Surgeon General to set up a variety of medical research institutes. That Title was rewritten as S 2591 and introduced in the Senate by Claude Pepper (D Fla.) Elbert Thomas (D Utah.), James E. Murray (D Mont.), Lister Hill (D Ala.), Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.), Paul Douglas (D Ill.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Garrett L. Withers (D Ky.), Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Forrest C. Donnell (R Mo.), George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Wayne Morse (R Ore.), Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), and William Langer (R N.D.).

Approved in 1949

The bill was approved by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Sept. 22, 1949. It passed the Senate Sept. 27, 1949.

Meanwhile the House Commerce Committee had been holding hearings on its two health bills. At the same time, the Committee was also studying 28 separate bills designed to promote research in specific diseases. The session ended without final Committee action on the broad health plan or the small bills.

However, J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) wrapped up Title II of the general health plan legislation into a separate bill, HR 3943, and introduced it March 31, 1949.

HOUSE

The Priest bill was reported by the Committee June 27, 1950, after minor amendments were added. The Committee report said the bill was based on the original national health bill's research provisions, plus the 28 individual research measures, plus suggestions by numerous witnesses who testified in 1949 on those measures.

This omnibus measure was approved by the House July 10 on voice vote without debate or amendment. The Senate bill S 2591, was then amended by substituting the text of the House bill.

CONFERENCE

Differences in the two versions of the bill were minor. The 1949 Senate bill directed the establishment of two new institutes, one on arthritis, rheumatism and metabolic diseases, another on neurological diseases (including epilepsy, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis) and blindness. It also authorized establishment of other institutes for other diseases as deemed necessary by the Surgeon General. The 1950 House bill simply authorized establishment of as many institutes as were necessary. The conference accepted the Senate version.

The Senate bill directed the establishment of two advisory councils, one for each of the new institutes. The House bill called for as many councils as the Surgeon General deemed necessary. The Senate provisions were accepted by the conference.

The Senate bill provided for three ex-officio members of the new councils, the Surgeon General and a representative of the Veterans' Administration and the Department of Defense. The House bill provided for only one ex-officio member, the Surgeon General. The Senate provisions were accepted.

The conference filed its report July 27.

LAW ENACTED

The House agreed to the conference report Aug. 1 on voice vote. The Senate passed it on voice vote the following day. The President signed S 2591 Aug. 15, and it became Public Law No. 692.

National Science Foundation

S. 247—P.L. 507

SUMMARY

Although attempts in the 79th Congress to establish a national science foundation were unsuccessful, and a similar program drawn by the 80th Congress ran into a Presidential veto, lawmakers in 1950 finally climaxed a five year drive to set up this project by passing this law.

Designed to promote basic research and scientific education, the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 creates an agency empowered chiefly to (1) make grants and loans for "pure" and applied research in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering and other fields; (2) undertake military research for national defense; (3) award scholarships and graduate fellowships to U. S. citizens on a competitive basis; (4) aid the interchange of information among scientists in the U. S. and other countries (5) correlate its program with private and other public research projects; and (6) maintain a roster of scientific and technical personnel, while publishing certain data and acting as a clearinghouse for scientific information.

The law authorized the appropriation of $500,000 to establish the Foundation and get its program under way July 1, 1950. It called for annual appropriations up to $15 million for the program, once it is going.

The 81st Congress first granted major action to S. 247 in 1949, when the Senate passed the measure March 18, by a voice vote. The House did not act on the bill before the first session adjourned. On March 1, 1950, however, the lower chamber took up the bill and passed it, 247-126, after adopting several amendments to tighten up security precautions relative to Foundation non-citizen associates. The principal amendment required the

FBI to certify the loyalty and eligibility of aliens who might seek connection with the Foundation.

The House - amended version of S. 247 was then sent to conference for reconciliation with the original Senate language. Conferees codified the security - amendments into forms acceptable to both chambers.

The House without objection passed the conference report April 27, the Senate following suit by voice vote the next day. President Truman signed the legislation May 10.

Provisions

Sets up a National Science Foundation to foster a "national policy for the promotion of basic research and education in the sciences; to initiate and support basic scientific research in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and other sciences" by making contracts or other arrangements (such as grants and loans) to further such projects.

Requires the Foundation "at the request of the Secretary of Defense to initiate and support specific research activities in connection with matters relating to the national defense."

Permits the award on a competitive basis of scholarships and graduate fellowships to persons in the mathematical, phsyical, medical, biological, engineering, and other fields. Only U. S. citizens are eligible.

Requires the Foundation to "foster the interchange of scientific information among scientists in the United States and foreign countries" and to "maintain a register of scientific and technical personnel and in other ways provide a central clearinghouse for information. . ."

Authorizes the Foundation "to establish such special commissions" as may from time to time be required to further the general aims of the program, and to "evaluate" data compiled by other federal research agencies.

Sets up a 25 - man National Science Board, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Members to be appointed for six year terms, with only two consecutive terms possible. Board to meet once a year.

Creates the office of the Director of the Foundation, paying $15,000 per annum. Director to be appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and restricted to a six year term.

Grants the Board power to set up various Committees.

Provides the establishment, within the Foundation, of Divisions of Medical Research; Mathematical, Physical, and Engineering Sciences; Biological Sciences; Scientific Personnel and education, and others deemed to be necessary as the program goes on. Each division is empowered to create special committees.

Permits the Foundation to acquire property, but bans operation by the Foundation itself of "any laboratories or pilot plants."

Charges the Foundation to "publish or arrange for the publication" of scientific and technical information without prejudice to the national security.

Prohibits the retention of patents on any invention made under Foundation aegis by an individual inventor.

Requires the Secretary of State to approve cooperation by the Foundation with international projects.

Sets up an elaborate procedure to screen persons engaged in Foundation work. Employees, researchers, or others having any connection with or access to atomic matters would be required to meet the same loyalty standards imposed on personnel directly associated with the Atomic Energy Commission. Persons having access to classified military data are required to pass regular military security scrutinies. Anyone having access to secret documents is required to undergo an FBI check, findings of which would be set before the Foundation itself for evaluation. Each person associated with the Foundation is required to file the regular federal loyalty affidavit, and swear the prescribed loyalty oath. Penalties for perjury are set forth in these various security measures.

Bans any education or research action by the Foundation in the field of atomic energy without the express permission of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Authorizes the appropriation of $500,000 to get the program under way beginning July 1, 1950.

Authorizes the appropriation of $15,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter.

Correlates the Foundation program with other private and public research projects.

Party Stands

Democrats, in 1948 policy platform: "We pledge the early establishment of a national science foundation under principles which will guarantee the most effective utilization of public and private research facilities."

Republicans in their 1948 platform: "Government. . .should take all needed steps to . . . promote scientific research."

BACKGROUND

S. 247 was jointly introduced during the 81st Congress' first session by Sens. Elbert Thomas (D Utah), Harley Kilgore (D W.Va.), J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Guy Cordon (R Ore.) and Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) The measure was referred to the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, which reported it March 3, 1949. No hearings were held, because of extensive Committee investigations of the proposed plan held by the 79th and 80th Congress.

The Senate passed S. 247 on March 18 by a voice vote, and the measure was sent across the Capitol to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. This group considered the bill along with a variety of House measures, one of which was identical to S. 247, and others which were akin to HR 6007, a science foundation bill the House had passed in 1948.

A number of organizations took sides in 1949 at the House hearings on its assorted bills. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 272.) June 14, the Committee favorably reported its companion measure to the Senate bill. This House bill, HR 4846, never did come to a vote before the first session adjourned, however.

During the 79th and 80th Congresses, similar legislation had also failed to get on the statute books. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. III, pp. 236, 435, 577; Vol. IV, p. 154.) It was not until 1947 that the Congress could agree on a National Science Foundation measure and place it on the President's desk for signing into law. However, the President vetoed that measure because of certain administrative provisions it contained. Thus the whole idea was deferred until 1950, when the Congress climaxed a five-year drive for the program by presenting the White House with an acceptable act, which the President signed, later making a 600-word statement expressing gratification.

HOUSE

Committee

In 1949, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held extensive hearings on S 247 and various House-originated bills pertaining to creation of a national scientific agency. By June, the group had completed its study of the measures, and voted to report HR 4846—the companion bill to S 247. It was reported June 14, but failed to get Rules Committee clearance before the first session adjourned. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 272.)

Debate

On Feb. 27, under the 21-day Rules Committee discharge rule, Robert Crosser (D Ohio), chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, called up the resolution (H Res 321) providing for consideration of HR 4846. The measure was debated for three days, and a number of amendments were adopted before it was finally passed, 247-126, March 1. (See p. 196 for votes.)

Opposition to the bill came from House members who thought the Foundation would duplicate work already being done by other public and private organizations, or who thought it would be too expensive. There was also much debate on the extent and nature of security regulations, and whether the necessity for such regulations might interfere with the freedom of research and exchange of information necessary to scientific inquiry.

Among speakers against the bill, and their principal reasons for opposition, were: James W. Wadsworth (R N.Y.), (cost and scope of program); Robert F. Rich (R Pa.), (cost); Robert Hale (R Maine), ("politics" in science); Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.), (socialistic program); John Jennings, Jr. (R Tenn.), (duplication, bureaucracy); Ralph E. Church (R Ill.), (cost and scope of program). H. R. Gross (R Iowa) objected to many portions of the bill.

Frank B. Keefe (R Wis.) raised questions about duplication of functions, and Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) wanted cost limitations and safeguards for industry. Both announced their support of the bill after safeguarding amendments had been adopted.

Sponsors of the legislation argued that the Foundation would foster and correlate research in basic science — something which private industry, with its emphasis on applied science, does not and cannot do. They pointed out that the existence of such an organization before World War II might have saved us millions of dollars in development of the atomic bomb, and might have saved many lives lost because of ignorance of tropical diseases. Principal speakers for the bill were: Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.); John W. McCormack (D Mass.); John W. Heselton (R Mass.), Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis.), Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.), Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.), J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.)

Rep. Hale's motion to recommit the bill for further study was defeated on roll call, 134-240, and the House approved the bill, 247-126, March 1. The Senate measure, S 247, was then amended to contain the text of the House-passed bill, and was sent to conference.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Heselton — specify that the Foundation will correlate its research with that of other public and private groups. Voice vote, Feb. 27.

Oren Harris (D Ark.) — specify amount of authorization as $500,000 for year ending June 30, 1951, and not more than $15 million a year thereafter. Voice vote, Feb. 28.

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) — require FBI check of all employes and applicants for scholarships or fellowships. Voice vote, Feb. 28.

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) — require Secretary of State to approve any international research program, and require Secretary of Defense to approve security measures on research having military significance. (two amendments considered together). Voice vote, Mar. 1.

Francis Case (R S.D.) — require Secretary of Defense to approve contracts with foreign countries on defense research. Voice vote, Mar. 1.

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) — provide that no non-citizen may be associated with the Foundation in any capacity until cleared by the FBI. Voice vote, Mar. 1.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Dwight Rogers (D Fla.) — require supporting evidence to go with loyalty affidavits if requested by the Foundation; and provide that the director and at least five voting members of the executive committee be satisfied that the affidavits are true. Division vote, 49-70; teller vote, 63-73, Feb. 27.

Heselton — amendment to Harris amendment (above) specifying $1 million a year instead of $15 million. (Heselton's attempt to withdraw this amendment was blocked by objection of Church.) Voice vote, Feb. 28.

Wadsworth — limit national defense research projects to basis scientific research. Division vote, 57-79, teller vote, 73-94, Feb. 28.

Wadsworth — delete authority to maintain list of all scientific and technical personnel in the U. S. Division vote, 44-66, Mar. 1.

Church — limit scope of Foundation research. Voice vote, Mar. 1.

Case — require Director of Central Intelligence to approve contracts with foreign countries. Division vote, 50-73, Mar. 1.

Jennings — delete authority to contract with foreign countries on defense research. Voice vote, Mar. 1.

Wadsworth — delete authority to purchase property. Division vote, 46-78, Mar. 1.

Fulton — require foreign agreements to be registered with the United Nations. Voice vote, Mar. 1.

John Rankin (D Miss.) — strike the enacting clause. Voice vote, Mar. 1.

Hale — recommit the bill to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee for further study. Roll-call vote, 134-240, Mar. 1.

CONFERENCE

The differing House and Senate versions of S. 247 were sent to conference March 28. Conferees were Sens. Elbert D. Thomas (D Utah), James E. Murray (D Mont.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N. Y.), Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), and Reps. J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.), Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis.), George Howard Wilson (D Okla.), Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.) and Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.).

The conferees concentrated on the security provisions inserted into the bill by the lower chamber. Other amendments made by the House were relatively minor, and gave the conference committee little trouble.

On the security aspect, conferees faced a complaint by the Justice Department that the House amendment stipulatng FBI clearance of foreign associates in the Foundation would convert the FBI from an investigative agency into virtually a judge and jury charged to evaluate the evidence it might uncover.

The way the conference met this complaint was to permit FBI investigation of non-citizen associates, but permit the Foundation to make its own evaluation of any evidence resulting. This would apply to persons having access to atomic or military information especially.

This proved acceptable to the House. It adopted the conference report without objection on April 27. The Senate approved it April 28, sending the act to the White House.

LAW APPROVED

President Truman signed S. 247 into law on May 9, and called creation of the National Science Foundation "a major landmark in the history of science." He traced the events leading up to its establishment and pointed out that originally the Foundation was conceived as "an instrument in promoting reconstruction, and in maintaining our wartime momentum in scientific progress. The fact that the world has not found postwar security in no way lessens the need for the National Science Foundation. On the contrary, it underscores this need."

Truman said American ability to survive "depends to a very large degree upon our scientific progress" and said "We must maintain our leadership" in international science. Recounting his veto of the bill sent him with objectionable administrative provisions in 1947, the President said: "The present measure has satisfactorily met the objections I expressed to the earlier bill." He thanked the House and Senate for having "worked unselfishly to reconcile divergent views" that cropped up during Congressional action.

Bills Acted On

Action Completed

EDUCATION

S 247. Public Law 507. Establish the National Science Foundation. THOMAS (D Utah), KILGORE (D W. Va.), FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), SMITH (R N.J.), CORDON (R Ore.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported March 3. Passed Senate March 18, 1949. Passed House, amended, by substituting text of HR 4846, March 1, 1950. House adopted conference report April 27. Senate adopted conference report April 28. Approved May 10. (See p. 183).

HR 4846. Similar to above. PRIEST (D Tenn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 14, 1949. Passed House, 247-125, March 1, 1950. Text then substituted for that of S 247 which was then passed in lieu of HR 4846, March 1.

S 2317. Public Law 815. Authorize $3 million for grants to states to survey needs for elementary and secondary school facilities, and authorize grants from such funds as may be appropriated for school construction. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), AIKEN (R Vt.), CHAVEZ (D N.M.), DOWNEY (D Calif.), HILL (D Ala.), KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), KERR (D Okla.), KILGORE (D W.Va.), MAGNUSON (D Wash.), McFARLAND (D Ariz.), MORSE (R Ore.), MURRAY (D Mont.), NEELY (D W.Va.), PEPPER (D Fla.), TAYLOR (D Idaho), THOMAS (D Utah), McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 22. Passed Senate Oct. 17, 1949. House Education and Labor reported with amendments Aug. 7, 1950. Passed House, amended to provide only for federal aid in construction of school facilities in areas affected by federal activities, Aug. 22. Senate adopted conference report Sept. 7. House adopted conference report Sept. 15. Approved Sept. 23. (See p. 181).

HR 7940. Public Law 874. Provide financial assistance to school districts affected by federal activities. BAILEY (D W.Va.). House Education and Labor reported June 20. Passed House July 13. Senate Labor and Public Works reported Aug. 29. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 13. Senate adopted conference report Sept. 18. House adopted conference report Sept. 20. Approved Sept. 30. (See p. 178).

HR 874. Provide for demonstration of public library service in areas without such service or without adequate library facilities. MADDEN (D Ind.). House Education and Labor reported Feb. 2. Failed to pass House, roll-call vote, 161-164, March 9. (See p. 182).

HEALTH

S 2591. Public Law 692. Amend Public Health Service Act to support research and training in rheumatism, arthritis, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy and blindness and other diseases. PEPPER (D Fla.), THOMAS (D Utah), MURRAY (D Mont.), HILL (D Ala.), NEELY (D W.Va.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.), WITHERS (D Ky.), MAGNUSON (D Wash.), TAFT (R Ohio), SMITH (R N.J.), DONNELL (R Mo.), AIKEN (R Vt.), MORSE (R Ore.), TOBEY (R N.H.), LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 22. Passed Senate Sept. 27, 1949. Passed House, amended by substituting text of HR 3943, July 10. House adopted conference report Aug. 1. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 2. Approved Aug. 15. (See p. 182).

HR 3943. Similar to above. PRIEST (D Tenn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 27. S 2591 passed House in lieu, July 10.

HOUSING

S 2246. Public Law 475. Housing Amendments of 1950; extend Title I (insurance of improvement loans) on permanent basis; increase Title II mortgage insurance authority; provide for disposition of war housing; liberalize FHA program and provide assistance to cooperatives and other nonprofit corporations in production of housing for moderate-income families. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 11, 1949. Amendment in nature of substitute reported Feb. 24, 1950. Senate passed substitute (amended to delete direct loans to cooperatives) March 15. House amended to contain provisions of HR 7402 (also without cooperative loan) and passed March 22. House adopted conference report April 6. Senate adopted conference report April 10. Approved April 20. (See p. 158).

HR 7402. Similar to above. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Feb. 27. Passed House, 361-10, after deleting aids to cooperatives, March 22. House amended S 2246 to contain provisions of HR 7402 and passed in lieu of HR 7402 March 22.

HR 6070. Housing Amendments of 1949; extend low-cost housing renovation and construction, Title I, from Aug. 31, 1949 to July 1, 1952, and mortgage insurance provisions of section 608, Title VI, from Aug. 31, 1949 to March 30, 1950; liberalize FHA program to encourage construction of private housing. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Aug. 22. Passed House Aug. 25. S J Res 134 passed in lieu Oct. 13, 1949. Remainder of provisions embodied in S 2246 and bill indefinitely postponed Aug. 8, 1950.

HR 6743. Public Law 576. Amend Federal Home Loan Bank Act and Title IV of National Housing Act with respect to retirement of government-owned capital stock in Federal Home Loan Banks and Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Jan. 26. Passed House Feb. 1. Senate Banking and Currency reported May 5. Passed Senate, amended, June 8. House agreed to Senate amendment June 13. Approved June 27.

S Res 252. Resolution calling on Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency for a codification of federal laws relating to housing. BRICKER (R Ohio). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 8. Senate adopted June 8.

SOCIAL SECURITY

HR 6000. Public Law 734. Social Security Act Amendments of 1949; to extend and improve Old-Age and Survivors Insurance system, and amend public assistance and child welfare provisions. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Aug. 22. Motion to recommit rejected, 113-232; Passed House 333-14, Oct. 5, 1949. Senate Finance reported with amendment May 17. Passed Senate, amended, 81-2, June 20. House adopted conference report, 374-1, Aug. 16. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 17. Approved Aug. 28. (See p. 165).

WELFARE

S 3380. Public Law 678. Amend act of 1939 to redefine the term "contraband article" with respect to narcotic drugs. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Finance reported June 1. Passed Senate June 8. House Ways and Means reported July 27. Passed House Aug. 1. Approved Aug. 9.

HR 8396. Public Law 875. Authorize federal assistance to states and local governments in major disasters. LEMKE (R N.D., deceased). House Public Works reported July 25. Passed House (after rejecting motion to recommit, 25-232) by voice vote Aug. 7. Senate Public Works reported Sept. 14. Passed Senate Sept. 19. Approved Sept. 30. (See p. 177).

Unfinished Business

EDUCATION

S 130. Provide for demonstration of public library service, HILL (D Ala.), AIKEN (R Vt.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Jan. 24, 1949. (Companion bill, HR 874, rejected in House. See p. 182.)

S 246. Provide federal aid to education, and authorize annual appropriation of $300,000,000 for that purpose. THOMAS (D Utah), HILL (D Ala.), MURRAY (D Mont.), NEELY (D W.Va.), CHAVEZ (D N.M.), PEPPER (D Fla.), ELLENDER (D La.), McGRATH (D R.I.), LONG (D La.), TAFT (R Ohio), TOBEY (R N.H.), AIKEN (R Vt.), SMITH (R N.J.), IVES (R N.Y.), MORSE (R Ore.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported March 25. Passed Senate, 58-15, May 5, 1949. (See p. 178).

HR 4330. Authorize appropriation for construction and acquisition of school facilities at Parker Dam power project. SHEPPARD (D Calif.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 11. Passed House Aug. 19, 1949.

HEALTH

S 522. Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize assistance to states and political subdivisions in the development and maintenance of local public health units. HILL (D Ala.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), CORDON (R Ore.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), CHAPMAN (D Ky.), SMITH (R N.J.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.), MALONE (R Nev.), KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.), THOMAS (D Utah), MURRAY (D Mont.), NEELY (D W.Va.), WITHERS (D Ky.), TAFT (R Ohio), MORSE (R Ore.), DONNELL (R Mo.), GRAHAM (D N.C.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 15. Passed Senate Aug. 27, 1949.

S 1411. Provide for development of school health services, and authorize annual appropriation of $35,000,000 for that purpose. THOMAS (D Utah), MURRAY (D Mont.), PEPPER (D Fla.), HILL (D Ala.), NEELY (D W.Va.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.), WITHERS (D Ky.), TAFT (R Ohio), AIKEN (R Vt.), SMITH (R N.J.), MORSE (R Ore.), DONNELL (R Mo.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported March 25. Passed Senate April 29, 1949.

S 1453. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide grants and scholarships for education in medical professions. PEPPER (D Fla.), MURRAY (D Mont.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.), NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 3. Passed Senate Sept. 23, 1949. (See p. 180).

S 1706. Authorize Public Health Service to admit to its hospitals persons committed by state courts who are beneficiaries of the Service or are narcotic addicts. THOMAS (D Utah). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 23. Passed Senate Aug. 27, 1949.

S 2228. Amend Public Health Service Act with respect to venereal disease rapid-treatment centers. THOMAS (D Utah). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 23. Passed Senate Aug. 27, 1949.

S 2584. Authorize $200,000 for Public Health Service to make a study and report to Congress within 18 months on methods of surveying incidence of chronic diseases and handicapping conditions among the population. PEPPER (D Fla.), THOMAS (D Utah), MURRAY (D Mont.), HILL (D Ala.), NEELY (D W.Va.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.), WITHERS (D Ky.), TAFT (R Ohio), SMITH (R N.J.), DONNELL (R Mo.), AIKEN (R Vt.), MORSE (R Ore.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 22. Passed Senate Sept. 27, 1949.

HR 4815. Provide for medical services to non-Indians in Indian hospitals. PATTEN (D Ariz.). House Public Lands reported June 14. Passed House June 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 20, 1949.

HR 5865. Amend Public Health Act to authorize assistance to states and political subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. PRIEST (D Tenn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 3.

HR 5940. Amend Public Health Service Act and Vocational Education Act of 1946 to provide emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for education in fields of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, dental hygiene, public health, and nursing professions. BIEMILLER (D Wis.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Oct. 11, 1949. (See p. 180).

HR 8816. Provide for conveyance of certain U.S. hospital supplies and equipment to the city of Gulfport and to Harrison County, Miss. COLMER (D Miss.). House Armed Services reported June 26. Passed House July 10.

HOUSING

HR 2203. Provide for decennial census of housing beginning in 1950. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 8. Passed House 223-51, May 9, 1949.

HR 6316. Amend National Housing Act relative to Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation insurance premiums. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Oct. 6. Passed House Oct. 13, 1949.

WELFARE

S 250. Authorize the Federal Security Administrator to assist states in development of community recreation programs. THOMAS (D Utah), MURRAY (D Mont.), MAGNUSON (D Wash.), AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 23, 1949.

S 458. Provide for survey of physically handicapped persons. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 2, 1949.

S 4051. Provide necessary services to prepare blind and other disabled and handicapped persons for, and establish them in remunerative employment. DOUGLAS (D Ill.), THOMAS (D Utah), MURRAY (D Mont.), PEPPER (D Fla.), NEELY (D W.Va.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.),

LEHMAN (D N.Y.), AIKEN (R Vt.), MORSE (R Ore.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 29. Passed Senate Sept. 13.

HR 562. Amend section 801 (d) of Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act in relation to exports. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 14. Passed House June 20, 1949.

HR 782. Constitute the Federal Security Agency a Department of Welfare. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Expenditures reported Feb. 15, 1949.

Bills Introduced

JAN. 3 - SEPT. 23

Senate

Following are bills in Education & Welfare category introduced in the Senate for the period Jan. 3 through Sept. 23, when Congress adjourned temporarily. For the list of Education & Welfare bills introduced in the Senate at the short session later, see page 195. A listing of bills introduced in the House follows this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 3102.....2/22/50. Enable states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 4051.....8/15/50. Provide all necessary services to prepare disabled persons for and establish them in remunerative employment, and make special provision for the blind and other severely disabled persons. Labor.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S Res 252.....4/12/50. Request Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator to prepare and transmit to Senate, on or before Jan. 15, 1951, a codification of all federal laws re housing. Banking and Currency.

CAIN (R Wash.) S Con Res 92.....5/24/50. Create a sixteen-member Social Security Commission appointed by the President of the Senate, the majority leader of the House, and the minority leaders of the House and Senate to review and formulate social security policy. Finance.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 3656.....5/26/50. Provide for the care and prompt return home of runaway, transient, or vagrant children, through the use of funds appropriated for Social Security Act aid to dependent children. Finance.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 4051.....8/15/50. Provide all necessary services to prepare disabled persons for and establish them in remunerative employment, and make special provision for the blind and other severely disabled persons. Labor.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S J Res 189....6/22/50. Provide for a study of the cost of equalizing public elementary and secondary schools in states where separate schools are maintained for minority races. Labor.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 4103.....8/29/50. Authorize certain work projects as an aid in rehabilitating inmates of federal and state penal and correctional institutions; improve the resources of federally owned conservation lands; and provide increased benefits from these properties. Judiciary.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 2819.....1/10/50. Provide for unemployment reinsurance fund. Finance.

HILL (D Ala.) S 3102.....2/22/50. Enable states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3102.....2/22/50. Enable states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3852.....6/29/50. Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to further exempt certain drugs dispensed on the oral or written prescription of physicians from provisions guarding against misbranding if information from the prescription is adequately set forth on the label. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 4051.....8/15/50. Provide all necessary services to prepare disabled persons for and establish them in remunerative employment, and make special provisions for the blind and other severely disabled persons. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 4183.....9/21/50. Amend Public Health Service Act and Social Security Act to authorize greater assistance to states in extending and improving health services and facilities available to rural areas. Labor.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 2940.....1/30/50. Consolidate govt. health activities to provide a natl. health insurance program in order to make available to low-income group medical services of highest possible quality. Labor.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 3592.....5/15/50. Increase opportunities of blind persons for employment. Labor.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2993.....2/6/50. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to restore to certain persons who were in a furlough status re carriers on Aug. 29, 1935 their eligibility for annuities under such act. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3064....2/20/50. Increase annuities under Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 by 25 per cent. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3134.....2/27/50. Provide for a 25 per cent increase in annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and to their survivors. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3170.....3/3/50. Authorize an appropriation for construction of a water and sewage disposal system for village of Sanish, N.D. Public Works.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3196.....3/7/50. Provide for conveyance of Ft. Lincoln Mil. Res., N.D., to State of N.D., to be used for educational purposes. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3216.....3/9/50. Provide for enforcement of support orders in certain state and federal courts, and make it a crime to move or travel in interstate or foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3935.....7/18/50. Authorize additional funds to the American Printing House for the Blind to provide books and apparatus for the education of the blind. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 204.....1/6/50. Authorize subcommittee appointed by appropriate Senate committee to investigate causes of high prices of eyeglasses. Judiciary.

LEAHY (D R.I.) S 2819.....1/10/50. Provide for unemployment reinsurance fund. Finance.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 2823..... 1/10/50. Liberalize loan provisions of Water Pollution Control Act. Public Works.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3102..... 2/22/50. Enable states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 4051..... 8/15/50. Provide all necessary services to prepare disabled persons for and establish them in remunerative employment, and make special provision for the blind and other severely disabled persons. Labor.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 4177..... 9/21/50. Improve the old-age and survivors insurance system, and add protection against disability. Finance.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 4178..... 9/21/50. Amend Social Security Act to provide federal grants-in-aid to states for public assistance to needy disabled persons. Finance.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 4179..... 9/21/50. Amend Social Security Act to provide federal grants to states for medical care for public assistance recipients. Finance.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 4180..... 9/21/50. Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize greater assistance to states in extending and improving health services for prevention and reduction of chronic diseases. Labor.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 4181..... 9/21/50. Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to states in extending and improving diagnostic out-patient health services. Labor.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 4182..... 9/21/50. Authorize loans to assist in establishment of clinics or medical groups designed to afford improved diagnostic health service or improved diagnostic and curative service. Labor.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 4183..... 9/21/50. Amend Public Health Service Act and Social Security Act to authorize greater assistance to states in extending and improving health services and facilities available to rural areas. Labor.

LUCAS (D Ill.) S 3427.....4/14/50. Extend and improve unemployment-compensation program. Finance.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2811.....1/9/50. Amend title 18, U.S. Code, to provide that whoever imports or transports obscene matters shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2812.....1/9/50. Prohibit transportation of obscene matters in interstate or foreign commerce. Judiciary.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) (by request) S 2987.....2/3/50. Amend Federal Home Loan Bank Act to bar Bank members from making loans when its cash and U.S. obligations are not equal to the amount required by the Home Loan Bank Board; permit the Federal Savings and Loan Corporation to borrow up to $750,000,000 from the Secretary of the Treasury for insurance purposes; permit additional financing of $1 billion by home loan banks. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 3296.....3/23/50. Amend title VIII of Natl. Housing Act to encourage construction of rental housing on or in areas adjacent to armed forces installations. Banking and Currency.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 4051.....8/15/50. Provide all necessary services to prepare disabled persons for and establish them in remunerative employment, and make special provision for the blind and other severely disabled persons. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3052.....2/16/50. Prohibit an individual from traveling in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to abandon his dependent child. Judiciary.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3102.....2/22/50. Enable states to make more adequate provisions for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 4051.....8/15/50. Provide all necessary services to prepare disabled persons for and establish them in remunerative employment, and make special provision for the blind and other severely disabled persons. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 4177.....9/21/50. Improve the old-age and survivors insurance system, and add protection against disability. Finance.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 4178.....9/21/50. Amend Social Security Act to provide federal grants-in-aid to states for public assistance to needy disabled persons. Finance.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 4179.....9/21/50. Amend Social Security Act to provide federal grants to states for medical care for public assistance recipients. Finance.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 4180.....9/21/50. Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize greater assistance to states in extending and improving health services for prevention and reduction of chronic diseases. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 4181.....9/21/50. Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to states in extending and improving diagnostic out-patient health services. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 4182.....9/21/50. Authorize loans to assist in establishment of clinics or medical groups designed to afford improved diagnostic health service or improved diagnostic and curative service. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 4183.....9/21/50. Amend Public Health Service Act and Social Security Act to authorize greater assistance to states in extending and improving health services and facilities available to rural areas. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3102.....2/22/50. Enable states to make more adequate provisions for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 4051.....8/15/50. Provide all necessary services to prepare disabled persons for and establish them in remunerative employment, and make special provision for the blind and other severely disabled persons. Labor.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 3102.....2/22/50. Enable states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 4051.....8/15/50. Provide all necessary services to prepare disabled persons for and establish them in remunerative employment, and make special provision for the blind and other severely disabled persons. Labor.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 3051.....2/16/50. Authorize Housing and Home Finance Administrator to convey certain land to housing authority of Phillipsburg, N.J. Banking and Currency.

TAYLOR (D Idaho) S 3103.....2/22/50. Authorize Interior Secretary to make provision for public schools in connection with construction of federal reclamation projects involving new public lands. Interior.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 3411.....4/13/50. Provide financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities. Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 3102.....2/22/50. Enable states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 3465.....4/21/50. Provide maximum employment opportunities for handicapped persons through adequate placement, counseling, and medical and educational services. Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 3996.....8/1/50. Establish a program of financial aid to students in higher education. Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 4051.....8/15/50. Provide all necessary services to prepared disabled persons for and establish them in remunerative employment, and make special provision for the blind and other severely disabled persons. Labor.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3296.....3/23/50. Amend title VIII of National Housing Act to encourage construction of rental housing on or in areas adjacent to armed forces installations. Banking and Currency.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S 3296.....3/23/50. Amend title VIII of National Housing Act to encourage construction of rental housing on or in areas adjacent to armed forces installations. Banking and Currency.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S J Res 154..... 2/23/50. Increase authorized mortgage insurance on war housing with Presidential approval, and extend such insurance to include coverage applied for prior to March 1, 1950. Banking and Currency.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 3638.....5/22/50. Direct Federal Security Administrator to investigate the manufacture of filled milk, and to determine the total amount manufactured during period from 1939 to 1949. Agriculture.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 3218.....3/9/50. Eliminate requirement that an adopted child of a deceased railroad employee whose death resulted from accident be adopted 12 months prior to employee's death to qualify for a child's annuity. Labor.

JAN. 3 - SEPT. 23

House

Following are bills in Education & Welfare category introduced in the House for the period Jan. 3 through Sept. 23, when Congress adjourned temporarily. For the list of Education & Welfare bills introduced in the House at the short session later, see page 195. A listing of bills introduced in the Senate precedes this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 6857..... 1/19/50. Assist cooperative and other non-profit corporations in production of housing for moderate-income families. Banking and Currency.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 7707.....3/15/50. Provide a correctional system for juvenile delinquents proceeded against in U.S. courts. Judiciary.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 7940.....3/30/50. Provide financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities. Labor.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 8113.....4/19/50. Provide for government contribution to school construction, where this is necessitated by needs of nearby federal property. Labor.

BARDEN (D N.C.) HR 7160.....2/6/50. Provide for federal financial assistance to states and territories to establish and maintain an adequate minimum program of education. Labor.

BARDEN (D N.C.) HR 9429.....8/14/50. Establish a program of financial aid to students in higher education. Labor.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 7591.....3/7/50. Authorize delivery of surplus farm products at government expense to school-lunch programs, Indian Affairs Bureau, welfare organizations, and penal and correctional institutions. Agriculture.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 8166.....4/24/50. Permit an individual who elected a joint and survivor annuity under Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to revoke such election after spouse's death. Commerce.

BIEMILLER (D Wis.) HR 8886..... 6/20/50. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide emergency five-year program of educational grants in fields of medicine, osteopathy, optometry, dentistry, dental hygiene, nursing, sanitary engineering and public health. Commerce.

BIEMILLER (D Wis.) HR 9508..... 8/23/50. Provide an emergency 5-year program of grants to promote education in the fields of medicine, dentistry, nursing and public health. Commerce.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) H J Res 429..... 3/1/50. Increase authorized mortgage insurance on war housing to $6,650,000,000 with Presidential approval, and extend such insurance to include coverage applied for prior to March 1, 1950. Banking and Currency.

BOLTON (R Ohio) HR 6538.....1/3/50. Make unlawful certain transportation of minors in interstate or foreign commerce. Judiciary.

BOSONE (D Utah) HR 6766.....1/16/50. Establish a national health insurance program. Commerce.

BREHM (R Ohio) H Con Res 226..... 6/27/50. Direct President to use $25,000 of emergency relief fund for assistance to the city of Crooksville, Ohio. Appropriations.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 7063.....1/31/50. Provide for a 25-per cent increase in annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and to their survivors. Commerce.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 7121.....2/2/50. Revise, codify, and enact into law title 21, U.S. Code, entitled "Food and Drugs". Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 9158.....7/18/50. Revise, codify, and enact into law title 21 of the U.S. Code, entitled "Food and Drugs". Judiciary.

BURKE (D Ohio) HR 7122.....2/2/50. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide for persons who have completed 30 years of service or reached age of 60, annuities equal to one-half of compensation received by them during their 5 highest years of earning. Commerce.

BURKE (D Ohio) HR 7666.....3/13/50. Enable states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

CAVALCANTE (D Pa.) HR 7862..... 3/27/50. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to prohibit contracts for financial assistance with certain municipal public-housing agencies. Banking and Currency.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 8415.....5/8/50. Extend and improve unemployment-compensation program. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9478.....8/21/50. Amend the Public Health Service Act to support research and training in poliomyelitis. Commerce.

CHELF (D Ky.) HR 6623.....1/6/50. Provide that any person convicted of molesting a minor shall be imprisoned not less than 10 years nor more than 20 years, and that if such molested minor dies the guilty person shall suffer death penalty. Judiciary.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 8881.....6/20/50. Permit educational, religious and charitable institutions to import tariff-free any textile machinery or parts to be used for instructional purposes. Ways and Means.

CROSSER (D Ohio) H J Res 544..... 9/21/50. Provide for transfer of funds from the old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund to the railroad retirement account. Ways and Means.

DAVIES (D N.Y.) H J Res 428..... 2/28/50. Increase authorized mortgage insurance on war housing to $6,650,000,000 with Presidential approval, and extend such insurance to include coverage applied for prior to March 1, 1950. Banking and Currency.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 6810.....1/17/50. Assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in production of housing for moderate-income families. Banking and Currency.

DOUGLAS (D Calif.) HR 6811.....1/17/50. Assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in production of housing for moderate-income families. Banking and Currency.

DOUGLAS (D Calif.) HR 7403.....2/22/50. Amend Social Security Act in order to prohibit requirement of support from relatives as a condition of granting old-age assistance or aid to needy blind. Ways and Means.

DOUGLAS (D Calif.) HR 7617.....3/8/50. Extend and improve federal old-age and survivors' insurance system, provide insurance benefits for all aged and disabled persons. Ways and Means.

DOUGLAS (D Calif.) HR 9379.....8/9/50. Authorize research and experimentation on health hazards of atmospheric pollution and on methods for preventing atmospheric pollution. Commerce.

DOUGLAS (D Calif.) H Res 473.....2/15/50. Create a select committee to investigate and study the problems of aging persons. Rules.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 8904.....6/21/50. Amend Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 re filling or refilling of prescriptions. Commerce.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 8114.....4/19/50. Provide for retirement instead of cash relief of certain noncitizen employees of Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Co. on Isthmus of Panama. Civil Service.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 8691.....6/1/50. Provide additional aid for American Printing House for the Blind. Labor.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 6718.....1/12/50. Extend and improve unemployment-compensation program. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 8919.....6/22/50. Provide for an unemployment reinsurance fund for the purpose of assisting states in administration of unemployment compensation laws, and in establishment and maintenance of a system of public employment offices. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 6666.....1/9/50. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide full annuities at compensation or half salary or wages based on 5 highest years of earnings for individuals who have completed 30 years of service or have attained age 60. Commerce.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 6667.....1/9/50. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit retirement with full annuity at age 60 after 30 years' service. Commerce.

GORSKI (D N.Y.) HR 7376.....2/21/50. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide full annuities at half salary for individuals who shall have completed 30 years service or who have reached age of 60. Commerce.

HAND (R N.J.) H Res 467.....2/9/50. Authorize Ways and Means Committee to study desirability and feasibility of a national retirement system. Rules.

HARDEN (R Ind.) HR 9557.....8/26/50. Provide increased annuities for retired railroad employees and their widows. Commerce.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 8644.....5/25/50. Enable Federal Security Administrator to assist states and local governments in establishing recreation facilities for older persons. Ways and Means.

HERTER (R Mass.) HR 9076.....7/11/50. Facilitate broader distribution of health services and increase quantity and improve quality of health services and facilities. Commerce.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 8541.....5/18/50. Provide a permanent secondary market for home mortgages insured or guaranteed by the VA. Banking and Currency.

HORAN (R Wash.) H J Res 520.....8/15/50. Require certain contractors to provide adequate protection for employees not covered, or inadequately protected, by workmen's compensation laws. Armed Services.

HUBER (D Ohio) HR 8051.....4/6/50. Provide for enforcement of support orders in certain state and federal courts, and make it a crime to move in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders. Judiciary.

HUBER (D Ohio) HR 8537.....5/17/50. Provide a permanent secondary market for home mortgages insured or guaranteed by VA. Banking and Currency.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 7326.....2/16/50. Establish federal educational agencies and eliminate segregation and discrimination in opportunity for higher education. Labor.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 9073.....7/11/50. Facilitate broader coverage of health services, and increase quantity and improve quality of health services and facilities. Commerce.

JENNINGS (R Tenn.) HR 7010.....1/26/50. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 re definition of employment relations. Commerce.

JONAS (R Ill.) HR 8308.....5/1/50. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 re basis of computation of annuities. Commerce.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 7214.....2/8/50. Authorize appropriation of funds to assist in more adequately financing education in elementary and secondary schools of states found to be needy. Labor.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 7643.....3/9/50. Provide that taxes imposed under federal old-age and survivors' insurance system will not be imposed on account of service performed by individuals who have attained age of 65. Ways and Means.

KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 7396.....2/22/50. Enable states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically-handicapped children of school age. Labor.

KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 7801.....3/22/50. Provide maximum employment opportunities for handicapped persons through adequate placement, training, employment counseling, medical and educational services. Labor.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 8689.....6/1/50. Assist states in financing expanded state programs of vocational rehabilitation for the blind. Labor.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 6981.....1/25/50. Authorize assistance to states and political subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public-health units. Commerce.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 8052.....4/6/50. Amend Internal Revenue Code for purpose of increasing amounts that will be paid into federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund under sec. 201 of Social Security Act. Ways and Means.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) HR 9359.....8/7/50. Provide aviation education for certain students in senior high school. Commerce.

LEMKE (R N.D.) H J Res 471.....5/15/50. Provide for distribution by the CCC of surplus agricultural commodities among certain flood victims. Banking and Currency.

LINEHAN (D Ill.) HR 6729.....1/12/50. Assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in production of housing for moderate-income families. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 8369....5/4/50. Authorize grants and loans to cooperative and nonprofit associations operating medical and hospital-care plans, for acquisition and equipment of facilities. Commerce.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 7661.... 3/13/50. Raise income limit for admission to low-rent housing provided under U.S. Housing Act of 1937. Banking and Currency.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 8059.... 4/6/50. Extend and improve unemployment compensation program. Ways and Means.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 9068.... 7/11/50. Establish a Federal Commission of Services for the Physically Handicapped. Labor.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 9173.... 7/19/50. Establish in Department of Labor an Agency for the Handicapped. Labor.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 6628.....1/ 6/50. Provide for 20 per cent increase in annuities and pensions payable to retired railroad employees. Commerce.

McSWEENEY (D Ohio) H Res 685.... 6/28/50. Provide for the consideration of HR 7940, a bill to provide financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities. Rules.

MARCANTONIO (ALP N.Y.) H Res 607.....5/19/50. Designate as special order of business HR 2146, providing annuities at half salary for employees covered by the Railroad Retirement Act who have completed 30 years of service. Rules.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 7431..... 2/27/50. Authorize an appropriation for construction and maintenance of public school facilities at Walker, Minnesota. Public Lands..

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 6619..... 1/6/50. Assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in production of housing for moderate-income families. Banking and Currency.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 8081..... 4/18/50. Extend unemployment compensation benefits program to federal workers. Ways and Means.

MORTON (R Ky.) HR 8530.....5/16/ 50. Provide additional aid for the American Printing House for the Blind. Labor.

MOULDER (D Mo.) HR 9410.....8/ 11/50. Allow school teachers to deduct, for income tax purposes, the expenses of attending summer-school courses at a college or university. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 6732.....1/12/ 50. Assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in production of housing for moderate-income families. Banking and Currency.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) H J Res 416..... 2/8/50. Provide for research into health hazards of air pollution. Commerce.

MURRAY (R Wis.) HR 8590.....5/22/ 50. Direct Federal Security Administrator to investigate the manufacture of filled milk, and to determine the total amount manufactured during the period from 1939 to 1949. Agriculture.

O'BRIEN (D Mich.) HR 8393.....5/5/ 50. Assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in production of housing for moderate-income families. Banking and Currency.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 6733.....1/12/50. Assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in production of housing for moderate-income families. Banking and Currency.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 6982.....1/ 25/50. Authorize grants and loans to cooperatives and nonprofit associations, operating medical and hospital-care plans, to acquire, construct, and equip needed facilities. Commerce.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 8347.....5/3/ 50. Amend title IV of National Housing Act re insurance of accounts in federal savings and loan associations to increase maximum insurable account from $5,000 to $10,000. Banking and Currency.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 6951.....1/24/ 50. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit retirement at age 62 and provide for payments of $75 per month to widows regardless of age. Commerce.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 7577.....3/6/ 50. Enable states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 6572.....1/3/ 50. Extend period for filing applications for lump-sum death payments under Social Security Act in cases of individuals who were insured and died outside U.S. during World War II. Ways and Means.

PRESTON (D Ga.) HR 8027.....4/5/ 50. Provide financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities. Labor.

RABAUT (D Mich.) HR 7312.....2/ 15/50. Enforce support orders in certain state and federal courts, and make it a crime to move or travel in interestate or foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders. Judiciary.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 8924.....6/22/ 50. Authorize creation of private mortgage corporations and modify government's secondary market for FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed residential mortgages. Banking and Currency.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 8848.....6/15/ 50. Provide for study of mental and physical consequences of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners of war and civilian internees during World War II. Veterans' Affairs.

REED (R N.Y.) H Res 668.....6/26/ 50. Make study and investigation of social security programs. Rules.

REED (R N.Y.) H Res 689.....6/29/ 50. Make study and investigation of social-security programs. Rules.

REES (R Kan.) HR 7404.....2/22/50. Make permanent title I of the National Housing Act relating to housing renovation and modernization. Banking and Currency.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 6867.....1/19/ 50. Assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in producing housing for moderate-income families. Banking and Currency.

ROGERS (D Fla.) HR 6634.....1/6/ 50. Authorize donations of certain surplus property for public health purposes. Expenditures.

SABATH (D Ill.) HR 7583.....3/6/50. Extend for one year the Housing and Rent Act of 1947. Banking and Currency.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 7381..... 2/21/50. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide full annuities at half salary for individuals who shall have completed 30 years service or who have reached age of 60. Commerce.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 6566.....1/3/50. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize donations of certain surplus property for public-health purposes. Expenditures.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 9383.....8/9/50. Permit certain employed persons to be paid annuities under the terms of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. Commerce.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 6618.....1/6/50. Assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in production of housing for moderate-income families. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 7042.....2/22/ 50. Assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in production of housing for moderate-income families. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 7846.....3/24/50. Amend title VIII of National Housing Act to encourage construction of rental housing on or in areas adjacent to armed services installations. Banking and Currency.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 7886.....3/28/50. Enable states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically-handicapped children of school age. Labor.

TAURIELLO (D N.Y.) HR 3687..... 1/9/50. Liberalize loan provisions in Water Pollution Control Act. Public Works.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 8647.....5/25/50. Establish an inter-agency Hospital Commission for the promotion of efficiency and economy in the operation of U.S. hospitals. Expenditures.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 6677..... 1/9/50. Encourage prevention of water pollution by allowing amounts paid for industrial water treatment works to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income tax purposes. Ways and Means.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 6906..... 1/20/50. Authorize necessary sums to the Federal Security Administration to make studies of and enforce safety provisions with regard to the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. Labor.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 7671.....3/13/50. Increase annuities paid to retired railroad employees under Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. Commerce.

VURSELL (R Ill.) HR 9161.....7/18/50. Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to increase annuities to retired railroad employees and their surviving widows. Commerce.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 6744.....1/12/50. Provide a system for rehabilitation and treatment of youth offenders and improved administration of criminal justice. Judiciary.

WEICHEL (R Ohio) HR 9326.....8/3/50. Amend Social Security Act to provide an equitable allowance for married couples at the time the husband reaches the retirement age of 65. Ways and Means.

WELCH (D Mo.) HR 8815.....6/13/50. Provide annuities of $100,000 per year to the individuals who first discover general cures for cancer, heart disease and polio. Commerce.

WERDEL (R Calif.) HR 7221.....2/8/50. Authorize appropriations of funds to assist in more adequately financing education in elementary and secondary schools of states found to be needy. Labor.

WHITE (D Idaho) HR 7597.....3/7/50. Authorize an appropriation for construction of a high school and junior high school building at Blackfoot, Idaho, to include Ft. Hall Indian Reservation. Public Lands.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 8746..... 6/7/50. Facilitate broader distribution of health services. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 9128..... 7/17/50. Establish the Southern Medical College, to assist in the establishment of mental health clinics and to facilitate the provision of medical care to areas insufficiently provided. Commerce.

WOOD (D Ga.) HR 7400.....2/22/50. Enable states to make more adequate provision for special services required for education of physically handicapped children of school age. Labor.

WOODHOUSE (D Conn.) HR 6907.... 1/20/50. Assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in production of housing for moderate-income families. Banking and Currency.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 7490.....3/1/50. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide annuities for individuals who have had 30 years of service and who have reached age of 60. Commerce.

YOUNG (D Ohio) HR 7331.....2/16/50. Amend Internal Revenue Code and Social Security Act to extend and improve unemployment insurance program. Ways and Means.

YOUNG (D Ohio) HR 8374.....5/4/50. Provide for extended unemployment compensation benefits. Ways and Means.

NOV. 27 - JAN. 2

Senate

There were no bills in Education and Welfare category introduced in the Senate for the period Nov. 27, 1950, through Jan. 27, 1951, when the 81st Congress adjourned. For the list of Education and Welfare bills introduced in the Senate for the period Jan. 3, 1950 through Sept. 23, 1950, when Congress adjourned temporarily see preceding pages. Education and Welfare bills introduced in the House for the Nov. 27-Jan. 2 period follow this listing.

NOV. 27 - JAN. 2

House

Following are bills in Education and Welfare category introduced in the House for the period Nov. 27, 1950, through Jan. 2, 1951, when 81st Congress adjourned. For the list of Ed. & Welfare bills introduced in the House for the period Jan. 3, 1950 through Sept. 23, 1950, when Congress adjourned temporarily see preceding pages. There were no Education and Welfare bills introduced in the Senate for the period Nov. 27-Jan. 2, 1951. The listing below is by members, alphabetically.

DOLLIVER (R Iowa). HR 9928..... 12/18/50. Amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize assistance to states and political subdivisions in the development and maintenance of local public health units, particularly in national defense areas. Commerce.

House Votes: Science Unit, Library Aid, Housing, Relief

1. National Science Foundation (HR 4846). Establish a National Science Foundation to promote basic research and scientific education. Hale (R Maine) motion to recommit for further study. Rejected, 134-240, March 1. (See p. 183)
2. National Science Foundation (HR 4846). Passage of bill. Passed 247-126, March 1.
3. Public Library Service Demonstration (HR 874). Resolution (H Res 481) providing for consideration of bill. Adopted, 209-140, March 9.
4. Public Library Service Demonstration (HR 874). Kearns (R Pa.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 162-176, March 9.
5. Public Library Service Demonstration (HR 874). Passage of bill providing for $163 million in aid to states for promotion of library services. Rejected, 161-164, March 9.
6. Housing Act of 1950 (HR 7402). Wolcott (R Mich.) amendment to delete Title I (providing loans to cooperatives through National Mortgage Corporation for cooperative housing). Agreed to, 218-155, March 22.
7. Housing Act of 1950 (HR 7402). Passage of "middle-income" housing bill. Passed, 362-10, March 22.
8. Disaster Assistance to States (HR 8396). Authorize federal assistance to states and local governments in major disasters. Keating (R N.Y.) motion to recommit with instructions to insert requirement of Congressional approval in each instance. Rejected, 25-232, August 7.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	134	247	209	162	161	218	362	25
NAYS	240	126	140	176	164	155	10	232

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	33	191	180	41	145	81	220	5
NAYS	192	32	24	157	51	141	0	160

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	101	56	28	121	15	137	141	20
NAYS	48	94	116	18	113	13	10	72

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	N	N	✓	X	✓	Y	Y	N
9 Battle (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Boykin (D)	✓	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Elliott (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Grant (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Hobbs (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Jones (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Rains (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	N
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
AL Patten (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Harris (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
5 Hays (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Mills (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Norrell (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Tackett (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Trimble (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Anderson (R)	X	✓	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Bramblett (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Engle (D)	N	✓	✓	N	Y	N	Y	?
4 Havenner (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Johnson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
23 McKinnon (D)	N	Y	✓	X	✓	Y	Y	N
6 Miller (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
22 Phillips (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?
5 Shelley (D)	X	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
21 Sheppard (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	?	?	N
10 Werdel (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 White (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	X	✓	?	?	?	N	Y	?
18 Doyle (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	X	?	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
19 Holifield (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
16 Jackson (R)	X	✓	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
17 King (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
15 McDonough (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Nixon (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13 Poulson (R)	N	✓	X	?	X	Y	Y	?
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Carroll (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Hill (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Marsalis (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
3 McGuire (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Patterson (R)	?	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	Y	?	X	?	Y	Y	?
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
2 Woodhouse (D)	?	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	N	Y	N	✓	X	✓	?	N
5 Herlong (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 Peterson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	?	N
6 Rogers (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	N
3 Sikes (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Smathers (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Camp (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Cox (D)	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	?	N
5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Lanham (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Pace (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
1 Preston (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Vinson (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	X	?	N
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
9 Wood (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 White (D)	?	✓	Y	?	N	N	Y	?
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	✓	X	N	Y	N	✓	Y	Y
17 Arends (R)	Y	N	X	Y	X	Y	Y	?
26 Bishop (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	✓	?	?
23 Jenison (R)	Y	N	N	✓	X	Y	Y	?
21 Mack (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	X	?	N
15 Mason (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	✓	?	?
22 McMillen (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	N	Y	Y	?
25 Price (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
14 Reed (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20 Simpson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18 Velde (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
24 Vursell (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	N
11 Chesney (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Vacancy								
1 Dawson (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	N
8 Gordon (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 Hoffman (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	N
12 Jonas (R)	Y	N	N	✓	X	?	?	N
5 Vacancy								
3 Linehan (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
6 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	?	N
2 O'Hara (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Sabath (D)	X	✓	Y	?	?	X	?	?
9 Yates (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Denton (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
2 Halleck (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	N
6 Harden (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Harvey (R)	Y	X	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Jacobs (D)	N	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Kruse (D)	N	Y	✓	X	✓	✓	?	?
1 Madden (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Noland (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Walsh (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Wilson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Dolliver (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
3 Gross (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Jensen (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Martin (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Talle (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Hope (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Vacancy								
4 Rees (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
4 Chelf (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Golden (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	?
1 Gregory (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
3 Morton (R)	Y	N	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	?
7 Perkins (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Spence (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
6 Underwood (D)	N	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Whitaker (D)	?	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?	?
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	?	?	✓	X	✓	Y	Y	?
2 Boggs (D)	N	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	?
4 Brooks (D)	?	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Hebert (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Larcade (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Morrison (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?	?
5 Passman (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Willis (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 Hale (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
2 Nelson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Bolton (D)	?	✓	?	?	?	Y	Y	N
4 Fallon (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
3 Garmatz (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Miller (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
5 Sasscer (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
2 Furcolo (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
10 Herter (R)	X	✓	N	Y	X	Y	Y	?
1 Heselton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	?
7 Lane (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
14 Martin (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
12 McCormack (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Rogers (R)	Y	N	?	?	?	Y	Y	?
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	?	N
6 Blackney (R)	X	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Crawford (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	✓	?	?
9 Engel (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
5 Ford (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Michener (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Potter (R)	Y	N	N	Y	?	✓	?	N
3 Shafer (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	✓	?	N
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
17 Dondero (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
14 Rabaut (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Sadowski (D)	?	✓	✓	X	✓	X	?	?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Andresen (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
8 Blatnik (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Hagen (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Marshall (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 McCarthy (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 O'Hara (R)	N	Y	N	✓	X	Y	Y	N
3 Wier (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Colmer (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	Y	Y	?
1 Rankin (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Whittington (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Williams (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Winstead (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	N	Y	?	X	✓	N	Y	N
9 Cannon (D)	?	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Christopher (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
4 Irving (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	X	?	N
10 Jones (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
12 Karst (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
13 Karsten (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Magee (D)	N	Y	?	X	?	N	Y	?
2 Moulder (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Short (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
11 Sullivan (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Welch (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	N	N	?	?	Y	Y	N
1 Mansfield (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	X	?	N
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?	N
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
2 O'Sullivan (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Stefan (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	X	?	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Canfield (R)	N	Y	N	✓	X	N	Y	?
6 Case (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Eaton (R)	✓	X	N	✓	X	Y	Y	?
2 Hand (R)	N	Y	X	✓	X	Y	Y	?
14 Hart (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Howell (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
12 Kean (R)	✓	X	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
13 Norton (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	X	?	?
10 Rodino (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Widnall (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
9 Towe (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	Y	Y	?
1 Wolverton (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
AL Miles (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	N	Y	?	X	?	N	Y	?
39 Cole (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
35 Davies (D)	N	Y	?	?	✓	N	Y	?
28 Gamble (R)	Y	N	X	✓	X	Y	Y	?
44 Gorski (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	N	N	✓	X	Y	Y	?
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	?	?	N	✓	X	Y	Y	?
31 Kearney (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
40 Keating (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
30 LeFevre (R)	X	✓	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 Macy (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	?
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	Y	N	X	✓	X	Y	Y	?
45 Reed (R)	Y	N	X	✓	X	✓	?	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
29 St. George (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	✓	?	?
38 Taber (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
43 Tauriello (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
33 Taylor (R)	✓	N	X	✓	X	Y	Y	?
41 Wadsworth (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	X	?	?
15 Celler (D)	N	Y	✓	X	?	N	Y	N
4 Clemente (D)	N	Y	Y	N	✓	?	?	?
17 Coudert (R)	✓	X	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
6 Delaney (D)	N	Y	Y	N	✓	N	Y	?
24 Dollinger (D)	N	Y	✓	X	✓	N	Y	?
11 Heffernan (D)	N	Y	?	?	✓	N	Y	?
7 Heller (D)	N	Y	Y	X	✓	N	Y	?
21 Javits (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	?
10 Kelly (D)	N	Y	✓	X	✓	N	Y	?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9 Keogh (D)	N	Y	?	X	✓	X	?	?
19 Klein (D)	N	Y	?	X	✓	N	Y	?
3 Latham (R)	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y	?
23 Lynch (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
18 Marcantonio ALP	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
26 McGrath (D)	X	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
14 Multer (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
16 Murphy (D)	N	Y	✓	?	?	X	?	?
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	N	Y	?	?	✓	X	?	?
22 Powell (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	?
5 Quinn (D)	N	Y	N	X	✓	N	Y	?
12 Rooney (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Bonner (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Vacancy								
7 Carlyle (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Chatham (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	✓	?	?
4 Cooley (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Deane (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Doughton (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
6 Durham (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Kerr (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Redden (D)	✓	X	?	N	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	X	?	N
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
3 Breen (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Brehm (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
7 Brown (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Burke (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
21 Crosser (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Elston (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
18 Hays (D)	N	Y	✓	X	✓	N	Y	?
14 Huber (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
19 Kirwan (D)	N	Y	✓	X	✓	N	Y	N
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
17 McGregor (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
16 McSweeney (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Polk (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
15 Secrest (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Smith (R)	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	?	?
12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	N	Y	X	Y	Y	?
2 Wagner (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Weichel (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
AL Young (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Gilmer (D)	?	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	N
5 Monroney (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	X	?	N
6 Morris (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Steed (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Stigler (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Wickersham (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Wilson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	N	Y	Y	N	✓	X	?	N
4 Ellsworth (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	N
1 Norblad (R)	Y	N	?	?	?	Y	Y	N
2 Stockman (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
23 Cavalcante (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
30 Corbett (R)	Y	N	X	✓	X	Y	Y	?
9 Dague (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
29 Davenport (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
32 Eberharter (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
12 Fenton (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
11 Flood (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
31 Fulton (R)	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?	?
19 Gavin (R)	Y	N	X	✓	X	Y	Y	N
14 Gillette (R)	Y	N	N	Y	X	✓	?	?
25 Graham (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 James (R)	Y	N	X	✓	X	Y	Y	?
28 Kearns (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
27 Kelley (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
18 Kunkel (R)	X	?	X	✓	X	✓	?	N
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	Y	N	X	✓	X	Y	Y	?
21 Lind (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
16 McConnell (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
24 Morgan (D)	N	Y	✓	X	✓	N	Y	?
10 O'Neill (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y	?
13 Rhodes (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
15 Rich (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
26 Saylor (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?	N
17 Simpson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
22 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Walter (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	N	Y	?	?	✓	N	Y	?
4 Chudoff (D)	X	✓	?	?	✓	N	Y	?
2 Granahan (D)	N	Y	?	?	✓	N	Y	?
5 Green (D)	N	Y	?	?	✓	N	Y	?
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	?	?	X	?	X	Y	Y	?
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
1 Forand (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Hare (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
6 McMillan (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N
5 Richards (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	?
1 Rivers (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	?	?	?
2 Sims (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
1 Lovre (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	?
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Davis (D)	?	✓	?	?	?	Y	Y	N
5 Evins (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Frazier (D)	N	Y	✓	X	✓	✓	?	?
4 Gore (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Jennings (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Murray (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Phillips (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
6 Priest (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Sutton (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
15 Bentsen (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
17 Burleson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
21 Fisher (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	✓	?	N
13 Gossett (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
20 Kilday (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Lucas (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	✓	?	N
14 Lyle (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	?	?	?
19 Mahon (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Pickett (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Poage (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	?	✓	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
6 Teague (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N
9 Thompson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Thornberry (D)	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Wilson (D)	✓	X	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18 Guill (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Granger (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	X	?	N
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	?	✓	X	Y	N	Y	Y	?
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	?	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 Robeson (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N
6 Burton (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
9 Fugate (D)	?	✓	?	?	?	✓	?	N
3 Gary (D)	N	Y	?	✓	X	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy (D)	N	Y	✓	✓	X	Y	Y	N
7 Harrison (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
8 Smith (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	Y	Y	?
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Jackson (D)	N	Y	✓	X	✓	N	Y	N
3 Mack (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Mitchell (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
4 Burnside (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Hedrick (D)	X	✓	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Kee (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N
1 Ramsay (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	?
2 Staggers (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	N	Y	Y	X	✓	N	Y	N
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Davis (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Hull (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Keefe (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
7 Murray (R)	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
10 O'Konski (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Smith (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Withrow (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Zablocki (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?

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House Votes: Social Security

1. Social Security Act of 1950 (HR 6000). Doughton (D N.C.) motion to order the previous question (close debate) on Byrnes (R Wis.) motion to recommit conference report. Agreed to, 188-186, August 16. (See p. 165)

2. Social Security Act of 1950 (HR 6000). Adoption of conference report on bill extending coverage to additional 10 million persons, and increasing benefits by 70 to 100 per cent. Agreed to, 374-1, August 16.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	DEMOCRATS	1	2	REPUBLICANS	1	2
YEAS	188	374	YEAS	68	234	YEAS	120	139
NAYS	186	1	NAYS	165	0	NAYS	20	1

	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
ALABAMA			5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	9 Yates (D)	N	Y	2 Bolton (D)	N	Y
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	1 Ribicoff (D)	N	Y	**INDIANA**			4 Fallon (D)	N	Y
9 Battle (D)	Y	Y	AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	3 Crook (D)	N	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	N	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y	Y	2 Woodhouse (D)	N	Y	8 Denton (D)	N	Y	1 Miller (R)	Y	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	?	?	**DELAWARE**			2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	5 Sasscer (D)	N	Y
7 Elliott (D)	N	Y	AL Boggs (R)	?	?	6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	**MASSACHUSETTS**		
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	**FLORIDA**			10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	6 Bates (R)	Y	Y
4 Hobbs (D)	Y	Y	2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	11 Jacobs (D)	Y	Y	4 Donohue (D)	N	Y
8 Jones (D)	N	Y	5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	4 Kruse (D)	N	Y	2 Furcolo (D)	N	Y
5 Rains (D)	N	Y	1 Peterson (D)	N	Y	1 Madden (D)	N	Y	8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y
ARIZONA			6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	7 Noland (D)	N	Y	10 Herter (R)	Y	Y
AL Murdock (D)	N	Y	3 Sikes (D)	N	Y	5 Walsh (D)	X	?	1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y
AL Patten (D)	N	Y	4 Smathers (D)	Y	Y	9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	11 Kennedy (D)	N	Y
ARKANSAS			**GEORGIA**			**IOWA**			7 Lane (D)	N	Y
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	X	Y	14 Martin (R)	Y	Y
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	4 Camp (D)	Y	Y	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	12 McCormack (D)	N	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	2 Cox (D)	Y	Y	3 Gross (R)	N	Y	9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	8 Hoeven (R)	√	?	3 Philbin (D)	N	Y
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	7 Lanham (D)	Y	Y	7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	N	Y	3 Pace (D)	Y	Y	4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	N	Y	1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	**MICHIGAN**		
CALIFORNIA			6 Vinson (D)	?	?	2 Talle (R)	?	?	12 Bennett (R)	N	Y
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	**KANSAS**			6 Blackney (R)	?	?
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	9 Wood (D)	Y	Y	1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	**IDAHO**			5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	9 Engel (R)	X	?
2 Engle (D)	N	Y	2 Sanborn (R)	Y	?	3 Meyer (R)			5 Ford (R)	Y	Y
4 Havenner (D)	N	Y	1 White (D)	?	?	4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	?	?	**ILLINOIS**			2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	2 Michener (R)	Y	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	N	Y	16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	6 Smith (R)	√	?	11 Potter (R)	?	?
6 Miller (D)	N	Y	17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	**KENTUCKY**			3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	26 Bishop (R)	N	Y	8 Bates (D)	N	Y	7 Wolcott (R)	?	?
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	Y	4 Chelf (D)	N	Y	10 Woodruff (R)	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	N	Y	23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	9 Golden (R)	N	Y	**Detroit—Wayne County**		
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	Y	21 Mack (D)	N	Y	1 Gregory (D)	X	?	15 Dingell (D)	X	?
10 Werdel (R)	?	?	15 Mason (R)	?	X	3 Morton (R)	Y	Y	17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y
9 White (D)	N	Y	22 McMillen (R)	√	?	7 Perkins (D)	N	Y	16 Vacancy		
Los Angeles County			25 Price (D)	N	Y	5 Spence (D)	N	Y	13 O'Brien (D)	N	Y
14 Douglas (D)	N	Y	14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	6 Underwood (D)	N	Y	14 Rabaut (D)	N	Y
18 Doyle (D)	N	Y	20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	2 Whitaker (D)	N	Y	1 Sadowski (D)	?	?
20 Hinshaw (R)	?	?	18 Velde (R)	Y	Y	**LOUISIANA**			**MINNESOTA**		
19 Holifield (D)	N	Y	24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	8 Allen (D)	N	Y	7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	**Chicago—Cook County**			2 Boggs (D)	N	Y	1 Andresen (R)	?	√
17 King (D)	N	Y	4 Buckley (D)	N	Y	4 Brooks (D)	N	Y	8 Blatnik (D)	N	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	11 Chesney (D)	N	Y	1 Hebert (D)	N	Y	9 Hagen (R)	N	Y
12 Nixon (R)	Y	Y	13 Vacancy			7 Larcade (D)	N	Y	5 Judd (R)	Y	Y
13 Poulson (R)	Y	Y	1 Dawson (D)	?	?	6 Morrison (D)	X	?	6 Marshall (D)	N	Y
COLORADO			8 Gordon (D)	N	Y	5 Passman (D)	Y	Y	4 McCarthy (D)	N	Y
4 Aspinall (D)	N	Y	10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	3 Willis (D)	N	Y	2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y
1 Carroll (D)	X	?	12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	**MAINE**			3 Wier (D)	N	Y
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	5 Vacancy			3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	**MISSISSIPPI**		
3 Marsalis (D)	N	Y	3 Linehan (D)	N	Y	1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			6 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y
4 Lodge (R)	Y	Y	2 O'Hara (D)	N	Y	**MARYLAND**			1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y
3 McGuire (D)	N	Y	7 Sabath (D)	N	Y	6 Beall (R)	N	Y	2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y

	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
3 Whittington (D)	Y	Y	33 Taylor (R)	Y	Y	**OKLAHOMA**			2 Jennings (R)	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	✓	?	41 Wadsworth (R)	Y	Y	3 Albert (D)	N	Y	8 Murray (D)	Y	Y
5 Winstead (D)	?	?	**New York City**			1 Gilmer (D)	N	Y	1 Phillips (R)	N	Y
MISSOURI			25 Buckley (D)	N	Y	5 Monroney (D)	Y	Y	6 Priest (D)	N	Y
5 Bolling (D)	N	Y	15 Celler (D)	X	Y	6 Morris (D)	N	Y	7 Sutton (D)	N	Y
9 Cannon (D)	N	Y	4 Clemente (D)	N	Y	4 Steed (D)	?	?	**TEXAS**		
8 Carnahan (D)	N	Y	17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	2 Stigler (D)	N	Y	3 Beckworth (D)	N	Y
6 Christopher (D)	N	Y	6 Delaney (D)	N	Y	7 Wickersham (D)	N	Y	15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y
4 Irving (D)	N	Y	24 Dollinger (D)	N	Y	8 Wilson (D)	N	Y	17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y
10 Jones (D)			11 Heffernan (D)	N	Y	**OREGON**			2 Combs (D)	N	Y
12 Karst (D)	N	Y	7 Heller (D)	N	Y	3 Angell (R)	N	Y	21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y
13 Karsten (D)	N	Y	21 Javits (R)	N	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	13 Gossett (D)	Y	Y
1 Magee (D)	N	Y	10 Kelly (D)	N	Y	1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y
2 Moulder (D)	N	Y	9 Keogh (D)	N	Y	2 Stockman (R)	Y	Y	12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y
7 Short (R)	✓	?	19 Klein (D)	N	Y	**PENNSYLVANIA**			14 Lyle (D)	?	?
11 Sullivan (D)	N	Y	3 Latham (R)	✓	?	33 Buchanan (D)	N	Y	19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	N	Y	23 Lynch (D)	N	Y	23 Cavalcante (D)	N	Y	1 Patman (D)	N	Y
MONTANA			18 Marcantonio ALP	N	Y	30 Corbett (R)	N	Y	7 Pickett (D)	?	?
2 D'Ewart (R)	?	?	26 McGrath (D)	N	Y	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	11 Poage (D)	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	N	Y	14 Multer (D)	N	Y	29 Davenport (D)	N	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	-	-
NEBRASKA			16 Murphy (D)	N	Y	32 Eberharter (D)	N	Y	16 Regan (D)	?	?
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	N	Y	12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	6 Teague (D)	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	N	Y	11 Flood (D)	N	Y	8 Thomas (D)	N	Y
2 O'Sullivan (D)	N	Y	22 Powell (D)	N	Y	31 Fulton (R)	N	Y	9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y
3 Stefan (R)	?	?	5 Quinn (D)	X	?	19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y
NEVADA			12 Rooney (D)	N	Y	14 Gillette (R)	?	?	5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y
AL Baring (D)	N	Y	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	Y	25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	18 Guill (R)	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			**NORTH CAROLINA**			7 James (R)	Y	Y	**UTAH**		
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	3 Barden (D)	?	?	28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	2 Bosone (D)	N	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	27 Kelley (D)	N	Y	1 Granger (D)	N	Y
NEW JERSEY			11 Bulwinkle (D)			18 Kunkel (R)	Y	Y	**VERMONT**		
11 Addonizio (D)	N	Y	7 Carlyle (D)	Y	Y	8 Lichtenwalter (R)	Y	Y	AL Plumley (R)	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	5 Chatham (D)	Y	Y	21 Lind (D)	N	Y	**VIRGINIA**		
8 Canfield (R)	N	Y	4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	4 Abbitt (D)	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	N	Y	8 Deane (D)	Y	Y	24 Morgan (D)	N	Y	1 Robeson (D)	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	✓	?	9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	10 O'Neill (D)	N	Y	6 Burton (D)	Y	Y
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	6 Durham (D)	?	?	13 Rhodes (D)	N	Y	9 Fugate (D)	Y	Y
14 Hart (D)	N	Y	10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	15 Rich (R)	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	N	Y	2 Kerr (D)	Y	Y	26 Saylor (R)	N	Y	2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	12 Redden (D)	?	?	17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)	Y	Y
13 Norton (D)	N	Y	**NORTH DAKOTA**			22 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	8 Smith (D)	Y	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	Y	AL Burdick (R)	N	Y	20 Walter (D)	N	Y	5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	AL Vacancy			**Philadelphia**			**WASHINGTON**		
9 Towe (R)	Y	Y	**OHIO**			1 Barrett (D)	N	Y	4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	N	Y	22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	N	Y	5 Horan (R)	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			3 Breen (D)	X	?	2 Granahan (D)	N	Y	2 Jackson (D)	N	Y
AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	11 Brehm (R)	?	?	5 Green (D)	N	Y	3 Mack (R)	Y	Y
AL Miles (D)	N	Y	7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	1 Mitchell (D)	N	Y
NEW YORK			9 Burke (D)	N	Y	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	?	?	6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y
32 Byrne (D)	N	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	**RHODE ISLAND**			**WEST VIRGINIA**		
39 Cole (R)	✓	?	21 Crosser (D)	N	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	N	Y	3 Bailey (D)	N	Y
35 Davies (D)	X	?	1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	1 Forand (D)	N	Y	4 Burnside (D)	N	Y
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	20 Feighan (D)	N	Y	**SOUTH CAROLINA**			6 Hedrick (D)	N	Y
44 Gorski (D)	N	Y	18 Hays (D)	N	Y	4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)	N	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	14 Huber (D)	N	Y	3 Hare (D)	?	?	1 Ramsay (D)	N	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	?	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	2 Staggers (D)	N	Y
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	Y	Y	19 Kirwan (D)	N	Y	5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	**WISCONSIN**		
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	1 Rivers (D)	Y	Y	5 Biemiller (D)	N	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	2 Sims (D)	N	Y	8 Byrnes (R)	Y	N
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	16 McSweeney (D)	N	Y	**SOUTH DAKOTA**			2 Davis (R)	Y	Y
30 LeFevre (R)	Y	Y	6 Polk (D)	N	Y	2 Case (R)	Y	Y	9 Hull (R)	N	Y
1 Macy (R)	Y	Y	15 Secrest (D)	N	Y	1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	6 Keefe (R)	?	?
42 Pfeiffer, W.L. (R)	✓	?	8 Smith (R)	✓	?	**TENNESSEE**			7 Murray (R)	?	?
45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	9 Cooper (D)	N	Y	10 O'Konski (R)	Y	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	2 Wagner (D)	N	Y	10 Davis (D)	Y	Y	1 Smith (R)	Y	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	5 Evins (D)	N	Y	3 Withrow (R)	N	Y
38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	AL Young (D)	N	Y	3 Frazier (D)	N	Y	4 Zablocki (D)	N	Y
43 Tauriello (D)	N	Y				4 Gore (D)	?	?	**WYOMING**		
									AL Barrett (R)	?	?

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Senate Votes: Housing

1. Housing Amendments of 1950 ("middle-income" housing) (S 2246). Wherry (R Neb.) amendment to extend from Jan. 31 to Feb. 15 the cut-off date for mortgage insurance applications under section 608. Rejected, 26-57, March 15, 1950. (See p. 158)
2. Housing Amendments of 1950 (S 2246). Bricker (R Ohio) amendment to delete Title III (direct mortgage-loans to cooperatives) and to provide for an Assistant Commissioner to give technical assistance and advice to cooperatives and nonprofit corporations. Agreed to, 43-38, March 15, 1950.
3. Housing Amendments of 1950 (S 2246). Tobey (R N.H.), Ives (R N.Y.) amendment as substitute for Title III, omitting reference to a Natl. Mortgage Corp. for Housing Cooperatives, and reducing funds for preliminary advances from $25 million to $10 million. Rejected, 14-66, March 15, 1950.
4. Housing Amendments of 1950 (S 2246). Long (D La.) amendment to cut from 90 to 85% the maximum insurance on the first $7,100 of each unit of multi-unit projects and raise from 60 to 70% the maximum on all units over $7,100. Agreed to, 61-21, March 15, 1950.
5. Housing Amendments of 1950 (S 2246). Sparkman (D Ala.) amendment specifying sections of Act applicable to individual mortgages on individual dwellings in a cooperative project. Agreed to, 59-21, March 15, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	26	43	14	61	59
NAYS	57	38	66	21	21

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	1	13	1	37	43
NAYS	45	32	44	9	0

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	25	30	13	24	16
NAYS	12	6	22	12	21

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	N	N	N	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	N	Y
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
McClellan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Downey (D)	?	?	?	?	?
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO					
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					
Benton (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
McMahon (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear (D)	N	N	N	Y	?
Williams (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	N
FLORIDA					
Holland (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Pepper (D)	?	X	X	?	✓
GEORGIA					
George (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Russell (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO					
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Taylor (D)	N	N	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
Lucas (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA					
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	N	✓	N
IOWA					
Gillette (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N
KANSAS					
Darby (R)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY					
Chapman (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Withers (D)	N	X	X	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Long (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
MAINE					
Brewster (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Smith (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
O'Conor (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tydings (D)	X	✓	X	✓	✓
MASSACHUSETTS					
Lodge (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Vandenberg (R)	?	✓	✓	?	?
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Thye (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland (D)	?	✓	X	?	?
Stennis (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
Donnell (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Kem (R)	N	Y	N	N	N
MONTANA					
Ecton (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Murray (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
Butler (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEVADA					
Malone (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
McCarran (D)	?	?	?	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Tobey (R)	N	X	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Hendrickson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
Chavez (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
Ives (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Graham (D)	N	N	N	N	Y
Hoey (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Young (R)	?	?	?	?	?
OHIO					
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Taft (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	?
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
Thomas (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON					
Cordon (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Morse (R)	X	X	✓	✓	✓
PENNSYLVANIA					
Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Myers (D)	N	N	N	N	✓
RHODE ISLAND					
Green (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
Leahy (D)	X	X	X	?	✓
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston (D)	N	N	N	N	Y
Maybank (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Gurney (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N
TENNESSEE					
Kefauver (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
McKellar (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
TEXAS					
Connally (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
UTAH					
Thomas (D)	X	X	X	?	✓
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT					
Aiken (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Flanders (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?
Robertson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON					
Cain (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N
Magnuson (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
Neely (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
Wiley (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
WYOMING					
Hunt (D)	X	X	X	?	?
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y

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Senate Votes: Social Security

1. Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 (HR 6000). Extend and improve old-age and survivors-insurance benefits and amend public-assistance and child-welfare provisions of Social Security Act. Myers (D Pa.) amendment to increase annual wage base for tax and benefit purposes to $4,200. (This was submitted as an amendment to the George (D Ga.) amendment increasing base from present $3,000 to $3,600. George amendment subsequently adopted by voice.) Rejected, 36-45, June 20, 1950. (See p. 165)
2. Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 (HR 6000). Knowland (R Calif.) amendment to provide that state unemployment compensation laws shall not be certified as out of conformity with federal laws until state courts have passed on disputed items, and to make such certification effective not earlier than 90 days after state governor has been notified. Agreed to, 45-37, June 20, 1950.
3. Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 (HR 6000). Long (D La.) amendment to add a fourth category of public assistance for the needy disabled. Rejected, 41-42, June 20, 1950.
4. Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 (HR 6000). Passage of bill. Passed, 81-2, June 20, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4
YEAS	36	45	41	81
NAYS	45	37	42	2

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4
YEAS	27	12	37	46
NAYS	18	34	9	0

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4
YEAS	9	33	4	35
NAYS	27	3	33	2

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
Sparkman (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
McFarland (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	N	Y
McClellan (D)	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Downey (D)	?	?	?	?
Knowland (R)	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO				
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	Y
Millikin (R)	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Benton (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
McMahon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
Williams (R)	N	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland (D)	X	?	X	✓
Pepper (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
George (D)	N	N	N	Y
Russell (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO				
Dworshak (R)	N	Y	N	Y
Taylor (D)	✓	X	✓	✓
ILLINOIS				
Douglas (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
Lucas (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
INDIANA				
Capehart (R)	N	Y	N	Y
Jenner (R)	N	Y	N	Y
IOWA				
Gillette (D)	N	N	N	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	N	Y	N	Y
KANSAS				
Darby (R)	N	Y	N	Y
Schoeppel (R)	N	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY				
Chapman (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
Withers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender (D)	N	N	Y	Y
Long (D)	Y	N	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4
MAINE				
Brewster (R)	N	Y	N	Y
Smith (R)	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND				
O'Conor (D)	?	?	?	✓
Tydings (D)	N	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Lodge (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN				
Ferguson (R)	N	Y	N	Y
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
Thye (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
Stennis (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Donnell (R)	N	Y	N	Y
Kem (R)	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA				
Ecton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y
Murray (D)	✓	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA				
Butler (R)	N	Y	N	N
Wherry (R)	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA				
Malone (R)	N	Y	N	Y
McCarran (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges (R)	N	Y	N	Y
Tobey (R)	?	?	?	✓
NEW JERSEY				
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
Chavez (D)	✓	X	✓	✓
NEW YORK				
Ives (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Graham (D)	?	?	?	✓
Hoey (D)	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer (R)	✓	X	✓	✓
Young (R)	?	?	?	✓

	1	2	3	4
OHIO				
Bricker (R)	N	Y	N	Y
Taft (R)	N	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr (D)	N	N	Y	Y
Thomas (D)	?	?	?	✓
OREGON				
Cordon (R)	N	Y	N	Y
Morse (R)	✓	X	X	✓
PENNSYLVANIA				
Martin (R)	N	Y	N	Y
Myers (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
Leahy (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston (D)	?	✓	?	✓
Maybank (D)	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Gurney (R)	N	Y	N	Y
Mundt (R)	?	?	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Kefauver (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
McKellar (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
TEXAS				
Connally (D)	N	N	N	Y
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
Thomas (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
Watkins (R)	N	Y	N	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken (R)	Y	N	N	Y
Flanders (R)	N	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd (D)	N	Y	N	Y
Robertson (D)	N	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON				
Cain (R)	N	Y	N	N
Magnuson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Kilgore (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
Neely (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wiley (R)	N	Y	N	Y
WYOMING				
Hunt (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	Y	N	Y	Y

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FOREIGN POLICY

Major Actions

Foreign economic assistance: Marshall Plan extension; start of "Point Four" program - enacted into law (page 204).

Military aid program extension - enacted into law (page 220).

Liberalized Displaced Persons Act - enacted into law (page 223).

Economic aid to Korea and Formosa - enacted into law (page 223).

Famine relief to Yugoslavia - enacted into law (page 239).

Foreign Economic Assistance Act

HR 7797 — P.L. 535

SUMMARY

The 81st Congress at its second session returned to the "single-package" approach to foreign economic assistance programs. Instead of dealing with each one separately as it had in 1949, the Congress rolled six of them together into one great measure, which carried authorizations totalling $3,127,450,000.

This legislation perpetuated: 1. The European Recovery Program, popularly known as the Marshall Plan and conducted by the Economic Cooperation Administration; 2. The "Little ECA" for the Republic of Korea; 3. Aid to China, principally in its non-Communist areas and adjacent regions; 4. United States participation in the United Nations program to aid refugees in Palestine; and 5. U. S. participation in a U. N. program designed to help destitute children throughout the world.

In addition, the legislation instituted a sixth program, to enlist American technical aid and services to help economically underdeveloped areas of the world. This was the "Point Four" program, so named because it was first enunciated by President Truman as Point Four of his Inaugural Address in 1949.

The Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950 extended the five programs already under way by amending the basic laws which had launched them originally. These basic laws were kept in force by moving the expiration dates ahead another year. Sections of these laws pertaining to funds authorized were revised, with sums being altered to reflect changed circumstances. For similar reasons, some provisions in the earlier legislation were dropped, and some new ones were added.

As passed by the Congress and signed by President Truman on June 5, the omnibus foreign economic aid measure contained five titles. A summary of each follows.

European Recovery Program

Title I extended the Marshall Plan for a third year and authorized the appropriation of $2,850,000,000 to finance it through June 30, 1951. The sum included $150,000,000 remaining from money granted the Economic Cooperation Administration in 1949. The total authorization originally asked by ECA for fiscal 1951 was $3.1 billion, including the $150 million "carry-over" sum.

Congress specified that $200 million of funds granted ECA could be used to guarantee private American investments in recipient countries against two risks: inability to convert earnings into dollars, and possible expropriation or confiscation of holdings by the foreign country involved. Interest rates were raised for the latter protection, written into the legislation as a new feature.

In a second major innovation to ERP legislation, the Congress cleared the way for the creation of a European Payments Union, to act as a central clearinghouse through which individual ECA countries could exchange their currencies on a multilateral basis. Previously, the various nations could only adjust currency negotiations bilaterally. In 1950 Congress earmarked $600 million for the Payments Union, and permitted the transfer to this central fund of counterpart funds furnished by recipient nations to match the dollar value of commodities sent them by the U. S.

Korean Aid

Title I also continued the "Little ECA" economic assistance program for the Republic of Korea for another year. The project was extended through June 30, 1951, and up to $100,000,000 was authorized to finance it. Terms and aims of the program were extended intact. The plan was first launched in Feb. 1949.

Aid To China

Title II of the legislation extended to June 30, 1951, the time in which the President could draw upon an unused fund of money previously appropriated for aid to China. The sum, estimated to total between $94 million and $100 million, was originally put at the President's disposal by a 1949 statute.

In 1950, however, the Congress specified that $40 million of this money should go to assist non-Communist forces in China and Formosa; $8 million "for relief on humanitarian grounds . . . to any place in China suffering from the effects of natural calamity"; $6 million for the relief of Chinese students stranded in the U. S.; and the remainder at the President's discretion to places in "the general area of China."

Palestine Refugees

Title III authorized the Secretary of State to make continuing contributions up to $27,450,000 to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. Such contributions could be made through June 30, 1951. The money would go, via the U. N., for the relief of persons, chiefly Arabs, displaced from their homes in Palestine during 1948 military operations in the Holy Land.

"Point Four" Program

Title IV inaugurated the President's program to aid economically underdeveloped areas of the world. Terms for launching this program were set forth under the title "Act For International Development." To get the program started, $35,000,000 was authorized for the project for its first year, ending June 30, 1951. The Administration originally had asked for $45,000,000.

Congress said that "by encouraging the exchange of technical knowledge and skills, and the flow of investment capital" to economically underdeveloped countries, their peoples could husband and develop their resources, and better their conditions. Policy considerations to govern the program were elaborately set forth.

Administrative procedures whereby backward countries, colonies, or dependencies could solicit technical U. S. aid and investment were spelled out. The way the U. S. could respond was presented. Numerous reasons for entering into agreements with applying nations — or terminating programs already in effect — were detailed.

The President was authorized to make grants or loans to further the aims of the program, and was also permitted to act jointly with international agencies, and other public and private U. S. groups, engaged in similar work.

No detailed mention was made, however, of the investment guaranty system envisaged for persons making capital available to underdeveloped countries seeking aid. This particular feature of the Point Four plan was dealt with separately by Congress. (See page 233).

Emergency Children's Fund

Title V authorized the appropriation to the President of $15,000,000 with which to make contributions during fiscal 1951 to United Nations agencies engaged in children's welfare work on an international scale.

Passage Through Congress

Repeated attempts were made to reduce the money authorizations in the omnibus foreign aid bill, some even before the legislation was submitted. Cries for economy were loudest in the Senate, but once the measure went before Congress, the House Foreign Affairs Committee acted first to reduce estimates of cash needed to finance the ERP.

Before approving the measure March 22, the House Committee decided that $1 billion of the new cash asked by ECA should be furnished in the form of surplus farm commodities and not in actual money. But when the lower chamber debated the ERP section of the legislation, Administration forces cited President Truman's opposition to this proposal, and were able to remove it from the bill. Other Administration - opposed policy amendments, such as one excluding Britain from Marshall aid so long as she maintained the partition of Ireland, were beaten back.

However, the House did effect a $250-million cut in money authorizations for ECA, and trimmed $20 million from the $45 million requested by the President for inauguration of his "Point Four" program. Attempts to kill the entire program failed, and the House passed its foreign economic assistance bill by a 287-86 roll - call vote March 31.

Slow Senate Action

In the Senate, the legislation had somewhat tougher going. It pended in the upper chamber for many weeks. Debate on it was sporadic, as other issues kept claiming Senate attention. In addition, partisan currents swirled around the subject. At one point, Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (R Mich.), formally called for a Congressional return to an "un-partisan" approach to the various foreign aid programs. In ill-health, Vandenberg was unable to attend the Senate during the period of ECA consideration, and both parties in the Senate agreed his absence contributed to the relatively sluggish and bitter progress of the legislation through the Senate.

While the bill was pending, a number of reports were issued by Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), chairman of the joint Congressional "watchdog" committee on foreign aid programs. Each of these drew considerable debate and comment. Other issues which tended to deflect Senate concentration on the pending matter were proposals by Vandenberg and others that some thought should be given to what would take ERP's place when the program expired in 1952. Vandenberg suggested a commission to study means of continuing economic assistance to Western Europe, which he said would surely need it even after 1952. President Truman expressed his appreciation of the proposal in a personal letter to Vandenberg.

The Senate started voting on its version of the bill on May 5. As in the House, most of the discussion arose over moves to cut funds for the ERP. Senators rejected two amendments to reduce funds by $1 billion and $500 million, but then accepted one trimming funds by $250 million. This aligned the total ERP figure in the Senate bill with the sum in the House measure.

A crucial ballot was taken on the proposal to bring Spain into the ERP, and authorize a $50 million loan for that country. Administration force beat this attempt down, and similarly rejected other policy amendments opposed by the ECA and State Department.

Although many Senators tried to delete the portion of the legislation dealing with the Point Four program, the Administration won another victory over this, and the plan was approved, with $45 million authorized to get it started. The Senate then passed the omnibus bill on roll-call, 60 - 8, May 5.

Final Compromise

The differing House and Senate versions went to a joint conference committee May 9. Principal differences were over funds for the Point Four program, the investment guaranty system proposed for private investors sending money to ECA nations under the Marshall Plan, and use of $600 million for the European Payments Union to be set up under the ERP.

After a plea from President Truman for prompt action, the conference committee reconciled differences in the bills. The difference between the $25 million favored by the House for the Point Four program and the $45 million favored by the Senate was split, conferees agreeing on $35 million. The investment guaranty system, and restrictions on the money for the Payments Union, were framed in compromise forms acceptable to both houses of Congress.

The House approved the conference report May 23 by a 248-88 roll - call vote. The Senate followed suit May 25 with a 47-27 roll-call vote, after three days of debate on unsuccessful proposals to return the legislation to conference for deletion of the entire Point Four program.

President Truman signed the legislation June 5.

Provisions

TITLE I. "ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACT OF 1950."

(The following provisions from the 1950 extension law either add new sections to the law which originally launched the European Recovery Program in 1948, or alter statutes which have since kept the ERP in operation. For basic provisions unaffected by those in the 1950 extension measure, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pp. 334-5.)

Extends the ERP through June 30, 1951, and authorizes the appropriation of $2,700,000,000 in new money to finance it through this period. Permits the use during this span of $150,000,000 remaining out of money granted ERP in 1949, thus bringing total of funds the Economic Cooperation Administration is authorized to handle during fiscal 1951 to $2,850,000,000.

Puts Congress on record as favoring, in Europe, "a large domestic market with no internal barriers to trade or to the free movement of persons." The latter phrase was new.

Permits a total of $200,000,000 worth of guaranties to be made to underwrite private investments in ECA countries against (1) inability of investors to convert earnings from their foreign investments into dollars; and (2) losses of investments through expropriation or confiscation. Previous total was $150,000,000.

Stipulates that the ECA shall charge a fee of one per cent for guaranties against risks of unconvertability, but four per cent for guaranties against losses due to expropriation or confiscation.

Clears the way for creation of a European Payments Union, to act as a central currency clearing - house for participating countries "to facilitate the development of transferability of European currencies, or to promote the liberalization of trade." The EPU supplants the former intra-European payments plan of ERP, under which nations made currency adjustments bilaterally.

Earmarks $600 million for the European Payments Union, and permits the transfer of certain "counterpart" funds to it.

Recharges the Administration to provide for procurement of commodities within the U. S. in ways that will minimize "the burden on the American taxpayer, by reducing the amount of dollar purchases by the participating countries to the greatest extent possible . . ."

Repeals the specific requirements that oil purchases for ERP be made outside of the U. S. so far as practical.

Repeals the requirement that 12.5 per cent of all wheat shipped abroad under the program go in the shape of flour, but pegs prices of wheat to be shipped ERP nations also signatory to the International Wheat Agreement to current values and prices of wheat as established by that Agreement, if wheat shipped is credited to recipient countries' guaranteed purchases under this Agreement.

Restates the prohibition against ECA paying higher prices for commodities procured in the U. S. than prices prevailing here, but exempts "the purchase of raw cotton in bales" from this ban.

Declares that "it is the sense of Congress" that no recipient country shall "discriminate against citizens of the U. S. or any corporation" substantially controlled by Americans by imposing "any import, currency, tax, license, quota, or other similar business restrictions" on U. S. exports abroad.

Permits the President to use money from the main ECA fund in order to meet expenses otherwise unprovided for in the rehabilitation of Germany, including the furnishing of minimum civilian supplies to prevent starvation, disease and unrest.

Provides for the transfer into a special account of the GARIOA (Government and Relief In Occupied Areas) agency, German currency funds already deposited in an account set up under a previous bilateral agreement between the U. S. and the West German government.

Reaffirms charge to ECA to "encourage emigration from participating countries having permanent surplus manpower to areas, particularly underdeveloped and dependent areas, where such manpower can be effectively utilized."

Recharges the ECA to use certain counterpart funds to secure "full and continuous publicity" in recipient countries to inform their populations of the aid "furnished by the American taxpayer".

Amends the "Far Eastern Economic Assistance Act of 1950" passed earlier in the session to keep a "Little ECA" going for the Republic of Korea. (See page 223). This program was authorized to continue through June 30, 1951, and an appropriation of $100,000,000 was authorized to be granted.

TITLE II. "CHINA AREA AID ACT OF 1950."

Extends to June 30, 1951, the permission granted the President by a 1949 statute to draw upon an unused fund previously appropriated for aid to China. This fund was estimated to total from $94,000,000 to $100,000,000.

Stipulates the following general distribution of any monies drawn from this fund: $40 million for non-Communist forces in China and Formosa; $8 million "for relief on humanitarian grounds through the American Red Cross or other voluntary relief agencies in any place in China suffering from the effects of natural calamity", notably famine; and $6 million for the relief of Chinese students stranded in the U. S. by the deposition of their Nationalist government. The remainder could be disbursed at the President's discretion to places "in the general area of China".

TITLE III. "UNITED NATIONS PALESTINE REFUGEE AID ACT OF 1950."

Authorizes the Secretary of State "to make contributions from time to time before July 1, 1951, to the United Nations for the 'United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East' established under the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations of December 8, 1949 . . ."

Authorizes the appropriation of $27,450,000 for the American contribution to this U. N. body devoted to aiding and rehabilitating persons, chiefly Arabs, displaced from their homes in Palestine by 1948 military operations.

Permits the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advance the U. N. $8 million in the interim before appropriations are actually granted.

TITLE IV. "ACT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT."

Asserts that "efforts of the peoples living in economically underdeveloped areas of the world to realize their full capabilities and to develop the resources of the lands in which they live can be furthered through the cooperative endeavor of all nations to exchange technical knowledge and skills and to encourage the flow of investment capital". Knowledge, skills and investment, however, can be effective only when accompanied by "due respect for the legitimate interests of the peoples" in recipient countries, and when investors conserve as well as develop local resources, "bear a fair share of local taxes, and observe local laws, and provide adequate wages and working conditions for local labor". Asserts recipient countries must extend investors certain freedoms to operate their enterprises, and protect them against personal or property jeopardy, or discrimination.

Declares it is "the policy of the United States to aid the efforts of the peoples of economically underdeveloped areas" to develop their resources and better their conditions "by encouraging the exchange of technical knowledge and skills and the flow of investment capital . . . "

Authorizes creation of an advisory board to further this policy. Board to consist of 13 members drawn from business, labor, agricultural, public health, and education fields, to be appointed by the President. One member of Board to be its chairman, after confirmation by the Senate.

Authorizes the President to appoint, subject to Senate confirmation, a person "responsible for planning, implementing and managing the program". This official may answer to the Secretary of State or any other person designated by the President. Salary set at $15,000 per annum.

$35,000,000 Authorized

Authorizes the appropriation of $35,000,000 to put the program into operation, and run it through June 30, 1951, for its first year. Includes, within this total authorization, "any sums appropriated to carry on the activities of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, and technical cooperation programs as defined . . . under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, page 196).

Specifies that the U. S., when "reviewing requests of foreign governments" for aid under this program, shall consider whether the technical assistance requested is "appropriate", whether works or facilities

contemplated "are actually needed", and whether "private capital is available either in the country or elsewhere upon reasonable terms and in sufficient amounts to finance such projects."

Directs the President to plan, launch and administer bilateral technical cooperation programs, and, in so doing, to coordinate existing ones, and to assist other interested governments in making plans for the development of resources and productive capacities of economically underdeveloped areas.

Technical Cooperation

Permits the President to make "advances and grants in aid of technical cooperation programs to any person, corporation, or other body of persons, or to any foreign government" to carry out the aims of the program. Funds to come from the appropriations made for the project.

Permits the making of contracts or agreements between the U. S. and other nations, provided that contract authorizations involving funds "run for not to exceed three years in any one case."

Sketches procedures whereby administrative units shall be set up to implement the program: "At the request of a foreign country, there may be established a joint commission for economic development to be composed of persons named by the President and persons to be named by the requesting country." Representatives of international organizations may sit with the commission if agreeable to both major parties.

Charges such joint commissions to examine the requesting country's requirements, "resources and potentialities", and domestic "policies which will remove deterrents" to successful operation of the program.

Specifies that "the costs of each joint commission shall be borne by the U. S. and the requesting country" in an agreed-upon ratio.

Requires joint commissions to make full and complete reports, and to include recommendations. Reports may be printed and published outside the continental U. S.

Requires the U. S. when weighing requests for technical aid to measure prospects for successful assistance by assessing willingness of applicants to "encourage flow of productive local and foreign investment capital" and to spur the development of "colonies, possessions, dependencies, and non-self-governing territories" so that these may contribute more to realization of the technical assistance program.

Share In Cost

Warns recipient nations that assistance shall be available only if they pay "a fair share of the cost of the program, provide all necessary information concerning such program and give the program full publicity," seek to coordinate local technical development projects, and cooperate with "other countries . . . in the mutual exchange of technical knowledge and skills."

Enables the President also to make "contributions to the United Nations" for technical aid programs that body handles, and authorizes the United States "to participate in multilateral technical cooperation programs carried on by the United Nations, the Organization of American States, and their related organizations, and by other international organizations, wherever practicable."

Allows federal agencies to "furnish services and such facilities as may be necessary" to international organizations requesting them, after receiving Presidential approval.

Party Stands

From the Democratic platform in the 1948 election: "We pledge a sound, humanitarian administration of the Marshall Plan."

From the Republican platform: "Within the prudent limits of our own economic welfare, we shall cooperate, on a basis of self-help and mutual aid, to assist other peace-loving nations to restore their economic independence and the human rights and fundamental freedoms for which we fought two wars and upon which dependable peace must build. We shall insist on businesslike and efficient administration of all foreign aid."

BACKGROUND

After General George C. Marshall, then Secretary of State, outlined in 1947 an American willingness to consider how it could best help Europe to help itself recover economically from the war, 16 Western European nations met in Paris to draw up their needs. These were sifted by several U. S. groups and commissions in and out of Congress, and early in 1948, the House and the Senate were hard at work on the Administration-drawn legislation authorizing the "Marshall Plan" for European recovery.

Congress attempted to strike a balance between what the 16 participating nations could use, and what the U. S. economy could safely extend them. Once this had been determined, the next step was devising the actual machinery for aid. An Economic Cooperation Administration was created, with its powers and liaison with the State Department and other agencies of U. S. foreign policy elaborately defined.

To insure that the aid envisaged by the U. S. under the European Recovery Program (as the Marshall Plan became known) was used as intended, a system of agreements was drawn, whereby each recipient country concluded a pact with the U. S. concerning ERP assistance. These agreements spelled out conditions under which aid could be terminated, in the ERP law ultimately passed.

The agreements and the law itself emphasized that the ERP was not to be a relief program, but a reconstruction one. Its success would depend on the abilities of the recipient countries to make the best use of what they received.

The machinery created by the Congress was geared to a program that would run through June 30, 1952. However, because of its reluctance to bind successive Congresses, the 80th Congress approved the program for one year only, through June, 1949.

When this initial year was up in 1949, the first session of the 81st Congress extended the program for another year. It authorized $5,530,000,000 to finance the program through June 30, 1950, making no reductions in ECA budget requests.

The 1949 extension law also provided $150 million in guarantees to protect private investments by Americans in ECA countries under the terms of the aid plan. The numerous provisions added to the 1948 law by the 1949 extension amendment reflected the desire of Congress to correct "bugs" or clarify ambiguities that had come to light during the first year of ERP's operation.

(For provisions of the 1949 extension law see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 334.)

OTHER AID BACKGROUND

The ERP was extended in 1949 by legislation focussed on this program exclusively. There was only one title

to the extension bill. The first session of the 81st Congress did not favor the "single - package" approach to foreign aid, and dealt separately with the Greek - Turkish, Korean, and other foreign assistance projects. Background on these follows:

Palestine Refugees

The Congress in 1949 authorized the President to contribute $16 million to the United Nations fund financing the relief of some 479,000 Palestine refugees, chiefly Arabs, displaced from their homes by 1947-8 warfare in the Holy Land. There was virtually no controversy around the bill. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 361.)

China Aid

Because millions of dollars remained on hand in 1949 out of funds appropriated in 1948 for an economic assistance program for non-Communist China, the 81st Congress at its first session authorized the President to make use of this money during fiscal 1950. Certain policy features connected with far eastern help were worked into the measure giving this authority. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 375.)

Korean Aid

Just before Congress adjourned in 1949, the Senate voted a $150 million "Little ECA" program for the Republic of Korea. The measure failed to get House action. Nevertheless, a total of $60 million was appropriated in 1949 for the President to use in helping the new nation, which also received military aid under the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V. page 382.)

International Children's Fund

Continued U.S. contributions totalling $25 million to the International Children's Emergency Fund were made possible by a law passed in July, 1949, but a stipulation was made that after June, 1950, the U. S. should cease its participation in the emergency program. (See CQ Almanac Vol. V, page 386.)

Point Four Program

This plan to help economically underdeveloped areas of the world was first enunciated by President Truman as Point Four of his inaugural address in January, 1949. During the first session, several different bills to implement the program and its various aspects were before the Congress. None received final action. However, extensive hearings were held on all, with a host of witnesses appearing. Debate on the program continued throughout the session. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 392.)

PRE-SESSION DISCUSSION

Even before the second session of the 81st Congress got under way, the prospect of extending ERP another year was drawing considerable comment — all with an economy theme — from lawmakers.

On Dec. 12, Senate Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) predicted that the Marshall Plan would be extended for a third year, but admitted the big conflict in 1950 would be over funds to finance it. Lucas said he favored some kind of reduction in ECA appropriations, if it could be made "without crippling the program."

On Dec. 21, Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.) predicted that foreign aid funds would be "sharply reduced." He did not cite any figure as a goal. Vandenberg re-emphasized his faith in the continuing necessity for a bipartisan approach to foreign affairs.

Estimates of how much could be lopped off varied. Chairman Tom Connally (D Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said Congress would trim funds by $1 billion at least. Sens. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and John Stennis (D Miss.) agreed with this figure. Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), chairman of the joint Congressional "watchdog" committee on the Marshall Plan, said he thought a $3 billion slash should be made over the next two years, to keep European countries from becoming too dependent on U. S. help. Sens. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) and Burnet Maybank (D S.C.) recommended cutbacks in 1950 funds for ECA to $2.5 billion or less. Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) has said he wanted to halve money for the program. Among Republicans urging cuts were Rep. Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.) and Sens. Homer Ferguson (Mich.), and Edward J. Thye (Minn.).

Inspection Tours

Many of these views reflected convictions acquired in Europe by solons who had gone there to inspect the situation first hand. About one third of the Senate went abroad during the first session of the 81st Congress, and most made inquiries about the use of American aid in the countries which they visited. Several, primarily Sen. Elmer Thomas (D Okla.) and William E. Jenner (R Ind.), returned highly critical of ECA operations abroad. Thomas was chairman of a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee investigating use of ECA and MAP funds in Europe. Jenner was a member of another Senate Appropriations Subcommittee which investigated use of U. S. funds throughout the world.

Other Senators in the Thomas group were Stennis, Robertson, Chavez, McClellan, Maybank and Thye. Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) was chairman of the appropriations group which went around the world. Ferguson and Theodore F. Green (D R.I.) joined Ellender and Jenner on this trip.

Cuts Proposed

But the demand for cuts in foreign aid expenditures was not limited to this group. Vandenberg, who helped the President maintain a bipartisan foreign policy in the Senate, renewed his call for economy in the 1950 foreign aid budget. "Never let us forget," he stated, "that so-called foreign aid is dictated by our own intelligent self-interest in our own free peace and security." At the same time, he said, "The greatest of all economy in lives and dollars is to stop another war before it starts or to win it if it comes."

Chairman McKellar of the Senate Appropriations Committee also suggested cuts in European recovery spending for the coming year. "Apparently everybody, including Hoffman, realizes there should be a cut in ECA funds," he stated. Paul Hoffman is ECA chief. McKellar said that he was prepared to heed the advice of his committee members who toured Europe.

Minority Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) recommended that only enough money be provided to continue the Marshall Plan "to permit a transition from gifts and grants for a resumption of private enterprise" in Western Europe.

Calls for cuts increased when, five days before the Congress reconvened, the ECA announced that its programs had passed the $8 billion mark. On Jan. 2, the Commerce Department declared that foreign policy spending had reached about $30 billion since mid-1945.

Still another boost for economy-seekers was furnished by news of Britain's recognition of the Chinese Communist regime. Sens. Robert A.

Taft (R Ohio), Owen Brewster (R Maine), Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho), Harry F. Byrd (D Va.) and Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) asked Jan. 7 for cuts in ECA funds, of which Britain receives the major share.

Preliminary Hearings

On Jan. 10, Secretary of State Dean Acheson went before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to give it a full-dress depiction of the international situation. Then, to give Senators the ERP picture specifically ECA Administrator Paul Hoffmar went before them Feb. 7.

Although the Administration had filed a $3.1 billion budget estimate of the cost of the Marshall Plan's third year, Hoffman indicated his agency might ask for less when it made its final request. Senate Foreign Relations Chairman Connally, who quoted Hoffman's testimony before an executive session of the group, said however, that the ECA chief warned that "drastic cuts in ECA funds" would be a "great tragedy" if they impaired the recovery program's effectiveness.

At the closed meeting, Hoffman discussed with Senators progress of Marshall plan nations toward removing trade and certain currency barriers, and noted some encouraging signs. "Hoffman says this (removing blocks to a freer flow of European trade) is the lasting contribution that ECA can make," Connally reported.

Meanwhile, Sens. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) said a victory in Britain of Winston Churchill's Conservative Party over the incumbent Labor regime would "make it much easier" for Congress to grant more ECA money to Britain with more confidence. Smith said many Congressmen did not agree with Labor's nationalization of industries, nor with Labor's economic and social policies.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Foreign Affairs Committee met with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on February 21 to hear Secretary of State Dean Acheson and ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman state the case for continued aid. Both presented extension as part of the struggle to check the spread of Soviet power in Western Europe.

Hoffman sa'd Moscow's "schemes for world domination will be given terrible impetus" by any halt in American aid or in Western European recovery. Acheson said the Kremlin was pursuing its course with "increasing boldness" and has won some "major successes", said continued ECA funds are "doubly urgent" in the context of what he called "the present world crisis."

Both sought authorization of a working fund of $2.95 billion — $150 million less than President Truman's budget request of $3.1 billion — and authority to divert upwards of $600 million to an intra-European currency pool to facilitate trade and payments among the ECA participant nations. Chairman Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had explained prior to the hearings that the ECA expected to have about $100 million left over from the 1949-50 program and these funds would be carried over into the new year's program if Congress approved. The request was $1.3 billion less than the appropriation grant for the previous fiscal year.

Hoffman Testimony

Acheson and Hoffman emphasized in their testimony that the United States would have to increase its imports from Europe to close Europe's gap in outgoing and incoming dollars and make the recovery program a lasting success. Hoffman said the Europeans would have to earn about $1 billion more a year from sales in the United States to bring the dollar gap to "manageable proportions" in 1952, when ECA was scheduled to end. He conceded this meant some competition with American industries, but said the most that Europe could sell here in competitive goods would be less than one per cent of the total American output. The ECA Administrator said he was "disappointed" but not discouraged about progress of economic integration of Western Europe, and that he believed the countries under consideration would have made major steps toward creation of a single market by 1952.

Hearings were then continued separately, witnesses going back and forth between the Senate Committee's room, where S 3101 was being studied, and the House group's chamber, where the companion measure, HR-7378, was under consideration.

Acheson Testimony

Secretary Acheson continued his testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee Feb. 21. He told Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.), that "I don't think American aid will end for the world, and certainly some parts of Europe, in 1952. The Administration takes the view it (the ECA) will end then, but other programs will not end then." He said he would rather not name the countries where he felt foreign aid had to be continued.

W. Averell Harriman, special representative for the ECA, told the Committee Feb. 22 that ECA had brought about the decline of Communist influence in Western Europe, and he cited recent election defeats for Communists in Norway, Western Germany Belgium and Austria.

Hoffman then warned the group Feb. 24 that it would be "an immoral act" to require nations of Western Europe to accept Marshall Plan aid in the form of repayable loans because such loans could never be collected. His admonition came after John M. Vorys (R Ohio) suggested that "a large part" of the $2.95 billion requested go in loans instead of grants and that European nations liberalize their trade practices in order to get their share.

On Feb. 28, James P. Richards (D S.C.) was critical of Britain for allegedly failing to "give and take" in the world struggle for economic recovery. He said Britain hampered the expansion of world trade by seeking to protect the Dominion sterling area. Richards' remarks came after W. John Kenney, ECA chief in Britain, said an increase in British exports to this country "is in our own self-interest."

Tax Reform Asked

Meanwhile, a subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs body urged the ECA to "press insistently for tax reform in France and Italy" and it urged further Marshall plan funds for those two countries and Great Britain. These recommendations were in a report by Joseph L. Pfeifer (D N.Y.), Thomas S. Gordon (D Ill.), Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), who made an on-the-spot study of the three countries the previous Fall.

Among other witnesses asking the Committee to give ECA new funds was Gen. William J. Donovan, wartime head of the Office of Strategic Services, who March 6 said Marshall Plan aid must be continued in Europe "to secure our flank in the West while we take the initiative in Asia."

The Committee took up its bill (HR 7378) in executive session March 16, after hearing L. Dan Jones, counsel for the Independent Petroleum Association, urge dropping a provision that would have required the agency to buy oil when possible outside the United States. He said ERP oil purchases in the Middle East and Venezuela have built up surplus production that "seriously threatens our domestic industry."

Omar Burleson (D Tex.) added that the domestic industry "would be willing for ECA to make all of its purchases in the Middle East or Venezuela if that wouldn't result in a dumping of surplus production in this country."

"Point Four" Hearings

Early in 1950, the House Committee resumed hearings on two "Point Four" bills which had been before them at the close of the first session, and on which extensive hearings had already been held. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 392). The first of these bills (HR 5615) was the original Administration measure prepared by the State Department. The second (HR 6026) was a substitute prepared by a group of Republicans headed by Rep. Christian A. Herter (R Mass.).

Chairman John Kee (D W. Va.) of the Foreign Affairs group combined features of both of these bills into one new measure. Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State, and Herter gave their endorsement Jan. 17 to the compromise. Herter tagged the new plan "extremely good."

The new bill (HR 6834) was subsequently introduced Jan. 18 by Chairman Kee. House hearings on the Point Four program were concluded with presentation of the compromise draft. The bipartisan - supported HR 6834 spelled out in greater detail than the previous measures the operation of the proposed Point Four program and attempted to reconcile the views of those who wanted the plan operated through the United Nations and those who wanted this country to do it alone. Invited to take part in the program were the United Nations, other international organizations and their related agencies, as well as private agencies "wherever practicable."

When the U. S. acted alone, under HR 6834, assistance could be given only when the country being aided paid a fair share of the cost, provided necessary information concerning the program, gave it full publicity, and cooperated with other countries receiving aid in the mutual exchange of technical knowledge and skills.

Advisory Board

In a statement of Congressional policy, the bill sought to remove fears of discrimination against United States private investors or seizure of their property without prompt compensation. The new bill provided for a public advisory board of a dozen private citizens under a government official as chairman.

Though the legislation fixed no ceiling on the amount this country may put up, either directly or indirectly, Thorp told the committee the estimated cost of the program to the U. S. ranged from $35 to $45 million for the first year.

The Committee approved HR 6834 Feb. 16, after clapping the $45 million ceiling on expeditures that could be made in carrying out the program.

However, still more changes were made in this measure before it was reported, and the House group decided to submit a "clean" bill embodying all of the alterations. Accordingly, HR 7346 was drafted, and introduced by Chairman Kee. The major change contained in this new measure—the Administration's third effort to produce legislation launching the Point Four program — was one authorizing the President to by-pass the State Department in determining who should execute the Point Four program. Conduct of the plan, said the third bill, should be tested in an Institute of International Technical Cooperation —but the bill did not specify in which existing agency or federal department the Institute should be housed.

The "clean bill" (HR 7346) itself never did receive floor action. Ultimately the Committee put it into HR 7378—the original ERP-extension bill, which subsequently was incorporated into HR 7797, the omnibus foreign aid bill reported to the House March 22.

Bill Reported

The House Foreign Affairs Committee reported HR 7797 on March 22. The measure authorized $1,950 million in new money for the ECA.

Although it lopped $1 billion off the cash request of the Administration, the House Committee directed that an equivalent amount of surplus farm commodities be furnished recipient nations. The Commodity Credit Corporation would make the surpluses available, and determine their value on the basis of open market prices. Distribution among recipients would be based on actual need.

The bill authorized the ECA to spend $150 million in funds left over from the previous year's appropriations. An additional $100 million in unspent funds previously appropriated for China-aid were authorized to be spent by the President through June 30, 1951.

The measure also approved $100 million for economic aid to Korea, beginning July 1, 1950.

Of the China money, the House measure earmarked $60 million for the "general area", $6 million for help to stranded Chinese students in the U. S., and the balance for non-Communist China.

In addition, the one-package House bill on foreign aid authorized $27,450,000 for the relief of Arab refugees in Palestine, and $45 million for the Point Four program to assist underdeveloped areas of the world. Included in this sum were $10 million for the Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

The House bill also authorized the use of $600 million out of new ECA funds for currency clearing house in Western Europe to increase the flow of trade and ease trade barriers there. No change was made in the ECA's request for this feature.

However, the House group specified mandatory use of the full $600 million for this purpose. It also set aside $300 million in new authorizations to guarantee private investments made abroad under the ECA program against risks of inconvertibility back into dollars. Earnings and profits, as well as losses arising from nationalization or confiscation, were assured convertibility.

In a policy feature, the House bill urged the ECA to encourage emigration from Marshall Plan countries —especially Italy — having a surplus of manpower, to ease unemployment which had been hindering economic recovery.

Committee Vote

After the bill had been reported, Chairman Kee disclosed that the Foreign Affairs Committee decided to make the $1 billion cut in new ECA cash after a 10-7 vote which went across party - lines.

The amendment cutting funds $1 billion was offered by John Vorys (R Ohio), who also tried — but unsuccessfully — to secure deletion from the bill of the authority for ECA to spend the $150 million in funds carried over from the previous year.

The amendment in Committee stipulating mandatory use of $600 million earmarked for a European currency clearing system was offered by James P. Richards (D S.C.)

Debate

The House started debate on HR 7797 March 24, after it had voted 262-22 to approve a resolution permitting only six hours general discussion of the measure. Leading off for Administration forces, Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Kee turned to the first title of the bill — extending the Marshall Plan — and urged its adoption because the ERP already "has stopped the Communists in their tracks."

Ranking minority committeeman Charles A. Eaton (R.N.J.) told the House the ERP "represents one of the greatest contributions to the security and hopes of mankind", and bolstered Kee's appeal.

In short order, the House plunged into debate on the Committee-backed proposal by John M. Vorys (R Ohio) requiring $1 billion of the $2.95 billion in cash requested by the ECA go in the form of surplus farm commodities purchased from the Commodity Credit Corporation. As this feature was studied, President Truman appealed March 25 to lawmakers to "strike a blow for peace" by approving the full cash amount requested and eschewing the Vorys plan.

The President's plea, in a letter to Kee, called the $2.95 billion figure a minimum one, and indicated anything less "would do irreparable damage" to U.S. foreign policy. Cutting the amount as proposed by Vorys and the Committee, Truman implied, would be risky economy. "We will save nothing if we ignore the needs of other nations now, only to find that the result is World War III," he commented from Key West, Fla., where he was sojourning.

Truman also registered strong support of the other foreign aid authorizations in the single - package bill, saying "passage of this act will strengthen all nations threatened with intimidation, subversion or aggression."

Cut Restored

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, led the attack on the Vorys proposal, calling it "a hoax and a humbug." Vorys retorted that the farm bloc was behind the attacks — "I appeal to them to lay off foreign aid — do it on your own time and money."

General debate ended with various members reiterating the positions they had taken on Marshall aid since its inception two years back, and voting commenced on particular features of the measure.

The first try to amend the bill came March 28 when James G. Fulton (R Pa.) attempted to erase the Vorys proposal by restoring the $1 billion in cash it had deleted. The amendment was approved by a 178-87 standing vote. But the Administration victory had been diluted by an earlier and also successful move by Francis Case (R S.D.) which lopped $250 million off the $1 billion restoration the Fulton move originally specified. Net restoration was thus $750,000,000.

An amendment by Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) to cut $500 million from the Fulton figure was defeated 137-152, and the ECA portion of HR 7797 was over its first monetary hurdles. A series of minor amendments also met defeat.

But the entire money section of the bill relating to ECA was again revised March 29 when the House approved, 119-107, an amendment by Omar Burleson (D Tex.) which also touched on the farm products question. The accepted motion required that, out of the $2.7 billion still in the bill for ECA operation, $1 billion be earmarked to buy U. S. farm surpluses. The CCC was not mentioned.

Beating back Administration efforts to change the Burleson amendment itself, the House moved on to vote 99-66 in favor of a move by John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) to ban aid to Britain so long as she maintains the partition of Ireland. The House cheered when the decision was announced, but Administration leaders termed the vote capricious, and "terribly importunate." They predicted strong efforts to reverse the decision. The Fogarty amendment did not mention Britain or Ireland by name.

Post-ERP Aid?

While the House was considering the ERP-extension measure, considerable Congressional comment was excited by Sen. Vandenberg's proposal in a letter to ECA chief Hoffman on March 25 that the latter should make an "unpartisan" study of what the U. S. should undertake in foreign aid after the Marshall Plan expires in 1952.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) applauded the idea. Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) said it was pretty well understood that some kind of program would have to be surveyed to follow ECA. Sen. Robertson said Germany and Greece would still present vital problems after the last ECA payments in 1952.

Sen. Taft summed it up March 27. Joining in with Vandenberg's proposal, Taft said "there is no doubt in my mind that we will have to continue to give some kind of aid to anti-Communist nations after the Marshall plan ends." Taft said "an impartial commission should study the needs" of such nations.

The same day President Truman made the unusual gesture of writing Vandenberg a personal letter of appreciation from the Winter White House in Key West, Fla. The text was not made public.

Rep. Vorys expressed disfavor with the Vandenberg proposal. Vorys said the proposal was "very poorly timed from a psychological viewpoint" because it could weaken the incentive of recipients to make the most of the aid they are getting now — if they felt more would follow after 1952. The Vandenberg proposal in detail called for a nonpartisan committee patterned on the Harriman Committee which explored the question of a Marshall Plan in 1947.

Nevertheless, Rep. Javits sponsored an amendment to the pending HR 7797, which would have implemented the Vandenberg idea. The amendment was defeated by a 21-80 standing vote.

Point Four Fight

When the House had passed through the part of HR 7797 extending the ERP, it rapidly disposed of aid to Korea, China, Arab refugees, and destitute children in war-ravished areas. The chief fight was then joined on the issue of the "Point Four" program.

Repeated efforts were made by some Republicans to delete the program altogether. It was flayed as a global blueprint for a "world-wide WPA". Congressmen of this persuasion were able to obtain a $20 million cut in the $45 million proposal but were unable to kill the program outright.

Spearheading the Administration's successful fight to preserve the President's program was Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) He grounded his appeals for passage on the thesis that the program would strengthen peoples throughout the world whose friendship the United States needed.

When the "Committee of the Whole" had completed debate on all titles of the omnibus measure, and had voted on all offered amendments, it rose, and resubmitted the legislation to the House proper for final, formal disposition. Three amendments acted upon in the Committee of the Whole were put to separate tests. Only one, that of Fulton to restore $750 million in cash to ERP authorizations previously trimmed, was approved by the entire lower chamber, 254-38 on a standing vote, March 31.

The other two were rejected. They were moves to specify that $1 billion of ERP money be spent for surplus farm commodities in the United States, and to curb aid to Britain so long as she maintained the partition of Ireland. The farm product amendment was rejected 70-198, and the so-called "Irish amendment" by a 60-226 ballot. Both tests came on standing votes, March 31.

A motion by Lawrence Smith (R Wis.) to recommit the entire omnibus foreign aid legislation to committee, with instructions to the group to resubmit it minus the Point Four program, was defeated 150-220 on roll call March 31.

Immediately, the House approved HR 7797 by a 187-86 roll-call vote.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO:

Francis Case (R S. D.) — Cut $250 million out of the $2.95 billion figure specified for ECA's operation in a pending amendment offered by James G. Fulton (R Pa.). Division vote, 155-141, and teller vote, 165-163.

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) — Strike out provision in the Committee bill requiring that $1 billion of $2.95 billion asked for ECA go in the form of surplus farm commodities, and replace this requirement with authorization of $2.7 billion in cash for ECA. This was Fulton's amendment after it had been altered, in turn, by the Case proposal. Division, 178-87.

Omar Burleson (D Tex.) — Require $1 billion of ECA money to be made available expressly for purchase of farm products in U. S., provided they are not in short supply; but not banning purchase of canned agricultural products used in connection with anti-foot and mouth disease control program. Division, 90-88, and teller vote, 119-107.

John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) — Ban aid to any country "impairing its recovery" by spending money or granting commodities to subsidize any "dependent country" which is "or should be" a natural part of some other nation. This was the so-called Irish amendment. Division, 94-55; teller vote, 99-66.

Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) — In connection with $6 million earmarked to relieve stranded Chinese students in the U. S., permit them to accept employment. Voice.

John M. Vorys (R Ohio) — Require an FBI loyalty check of employees hired for the Point Four program. Division, 83-35.

John Davis Lodge (R Conn.)—Permit, rather than require, the U. S. to participate in United Nations and other international projects having a bearing on the Point Four plan. Voice.

Christian A. Herter (R Mass.)—Cut $20 million off the $45 million authorized in the bill for operation of the Point Four program. Division, 117-78.

Herter — Spell out which existing agencies shall administer the Point Four program. Voice.

Fulton — Proposal, earlier accepted in the Committee of the Whole, to restore $750 million to the cash authorization for Marshall Plan operation. Division, 254-38.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED:

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.)—Cut the sum of $2.95 billion requested for ECA in the pending Fulton amendment by $500 million. Division, 118-137; tellers 137-152.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.)—Delete the word "canned" from the Burleson amendment, which was ultimately approved. Voice.

Cecil F. White (D Calif.) — Substitute for the Burleson amendment a requirement that all ECA funds earmarked for farm product procurement be spent in the U. S., but not specifying any particular sum. Division, 16-80.

Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.)—Amend the White substitute to require that all products be bought from surpluses of the Commodity Credit Corp. Voice.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) — End aid to any country when the President determines it clashes with U. S. foreign policy. This would add to termination provisions already in the bill, which lawmakers said covered the same ground as this amendment. Division 16-128.

Smith (R Wis.) — Strike out section of bill permitting ECA to use next year $150,000,000 remaining unexpended from fiscal 1950 appropriations. Division, 93-128; teller vote, 103-154.

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) — Specify that trade transactions between the U. S. and participating countries be paid with their respective currencies. Voice.

Anthony Cavalcante (D Pa.) — Require recipient countries to file an itemized account of income. Voice.

Fulton (R Pa.) — Broaden language in bill pertaining to currency convertibility guarantees. Voice.

Frank B. Keefe (R Wis.) — Write in policy declaration that recipient nations must live up to their treaty obligations. Division, 45-63.

Compton I. White (D Idaho)—Provide for the purchase of non-ferrous metals produced in the U. S. Voice.

Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.) — Strike out section encouraging governments in countries stricken by unemployment to stimulate emigration if manpower surplus exists. Division, 33-73.

Javits — Provide for Presidential committee on foreign economic policy, to study what U. S. foreign aid position should be after ECA ends in 1952. Division, 21-80.

Ralph Harvey (R Ind.) — Reduce total of $27,450,000 authorized for U. S. aid to the international Palestine refugee relief agency in order to strike the same ratio between the U. S. pledge and its actual contribution that other participating nations have struck. Division, 49-64; teller vote 64-75.

A. L. Miller (R Neb.) — Ban hiring of homosexuals in Point Four program. Division 52-46; teller vote, 66-76.

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) — Ban use of any Point Four funds to "aid colonial exploitation or absentee ownership" in dependent areas. Division, 22-72.

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.)—Delete authority for U. S. to participate in and finance certain United Nations programs affecting the Point Four plan. Division, 48-79.

John M. Vorys (R Ohio) — Substitute for the Potter amendment one restricting U. S. financing to 40 per cent of the over-all cost of various U. N. programs affecting Point Four. Division, 46-67.

John Kee (D W.Va.) — Authorize separate funds for the Institute of InterAmerican Affairs and the Smith-Mundt bill. Division, 89-126; tellers, 95-137.

Vorys — Restrict U. S. contributions to U. N. programs to 39 per cent of their total cost. Division, 110-111; tellers 137-146.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) — Ban Point Four aid to any country likely to give comfort or help to any other nation attempting to attack or undermine America. Voice

Smith (R Wis.) — Delete entire section authorizing Point Four program from the bill. Division, 131-171; tellers 141-189.

Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.)— Grant aid consistent with "religious, cultural and moral standards and customs" of recipients. Division, 51-97.

Multer — Spell out in greater detail existing provisions that no so-called iron curtain countries shall receive any aid. Voice.

Omar Burleson (D Tex.) — Proposal requiring that $1 billion of Marshall Plan funds be spent for surplus farm commodities in the U. S. Division, 70-198.

John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) — Proposal banning aid to Britain so long as she maintains the partition of Ireland. Division, 60-226.

SENATE

Committee

ECA Administrator Hoffman opened formal hearings on the Marshall Plan before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Feb. 22, continuing testimony started during the joint House-Senate hearings Feb. 21. Hoffman said the purpose of the proposed $500-$600 million currency pool would be to settle a part of the deficits incurred by individual Marshall plan countries in intra-European trade, after the accounts were balanced in the central clearing house. The European countries themselves would pay in gold or in dollars part of the deficit, he pointed out; the U. S. now pays the whole sum.

He suggested a program of unemployment insurance and job training for American workers who might be thrown out of their jobs by $1-billion-a-year imports of European goods in this country. He told Senators that "all this concern" by U. S. industry about adjusting itself to meet competition is not a compliment to management. He said "the necessary shifts will be made by management to meet the problem. If they don't, they would go out of business anyway." Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.) retorted that "A policy of the devil take the hindmost is not a sensible policy either."

Hoffman was emphatic in warning the Committee against any new strings to European recovery funds. This was apparent in his reply to Lodge's demand to know why Congress should not condition further ECA grants on positive action by Marshall plan governments toward integration through removal of trade and payments restrictions. Hoffman said "shotgun methods" would not produce a "happy or effective" integration.

Acheson Testifies

The next day, Feb. 23, Acheson returned to the Hill to appear this time before the Senate group. He told Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R. N.J.) no program such as ECA was contemplated by the Administration for southeast Asia, but said this did not preclude the possibility of some kind of cooperative assistance enterprise for the region. He also said: 1. Russia's possession of the atomic bomb "increases the difficulties" of European recovery. 2. He would not commit himself to giving aid to Formosa after June 30, but said the Administration expected to continue Korean aid next year. 3. The State Department was sending a mission to Indo-China to confer with the government of Emperor Bao Dai.

The Committee ended hearings February 28, then decided the next day on request of Sen. Lodge to reopen them for another look at Great Britain's purchase of American oil. Lodge said he wanted to learn more about reports that half the ECA aid for England goes to purchase oil that could be bought in the sterling area. He had previously clashed heatedly on the subject with Chairman Connally.

The exchange between Connally and Lodge arose over the question of increased American imports from Europe. The Committee was hearing testimony from W. John Kenney, chief of the ECA mission to Great Britain, when Connally, from a major oil-producing state, criticized England for its curb on the import of oil from the dollar area. Lodge remarked that it was "inconceivable" to him that this country should encourage British textile exports to this country while providing Great Britain with ECA dollars to buy American oil, adding to Britain's dollar deficit. Connally accused Lodge of being willing to destroy American foreign trade. Lodge replied he was asking only for a little common sense in the import program undertaken by ECA to enable western Europe to earn dollars.

Payments Plan Explained

The ECA Feb. 27 offered an official explanation of the proposed intra-European payments plan, for which it wants $600 million out of the total appropriation. In a memorandum to both House and Senate groups, the ECA explained: "Each country's deficits with some of its neighbors will be offset against its surpluses with others so that only a single net settlement between its central bank and the clearing house will be necessary." But when a member country has a creditor position by selling its neighbor more than it buys from that country, it would receive payment to cover this surplus only partly in gold or dollars. The balance would remain as a debt in European currencies owed to the creditor country by the payments union.

Barry Bingham, chief of the ECA mission to France, Feb. 27 told the Senate group he believed France would be on its own feet, freed from the need of special American assistance, by 1952. Robert M. Hanes, chief of the German ECA mission, was less optimistic about western Germany.

Ending its hearings for the second time, the Senate committee went into executive session to consider these major modifications of the measure:

1. An amendment by Chairman Connally which would have flatly barred any discrimination by Marshall plan countries against importation of U. S.

products, chiefly oil. By March 15, Connally had altered his amendment to say in effect "it is the sense of Congress that discrimination will not be tolerated." Connally's proposal was framed to meet complaints of U. S. oil companies who assert British restrictions on dollar-oil purchases violate the British - American ECA treaty. Connally said March 15 he had been informed by ECA officials, however, that the British "have modified their stand" on the American oil imports into the sterling area. He said he did not know the details.

2. An amendment by Sen Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), that would knock out $600 million of the European aid funds for fiscal 1951. Connally opposed the change, saying Congress usually has authorized the full amounts required and made any reductions later when actual funds are provided.

3. An amendment by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) to require recipient governments to devote 50 per cent of their "counterpart" funds to the removal of trade and payments restrictions within Europe. These local currency funds are deposited in amounts commensurate to that spent by ECA for recovery purposes.

Meanwhile, as the Committee studied its bill, the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation—popularly known as the ECA "watchdog" committee—submitted a report warning Congress that Marshall Plan nations are shipping valuable materials to Russia. This, it pointed out, is in direct contradiction of American policy which bans such shipments. The report was written by the Committee's staff and was submitted to Congress without recommendations. Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), chairman of the joint group, submitted a personal statement, saying the ECA objective of stabilizing our political allies in Europe would not be fully achieved by 1952.

"Point Four" Hearings

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee March 30 opened hearings on the Point Four phase of foreign aid. Secretary of State Acheson was the first witness, followed by Roving Ambassador Phillip Jessup, and Willard Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State, all presenting the Administration's case for the program. Numerous other witnesses from private or quasi-public groups appeared, some favoring and some opposing the plan. Hearings closed April 3.

The following day, the Committee voted 11-0 to approve the Point Four program as submitted by the Administration. The Committee action in approving the full $45 million requested took on added significance because the House had voted March 31 to trim this to $25 million. The Senate's intention to restore this cut was clearly indicated.

The legislation approved by the Senate group was in the form of an amendment, to be appended to the legislation dealing specifically with extension of the Marshall Plan. However, the Senate committee agreed to limit the authorization to technical aid. House provisions for government guarantees to private investment in underdeveloped countries were dropped

The Senate committee voted a five-year limit on the program while the House set no limit. Both bills specify that no single contract could run longer than three years. Both versions gave the President the option of working through the United Nations or private agencies. Both required the country benefiting to pay a fair share of the cost, to pass aid on in turn to other countries and to give the program full publicity. A House provision calling for collective bargaining in backward areas and the establishment of fair working standards was omitted by the Senate committee.

Bill Reported

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported S. 3101 on March 22. The measure authorized the full $2.95 billion in new cash for ECA that the agency had requested.

The Senate group's bill also authorized the ECA to spend the $150 million left over from appropriations the previous year.

The measure approved $100 million worth of economic aid to Korea beginning July 1, 1950, and authorized the President to spend some $100 million in unused funds previously appropriated for China-aid.

The Senate bill said that $50 million of this China-aid money — to be disbursed through June 30, 1951 — might be spent on the Chinese mainland or the islands of Formosa and Hainan "if the President deems it practical." The remainder would go in aid to the general area of China.

Like the House's measure, the Senate bill authorized the use of $600 million out of new ECA funds for a currency clearing house in Western Europe, to ease trade barriers and restrictions there. However, unlike the House, the Senate group did not make use of this sum mandatory for that particular purpose solely.

The Senate bill contained an amendment by William Fulbright (D Ark.) enabling the ECA to use counterpart funds in recipient countries to promote economic integration in Western Europe. It carried an amendment by Henry Cabot Lodge (R Mass.) instructing the ECA to lighten the load on the U. S. taxpayer by reducing its dollar purchases wherever possible.

The Senate bill also had a policy declaration authored by Tom Connally (D Tex.) that no recipient should discriminate against American business. Aimed at British pressures to restrict U. S. oil imports into British areas, the accepted amendment represented a revised version of one Connally had first offered, to penalize discriminators heavily.

Authority for the U. S. to continue its participation for another year in the International Children's Fund was granted.

Debate

The Senate took up its bill (S 3304) to continue all existing foreign economic aid programs on April 20, and Chairman Connally of the Foreign Relations Committee opened debate with a plea for bipartisan support for the bill. He told the Senate:

"There should be no partisan politics involved in our foreign relations. That field should not be invaded by demagogic appeals to gain personal popularity at home. That field should be a hallowed area in which world peace and the national interest of the United States and all its people are paramount and the sole concern of Americans who love their country."

Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee in the absence of Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.), agreed with Connally and pointed out that "compared to the cost of the war, the cost of this peace program is small."

For the next several days, Senators recounted their earlier positions on the subject. Little progress was made on the pending legislation because other issues — crime investigations and the charges of Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R Wis.) that the State Department held subversives — kept cropping up to divert the Senate.

Spanish Aid

It was not until April 27 that the Senate took a vote on any feature of the legislation. When it did, it handed the Administration its first victory by defeating a proposal to bring Spain into the Marshall Plan, and authorize the Export-Import Bank to extend Spain a $50 million loan.

The amendment was offered by Pat McCarran (D Nev.), chairman of the Congressional "watchdog" group on foreign economic aid, and recently in Spain. He said that passing his amendment would add an ally to the U. S. anti-Communist camp. Owen Brewster (R Maine) supported the loan, saying it would help the U. S. to dispose of cotton surpluses, by enabling Spain to purchase this commodity.

Connally opposed inclusion of Spain in the ERP, stating the McCarran proposal would bring "an unwanted partner" into the Marshall Plan and would prove "offensive" to participating countries. Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) said inclusion of Spain would do violence to the entire concept of the Marshall project, and Hubert Humphrey (D Minn.) flayed Franco as a "symbol of dictatorship."

The McCarran amendment was then defeated on a 35-42 roll-call vote April 27. The voting line-up was 28 Democrats and 14 Republicans opposed; 14 Democrats and 21 Republicans favoring. (For background on the Spanish question as it arose repeatedly during 1949 in connection with Congressional action on foreign aid, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Page 380).

Cuts Offered

When the Senate approached the sections of the ERP-extension measure dealing with money, a number of amendments and opinions were set forth.

James P. Kem (R Mo.) offered an amendment calling for a $1-billion slash in the bill. He asked the Senate: "Do the results of the Marshall Plan justify such a lavish outpouring of dollars of the American people to Europe, at a time when bankruptcy is not far around the corner here at home — and when we have so many needs of our own people awaiting— and demanding — attention?"

Hickenlooper proposed a $600-million cut saying, "We've just got to stop spending more than we take in."

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said he was sure the ERP could be cut, but said the estimated needs were so vague he didn't know whether the cut should be half a billion or a billion and a half.

Voting then started on the various amendments to trim funds.

Administration supporters beat down two attempts to cut the bill by $1 billion and $500 million before they bowed to an amendment slicing $250 million from new Marshall Plan money. Kem, asking for the $1-billion cut, was voted down 17-62 on roll call. Then Taft tried for $500 million. He lost out on a tie, 40-40 (proffered amendments automatically are rejected on tie votes). Then Styles Bridges (R N.H.) gained approval of his $250-million reduction 47-33.

With money moves disposed of, the Senate went ahead on other provisions of the legislation, which went through substantially as reported by the committee. A series of amendments designed to bar aid to countries nationalizing industries, discriminating against U. S. businessmen, selling military goods behind the iron curtain, controlling currency, etc., were defeated.

Point Four Debated

The controversial Committee move designed to attach the Point Four program to the legislation was then brought up. Opposition to inclusion of this program in the pending measure was led by Eugene Millikin (R Colo.). He said a bi-partisan commission should make a more thorough study of the plan. The gist of his arguments, and those of his supporters, was that the language of the program was too sweeping and gave him the impression that Point Four was somewhat hastily thought out. He urged further consideration of such a ramified undertaking.

Taft also opposed the Point Four proposal and strongly urged the Senate not to vote another international program. Taft said the program "is opening a new field for spreading government money around the world." Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee and also an opponent of Point Four said: "We're going mad, we're going wild."

Sens. Brien McMahon (D Conn.) and Humphrey led the Administration's fight for adoption of the Point Four program with support from several members of the Foreign Relations Committee. McMahon said Millikin's idea of postponing inauguration of Point Four for a year so that it could be studied further called for more time than was available. Said McMahon: "This project will not wait that long." Events for which the program was drawn were "marching faster" than Millikin and his bloc "apparently realize."

Humphrey repeatedly underscored his belief that Point Four "is a help program of self-help" for economically underdeveloped peoples. He rebutted Taft's assertion that the program would be a give-away plan. "It should be made crystal clear that this program is limited specifically to an outstanding surplus this Nation has," said Humphrey, reciting America's ability to export "know-how".

Point Four Upheld

The question then came on the Millikin amendment which would have deferred enactment of a Point Four program pending further study. The amendment was rejected 33-41 on a roll-call vote May 5. The Committee amendment attaching the program to the legislation was then approved, 37-36.

By this time, it was 8 o'clock the evening of May 5. The Senate stayed in session, however, and within an hour voted 60-8 to approve the multi-titled legislation. After this ballot, the Senate struck its own number from the bill and put the House number— HR 7797 — on the measure. This cleared the way for it to be sent to conference, where the differing House and Senate versions could be reconciled.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Styles Bridges (R N.H.)—Reduce Marshall plan authorization from $3.1 billion to $2.85 billion. Roll call 47-33.

Tom Connally (D Tex.) for the Committee — Authorize $45 million to start technical aid phase of Point Four program. Roll call 37-36.

Karl Mundt (R S.D.)—Require FBI check of all U. S. residents working on Point Four. Voice.

Connally — Provide that 10 per cent of the China-aid money be spent by the Red Cross for relief from natural calamity. Voice.

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), William Benton (D Conn.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.),

Edward Martin (R Pa.), Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), Owen Brewster (R Maine), John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Brien McMahon (D Conn.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), Elmer Thomas (D Okla.), Francis J. Myers (D Pa.), Claude Pepper (D Fla.), Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), and Elbert Thomas (D Utah) — Extend through 1951 the International Children's Emergency Fund Assistance Act. Voice.

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) — Provide that cotton not be considered a bulk commodity under the act. Voice.

Bridges — Bar use of counterpart funds by any country as long as any dependent area of such country fails to comply with any treaty with the U. S. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

James P. Kem (R Mo.) — Cut Marshall Plan funds by $1 billion. Roll call 17-62.

Taft — Cut Marshall Plan funds by $500 million. Roll call 40-40.

George W. Malone (R Nev.)—Deny aid to any country that artificially controls its currency. Voice.

Kem — Deny aid to any country which permits export to Russia or satellite countries of any article which could be used by the military forces of such country. Roll call 24-52.

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) and Elmer Thomas (D Okla.) — Require ERP countries to buy all farm products in the U. S. if they are classed as surplus or are selling below support price. Roll call 31-46.

Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) — Bar use of counterpart fund to any country discriminating against U. S. business. Roll call 21-52.

Bridges and Wherry — Require that all ERP commodities bear labels showing they were supplied by the U. S. Roll call 37-39.

Kem — Bar aid to any country that hereafter nationalizes any basic industry. Roll call 17-55.

Bridges — Stop dismantling of German peacetime plants. Roll call 27-44.

Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.)—Substitute for Connally Point Four amendment a commission to study need for such a program. Roll call 33-41.

Millikin — Same amendment as above to be added to Connally amendment. Roll call 32-39.

Malone — Provide that aid be in the form of loans only. Voice.

Malone — Deny aid to any country which nationalizes another industry or which seizes any private property abroad owned by a U. S. citizen. Voice.

Pat McCarran (D Nev.) and Owen Brewster (R Me.) — Bring Spain into the program, and authorize a $50 million loan to Spain through the Export-Import Bank. Roll call, 35-42.

Malone—End aid to any country refusing to join any European federation having powers over currency, tariff, trade and defense questions. Voice.

CONFERENCE

The legislation was sent to conference May 9. Conferees were Sens. Tom Connally, (D Tex.) Walter F. George (D Ga.), Elbert Thomas (D Utah), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), and H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) and Reps. John Kee (D W. Va.), James P. Richards (D S.C.), Thomas S. Gordon (D Ill.), John M. Vorys (R Ohio) and Frances Bolton (R Ohio).

There were three major differences between the House and Senate versions. The House had stipulated that the $600 million earmarked for a European Payments Union under the ERP be used for no other purpose. The Senate, which had omitted this mandatory feature, accepted the House view in conference.

The House had urged that the investment guaranty system under ERP also protect investors against seizure occasioned by war or revolution. The Senate version had not been as broad, and in conference, the Senate trimmed the House approach. Guaranties were extended to protect investors against expropriation or confiscation only, without spelling these out.

The third major difference was over the Point Four program. The House had authorized $25 million to launch it. The Senate authorized the full $45 million requested. The conference split the difference, approving $35 million.

Truman's Message

While the conferees were working on their compromise, Connally and Kee received telegrams from President Truman, then on his sweep through the Northwest. On May 11, Truman urged the conferees to obtain "prompt passage" of the legislation in order to "strengthen Secretary Acheson's hand at his important meeting in London."

Truman called for the full $45 million asked for Point Four. Said the President: "Reduction of the amount would not only hamper effective work in this field, but would also have serious political and psychological reactions" in countries and areas affected.

On May 15, the conference committee reported its compromise version to Congress. Sums authorized in the final bill were (in millions):

Marshall Plan		$2,850
China area	about	100*
Korea		100
Arab refugees		27.45
Point Four		35
Children's fund		15**
Total		$3,127.45

*China aid is from an unused fund previously appropriated. It was estimated to total from $94 million to $100 million. The final bill authorized its distribution as follows:

$40 million for non - Communist forces in China and Formosa; $40 million for the general area adjacent to China; $8 million for famine relief inside Red China; $6 million for Chinese students in the United States.

**The $15 million for the International Children's Emergency Fund is unused money previously appropriated.

The conference report, however, encountered some opposition in both the House and the Senate, although its adoption was never in serious doubt.

House Approval

The House approved the measure May 23 after brief debate. Vote was 248-88 on roll call.

A majority of the House Republicans opposed the bill on final vote. Line-up was: 185 Democrats, 63 Republicans for extension; 13 Democrats, 74 Republicans and one American Laborite opposed. Robert F. Rich (R Pa.) led the opposition, asking "Where are you going to get the $3 billion?"

The Senate debated three days before accepting the bill May 25 on a 47-27 roll-call vote Both votes were party - line.

Senate Action

In the Senate opposition stemmed from provisions authorizing $35 million for the Point Four program of aid to underdeveloped areas abroad. Republican critics said the bill contained wording not previously voted on by the Senate.

Forrest Donnell (R Mo.) said the new language promised government guarantees against losses to American businessmen trading abroad. Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, insisted the language was not a guarantee and added that the House would not accept the bill if the provision was not retained. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) said the clause in question merely authorized the government to make agreements with other countries to protect investors. Donnell replied: "I should like to be recorded as being opposed to the use of language which holds out in glittering generalities some assurance to persons to whom we did not intend to give assurance."

George W. Malone (R Nev.) said he opposed the entire bill. He told the Senate, "If we are still in a cold war with Russia, including eastern Europe, then let us cease immediately all shipments and all assistance to the nations of the world that are helping Russia and her satellite countries equip for a third world war."

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) criticized the Point Four program because, he said, it would launch an entirely new world - wide spending program. He said, "This program differs from the ECA program in that it no longer has an anti-Communist connotation or a connotation of a program by which we are aiding countries which are supposed to be fighting communism; but this program is wide open to the entire world, including the Communist countries."

Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), said the Point Four program was "more fantastic than anything the Fair Deal has yet proposed to this Congress." William Knowland (R Calif.) said the measure should be approved, as Congress could still "control the situation through control of the purse strings."

Final vote followed party lines with 38 Democrats and nine Republicans approving the bill and 27 Republicans and four Democrats voting against it.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed the legislation on June 5, and called it "a memorable step forward in our program for peace." He traced the backgrounds of the five programs carried in the measure, and asserted that continuing them "will give impetus to increasing cooperation" among participating countries. The legislation would "add greatly to their collective strength and will bring closer the day when they can contribute on a self-sustaining basis to the economic growth of all free nations."

Truman said he was "especially glad" about the portion of the legislation continuing aid to Arab refugees in Palestine. Drawn up with "the economic potential of the Near East in mind", the program aims at "successful development in this area (which) will make an obvious contribution to the maintenance of peace."

"The major new step" in the legislation was the launching of the Point Four plan, Truman said. He outlined again the objectives of the program, and points carried in the bill to help meet them. The President said aid to "the millions of people who live in under-developed areas" would "make a tremendous contribution to the strength of freedom and the defeat of Communist imperialism."

Saying that he looked forward "to expanded business investment in those areas which will be made possible as their economic systems grow in strength and stability," Truman declared "I hope the Congress will soon enact the companion measure to this act, which will encourage and support such business investment."

Truman concluded his statement by expressing the hope the Congress would not stint itself when it came to appropriating the money authorized in the legislation he signed into law.

LOBBY STANDS

As in 1949 when the Marshall Plan was extended for a second year, there were scores of organizations registering their positions on legislation extending it for a third year. In 1950, however, the extension legislation also included the measure inaugurating the President's so - called "Point Four" program to aid underdeveloped areas of the world.

It was the Point Four section of the legislation which drew most of the lobbying. The following are organizations, and typical quotes from them, which generally favored the program.

In addition to the following, scores of organizations passed resolutions favoring not only Point Four but also ERP-extension. However, the organizations have not been listed below unless they formally sent their expressions to the Congress. Individuals testifying before Congressional committees on their own behalf, and non-national organizations, have been excluded. The following are national groupings.

Typical Views on Technical Aid

United Auto Workers (CIO) recommended that Point Four legislation contain guarantees that labor would be free to bargain collectively in countries receiving technical aid under its provisions.

Speaking for the CIO, Donald Montgomery said, "Free labor, trained and equipped to bargain collectively with management and to settle grievances, is a basic requirement for the strengthening of democracy in these countries."

Federal Council of Churches of Christ spokesman Dr. Walter van Kirk said the aid program should be undertaken in cooperation with the United Nations. He did not think "friends can be bought" with a unilateral program.

American Friends Service Committee said it would be "fatal" to use foreign aid "to further political ideologies and not primarily because of our interest in helping underdeveloped people"

National Foreign Trade Council opposed federal guarantees of foreign investment and favors bilateral treaty protection instead.

Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. said aid should be restricted to nations agreeing to fair treatment of American capital. If additional safeguards were needed, the law should precisely define powers of guaranty agency, said C. of C., and limit total obligations and cover "existing investments when essential to avoid harmful discrimination".

National Farmers Union suggested guarantees be in form of subsidies by U.S. and recipient government to American firms, and related to purchase by U.S. government of strategic and critical materials.

National Council for Prevention of War — Endorsed Point Four on condition that overseas investments be

given no greater security guarantees than are given U.S. domestic investments. A further condition was that the technical systems be "non-imperialistic, and that the welfare of the people in the countries affected be a prime consideration."

Foreign Policy Association published a report saying progress of the Soviet Union's industrial expansion program in the Uzbek, Turkmen, Tadzhik and Kirgiz Republics demonstrated that Point Four need not cost "formidable amounts" of money. Warren Wilhelm former government economist now associated with Harvard University's Russian Research Center, authored the report.

National Grange listed five objectives "we as a nation" seek in Point Four. "I have not listed humanitarian aims as one of our motives," said J. T. Sanders.

A National Economic Council spokesman said Point Four is "the scheme whereby more billions of tax money will be wrung from you taxpayers . . . It's an extension of Henry Wallace's plan to give a quart of milk every day to every Hottentot . . . just one more part of the socialist-communist scheme to take away what's left of the savings of the American people . . ."

Others Taking Stands

In addition, these organizations expressed themselves directly to Congress on the legislation. All favored it, but some asked changes. Main one requested was that Point Four aid go via the U.N.

African Aid Society
American Association for the United Nations, Inc.
American Association of University Women
Americans for Democratic Action
Agricultural Development, Inc.

American Farm Bureau Federation
American Federation of Labor
American Legion
American Trade Association of Morocco
American Veterans Committee

Borg-Warner International Corp.
Committee for Economic Development
Council for Social Action, Congregational Christian Churches
Counsel Services, Inc.
Foreign Missions Conference of North America

Friends Committee on National Legislation
Friends of the United States of Latin America
General Federation of Women's Clubs
Independent Petroleum Association of America
Institute of Ethnic Affairs, Inc.

International Association of Machinists
International Junior Chamber of Commerce
Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.
League of Women Voters
Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Association of Credit Men
National Association of Manufacturers
National Board of Fur Farm Organizations
National Catholic Rural Life Conference

National Catholic Welfare Conference
National Conference of Catholic Charities
National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation
National Cotton Council of America
National Council of Catholic Women

National Council of Jewish Women
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.
National Planning Association
National Society of Professional Engineers
National Women's Trade Union League

Peoples Lobby, Inc.
Phi Beta Sigma's Bigger Business Committee
Public Affairs Institute
Railway Labor Executives Association
Socialist Party

Soroptimist International Association
Tartaric Raw Materials, Inc.
Textile Workers Union of America
Tobacco Association of the United States
Typewriter Manufacturers Export Association

United World Federalists, Inc.
War Resisters League
Women's Division, Christian Service of the Methodist Church
Young Women's Christian Association

Alien Sheepherders

S 1165—P. L. 587

SUMMARY

P. L. 587 permitted the granting of special quota immigration visas to a maximum of 250 alien sheepherders until June 30, 1951. As S 1165 it was introduced in the Senate by Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) March 2, 1949, and was passed by voice vote June 8, 1950. The bill was adopted by voice vote by the House June 20, 1950. It was signed by President Truman June 30, 1950.

Provisions

P. L. 587 provides that:

1. Special quota immigration visas are authorized for a maximum of 250 skilled sheepherders when these persons cannot be admitted into this country under the normal quotas assigned by law to the countries in which they reside.

2. No sheepherder may be admitted to the U. S. who has not been offered a permanent position by a sheep ranch owner.

3. Sheepherders admitted under P. L. 587 must be able to qualify for permanent residence in the U. S. on the same basis as immigrants coming in under the normal immigration quotas.

4. The number of sheepherders admitted to the U. S. under this act will be subtracted from the normal immigration quotas of the countries in which the sheepherders formerly lived.

5. The normal immigration quotas of these countries not be reduced by more than 50 per cent in any fiscal year because of P. L. 587.

6. P. L. 587 is to remain effective until June 30, 1951.

BACKGROUND

S 1165 had a long and bumpy history before it was finally enacted into law June 30, 1950. The measure was entered on the Senate's consent calendar (see Glossary) when introduced, but it was objected to every time it was called up between June 27, 1949, and June 8, 1950. (June 27, 1949, was the date the bill was reported to the Senate by the Senate

Judiciary Committee, of which McCarran was chairman. June 8, 1950, was the date the measure was finally considered by the upper chamber.)

Among the reasons consideration of S 1165 was blocked in the Senate for almost a full year were McCarran's views on P. L. 555, the Displaced Persons bill. (See story on P. L. 555 on p. 225). McCarran opposed portions of this bill and resisted its passage for many months. Senators who supported it retaliated by objecting to the alien sheepherders measure, which they called "McCarran's private DP bill." No one objected to consideration of S 1165 on June 8, 1950, after the measure liberalizing DP legislation had been unblocked by McCarran and sent to conference.

Justice Dept. Noncommittal

While objections were voiced to consideration of S 1165 in 1949, the Department of Justice analyzed it. In reply to a query by McCarran, Peyton Ford, assistant to the Attorney General, said that the Department was, in general, opposed to the principle of obligating future immigration quotas, and also opposed to the enactment of special legislation for the benefit of a single industry or occupation. In view of the serious situation in the sheep-raising industry, however, Ford said that the Department was not opposed to the enactment of the bill in question, though it preferred to make no recommendation one way or the other.

SENATE

When the Senate, June 8, 1950, finally took up S 1165, McCarran declared that the measure was essential to the future of the country's sheep ranch owners. He said that few Americans were willing to learn the trade of sheepherding and that, because of the scarcity of men capable of taking care of sheep, wool production in the U. S. had been dwindling at an alarming rate.

McCarran said that S 1165 was designed primarily to bring sheepherders from the Basque area in Spain and certain regions of France. He added that a number of sheepherders had migrated to the U. S. in years past and that almost all of them had become useful and law-abiding citizens. There was no contradiction voiced.

The Senate approved S 1165 on June 8 by voice vote.

HOUSE

The House Judiciary Committee reported S 1165 to the lower chamber June 15, 1950. The measure was adopted by the House by voice vote June 20. There was no debate.

Basques Admitted

S 1192—Private Law 1031

This measure, which became Private Law 1031, granted 152 Basque sheepherders permanent residence. These aliens were admitted to this country under temporary permits between 1943 and 1949. The measure was adopted without objection by the Senate Aug. 23 and without objection by the House Sept. 19. It was signed into law by the President Sept. 28. The measure was introduced by Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.)

Iranian Students

HR 5731—P.L. 861

SUMMARY

Congress completed action in 1950 on a bill which enabled the U.S. to make good on a 25-year-old promise to the government of Iran. When the President signed HR 5731 into Public Law 861 on Sept. 29, $110,000 which had been held in the Treasury since 1925 became available for education of Iranian students in the U. S.

BACKGROUND

Existence of the fund grew out of an "international incident" at Tehran, capital of Persia (now Iran) in 1924, when Major Robert W. Imbrie, U.S. vice consul, was murdered and another American injured by a mob.

The U.S. demanded full satisfaction, including payment of indemnities, and transportation of Major Imbrie's body to the U.S. for burial. The Persian government paid the indemnities to the injured American and to Major Imbrie's widow, and stated in a note to the U.S. that it "would ship the remains of the deceased consul to America aboard a Persian man-of-war if Persia possessed one. But inasmuch as it is unable to do so, it agrees to pay the expenses which may be incurred by the dispatch of an American man-of-war to receive the remains."

The cost was estimated at $110,000, and the U.S., in its turn, offered to set aside this money as a special trust fund "for the education of Persian students at institutions of higher learning in the United States."

The trust fund was not established under existing authority (as opponents of this bill contended it could have been). Twice in 1925 and 1926, President Coolidge asked for legislative authority to use the money for the promised purpose. On both occasions Congress failed to clear the legislation. When the State Department sought to use the money for education of Iranian students in 1948, the Comptroller General ruled that it could not be done without legislative authority.

HOUSE

HR 5731 was introduced by Rep. A. S. J. Carnahan (D Mo.) July 22, 1949. The House Foreign Affairs Committee considered it in executive session July 25, and reported it to the House unanimously Aug. 1. The bill passed the House by unanimous consent Aug. 15, 1949.

SENATE

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported the bill unanimously Oct. 11, 1949, but there was no further action during the first session. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) repeatedly objected to consideration of the bill on call of the calendar, and was the chief opponent when it came up for debate Sept. 19, 1950. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) was principal proponent of the measure.

O'Mahoney held that the simple exchange of notes did not constitute a real obligation on the part of the U.S. He charged that the Persian government had failed to carry out its promise to punish the murderer or murderers, and cited various sources charging that the whole riot was staged by Bolshevik agents.

On the other hand, Fulbright said, "If we followed the rule of an eye for an eye or a tooth for a tooth, we would never make any progress."

FINAL ACTION

O'Mahoney's motion to recommit the bill was rejected on a division vote, and the bill passed the Senate without amendment Sept. 19. The President signed it Sept. 29.

Military Aid Program

S 3809 — P. L. 621

SUMMARY

On June 1, the President sent Congress a special message urging continuation of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act instituted in 1949 to grant arms aid to nations resisting communism. The President's request was for extension of this program for a second year, through June 30, 1951. A total authorization for the second year of $1,222,500,000 was requested.

Recipients, and the amounts requested for them, were: North Atlantic Treaty signatories, $1 billion; Greece, Turkey, and Iran, $131.5 million; the "general area" of China, $75 million; and the South Korean and Philippine Republics, $16,000,000.

The Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees heard numerous government officials from the State and Defense departments urge support of the measure. An urgent plea for continued aid to Korea was put before the groups by the U. S. Ambassador to that country. The Committees unanimously approved the Administration's request. No figures were changed.

The Senate began to debate the bill only 72 hours before the Republic of Korea was attacked by North Korean Communist forces. What had been a relatively intermittent debate on U. S. foreign policy in general became an intensely-conducted discussion of the Korean situation.

Senators pressed hard for prompt, decisive action on the arms aid bill, and on June 30, an overwhelming vote of 66-0 passed the legislation. Senators who had previously announced they would seek major changes in the bill dropped their plans in a display of unanimity over the pending measure. Even those Senators who were unable actually to ballot announced themselves as favoring the measure.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee had been holding hearings on the legislation, and had taken testimony from the same witnesses who appeared before the combined Senate groups. The House body had intended submitting its own version of arms aid, but after the Korean invasion, it abandoned this idea. In the interests of speed, the Committee voted 24-0 on July 11 to accept the Senate-passed bill. Not a word was changed.

The House itself voted 362-1 to approve the measure on July 19. There was only relatively little debate, none of it directly opposing continuation of the arms aid program.

The bill was sped to the White House, where President Truman signed it into law on July 26.

Provisions

(Most of the provisions in the 1949 law were carried over. See CQ Almanac, VOL. V, page 357. The following provisions represent either changes in a few of the 1949 stipulations, or additions to them.)

The 12 nations signatory to the North Atlantic Treaty (U.S., Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Iceland, Portugal, Norway, and Canada) to receive $1 billion authorized to be appropriated through June 30, 1951.

A total of $131.5 million was authorized for arms aid over the same period to Greece, Turkey, and Iran.

A total of $75 million was authorized to be granted for the "general area" of China. Out of this money, the President was required to account publicly in the regular federal bookkeeping fashion for $40 million. He was required to account for $27,500,000 of the remainder to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and the Armed Services Committees of both Senate and House. The President would not have to account for the $7,500,000 balance.

For the Republics of Korea and the Philippines, a total of $16 million was authorized to be appropriated.

A total of $214,000,000 remaining on hand out of funds appropriated in 1949 for the first year of the arms aid program was authorized to be carried over for expenditure through June 30, 1951.

An additional $250,000,000 worth of excess and surplus war supplies and material was authorized to be transferred to recipient nations.

Nations wishing to buy equipment and arms were permitted to draw upon credits up to $100,000,000 established for the purpose by the 1950 extension act. Contracts under which nations could draw on these credits were stipulated.

The President was authorized to transfer up to ten per cent of the total funds or contract authorizations to any individual recipient. This boosted the percentage from the five per cent authorized in the 1949 law. In addition, the President was permitted to transfer such funds "to any other European nation" apart from signatories to the North Atlantic Treaty.

Termination of the arms aid program was stipulated if any country failed to make "its full contribution" to defense plans "of the area of which it is a part."

Methods of computing the cost and value of excess equipment to be shipped countries were spelled out in greater detail. Provisions governing such transfers were stipulated.

Terminology involving "production equipment" subject to transfer was clarified.

Votes

The Senate approved S. 3809 by a unanimous ballot of 66-0 on June 30.

The House approved the same bill 362-1 on July 19.

The measure was sent to the White House at once. It was the first major foreign policy legislation since the end of World War II that did not require a trip to a conference committee for reconciliation of differing House and Senate views.

BACKGROUND

The 81st Congress at its first session inaugurated the "Mutual Defense Assistance Act" to implement the North Atlantic Treaty. For the first year of the arms aid program launched by the Act, a total of $1,314,010,000 was authorized to be granted for military assistance to Treaty signatories, plus Iran, Greece, Turkey, Korea, the Philippines, and the "general area" of China.

Military assistance was construed by the law to mean the transfer of equipment, materials, and services to recipient nations. The funds authorized were mainly to reimburse U.S. agencies for the cost of stocks transferred from them to the assisted countries.

The bill also carried broad policy declarations, detailed prescriptions for the administration of the program, and conditions for its conduct and termination.

Legislation launching the first year of the program passed the Senate by a vote of 55 to 24. The House ballot was 238 to 122. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 351.)

Party Stands

Democrats: Their 1948 platform stressed the desirability of "establishing measures for peace and the prevention of aggression and the threat of another war . . . we pledge continued support of regional arrangements within the United Nations Charter, such as the Inter-American Regional Pact . . ."

Republicans: "Our common defense must be strengthened and unified . . . We particularly commend the value of regional arrangements as prescribed by the (U.N.) Charter; and we cite the Western Hemispheric Defense Pact as a useful model."

SENATE

Hearings

On June 2, the day after the President's request for the arms aid program's renewal was received in Congress, the Senate's Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees met in joint session to hear the first witness, Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Acheson urged extension of the program, saying, "If any of us let down or slacken our efforts, the result could well be disaster. Only by forceful, concerted action along the lines which have been initiated can the countries which practice democracy preserve democracy."

Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson testified June 5. He told Congressmen that continuance of the aid program was necessary to block Russian expansionist aims.

Johnson said Western military strength must be built up to approach Russian power. He said, "Potential strength is not enough. To meet the speed of modern attack there must also be strength in being. European forces must be increased to meet the existing threat of aggression." He asked that authority be voted which would allow the U.S. to furnish pact nations with arms production equipment and with spare parts for equipment previously obtained. He also asked that they not be required to pay for arms in advance.

Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, backed the bill June 6. He told the Committees: "A year ago the successful defense of Western Europe, in the face of coordinated enemy attack, was a remote possibility. The military estimates were discouraging. But it now appears possible that these European nations with the help the United States had given them, and the strength derived from our collective security planning, will—if given time—be able to defend and hold Western Europe, if our present rate of progress continues . . ."

W. Averell Harriman, United States Special Representative in Europe, reported on progress made by North Atlantic Pact nations and asked approval of the extension proposal.

On June 9, appeals from six American Ambassadors for approval of the arms program were placed before the joint Committees.

The statements were sent by Lewis W. Douglas, Ambassador to the United Kingdom; Henry F. Grady, Ambassador to Greece and Ambassador-designate to Iran; George Wadsworth, Ambassador to Turkey; John C. Wiley, present Ambassador to Iran; John J. Muccio, Ambassador to the Republic of Korea; and Myron C. Cowen, Ambassador to the Philippines.

Ambassador Douglas warned that an abandonment of the military aid program at this time would be "fatal" to western Europe. He said the gains expected from continuation would be "far greater than the mere mathematical proportions would indicate."

Korea Cited

In his statement about Korea, Muccio said "the uniquely compelling urgency which attaches to the military assistance requirements of the Republic has been brought about by virtue of the presence on its very frontiers (and not more than 30 miles from the capital city of Seoul) of an aggressive, Soviet-dominated Communist regime which is publicly committed to the destruction of the Republic, by force of arms if necessary."

Said Muccio: "The Korean Government has exhibited a willingness and ability to utilize this aid effectively. Internally, the government is achieving increasingly favorable results in the vigorous campaign now being waged against Communist guerrillas.

"The fact that armed guerrilla strength has been reduced from an estimated peak of 2,000 to 577 men from September 1949 to April 1950, and that more than 5,000 guerrillas have been killed during that same period, may be taken as a measure of the success of army and police operations.

"Although the threat of North Korean aggression seems, temporarily at least, to have been successfully contained, the undeniable material superiority of the North Korean forces would provide North Korea with the margin of victory in the event of a full-scale invasion of the Republic.

"Such superiority is particularly evident in the matter of heavy infantry support weapons, tanks, and combat aircraft with which the U.S.S.R. has supplied and continues to supply its Korean puppet."

While hearings continued, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R Mass.) proposed that $100 million worth of counterpart funds held by Marshall Plan countries be diverted to the arms aid program to help finance it in recipient nations.

On June 15, Hoffman made a last-minute appearance before the combined Senate Committees to oppose the Lodge move. Hoffman said such a diversion would seriously hurt the ERP, and would tend to support Russian propaganda that the economic aid program was a war plan from its inception.

The Senate concluded its hearings the following day.

Committee

After two days of executive session to polish their measure, the two Senate Committees voted 12-0 on June 19 to approve the legislation. No amendments were attached. Lodge's proposal was turned down "by a strong vote" according to Foreign Relations Chairman Tom Connally (D Tex.), who said Senators did not want to "scramble up the Marshall Plan and the arms plan."

Lodge, however, said he would resubmit his proposal in the form of an amendment when the bill was debated. Another amendment was threatened when Harry Cain (R Wash.) told the Senate June 20 he had only voted "Present" as a member of the Armed Services group when it approved S 3809. He explained he wanted complete freedom to criticize the bill's

omission of Spain from the list of recipients. Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) announced he was considering amendments to limit the arms aid program to seven instead of 12 months, so that Congress might see whether other nations seat Red China in the United Nations before granting the countries aid.

The bill was actually reported June 21. The $1,222,500,000 requested by the Administration was authorized intact. In their accompanying report, the two Committees noted that the progress made since the arms aid plan was instituted in 1949 "has been unexpectedly good."

Debate

Debate on S 3809 opened June 23, only 48 hours before the invasion of South Korea by North Korean Communists. The assault galvanized the Senate. Most Senators made speeches on the Korean situation, technically delivering them as part of their discussion of the pending arms aid legislation.

Partially because the bill carried authorizations of $16 million for hard-pressed Korea, and the Philippine Republic, Administration leaders called for an immediate vote on the measure. Republican leaders held back somewhat, but then agreed to vote June 30.

One of the effects of the Korean invasion on Senate consideration of the arms aid program was that several Senators who had planned to push amendments decided to drop their plans. Principal ones abandoned were by Lodge, calling for a diversion of Marshall Plan funds for arms equipment, and by Cain, seeking Spain's inclusion in the program.

Cain, however, offered a second amendment, to leave the money authorization for Korea blank so that the Senate Appropriations group could fill it in later after study of the Korean situation.

It was pointed out in debate that Korea could receive "upwards of $100 million" if the President were to exercise provisions in the bill permitting him to transfer money from European defense funds to the Korean fund, or any other nation's. Up to ten per cent of the total money in the bill could be so transferred. The Cain amendment was defeated on a voice vote.

Another amendment was offered by Allen J. Ellender (D. La.), permitting the President to cut off aid to any country "not making its full contribution" to defense projects in its area. The amendment was accepted by a voice vote.

Still a third amendment came from Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), GOP leader who opposed the arms aid program in 1949, but spoke in favor of it this year. On June 29, the Senate accepted by voice vote a change Taft had suggested in the bill's wording about cost-figuring on surplus arms sold countries. The amendment was especially concerned with shipment of cheap arms to South American countries. Such shipment was implicitly banned under effect of the Taft motion.

Final Action

Winding up debate, the Senate voted unanimously to approve the bill. The final vote was 66-0, with 32 Republicans joining 34 Democrats on the ballot. Twenty-four absent Senators of both parties declared themselves in favor of the bill.

HOUSE

Hearings, Committee

The Administration's arms aid program was submitted to the House Foreign Affairs Committee on June 5, and the group opened public hearings at once. The same witnesses who had gone before the Senate Committees also appeared before the House unit, more or less repeating the same arguments. Among the witnesses were the Secretaries of State and Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and various State Dept. and ECA officials. The same Ambassadors who had put statements on the arms aid program before the Senate did likewise for the lower chamber.

In addition to those men who had testified before the Senate groups, the House Committee on June 7 heard General of the Army George C. Marshall, former Secretary of State and Army Chief of Staff. Marshall said the U.S. should take positive steps to defend the West, by passing the legislation. He conceded there was a hazard in building up anti-Russian strength, but added, "I am convinced that to sit impotent is the most dangerous thing we can do."

On June 26, the Committee heard the only witness opposing extension of the arms aid program. He was Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War.

Four days later, the Senate passed its own version of an arms aid program. Instead of submitting its own legislation, the House Committee decided to endorse the upper chamber's measure. This it did by a unanimous 24-0 vote on July 11. Not a word was changed in the Senate's bill.

Debate, Final Action

The House entered into general debate on the bill July 18. No amendments were offered. Unanimity prevailed in the House, and the measure drew no serious objection. A final vote was secured July 19, and the bill passed on a thumping 362-1 ballot. (Vote page 262.)

House passage of the bill, with the Senate's wording left intact, sent the measure to the President for signing into law.

It was the first time since the war's end a major foreign aid bill was not required to go to conference for ironing out of different House and Senate opinions about it. Prompt Congressional action on the measure—which cleared in the full scope requested originally by the Administration—reflected Capitol concern with the Korean situation.

The single vote against the bill came from Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.). Rep. Robert Rich (R Pa.) voted "Present" when his name was called.

The two days of debate found Democrats and Republicans alike favoring the bill, but utilizing its consideration as a reason for numerous speeches on U.S. foreign policy.

Said Rep. Walter Judd (R Minn.), long-time advocate of armed aid to Far Eastern nations: "Our chickens have come home to roost." John Vorys (R Ohio), member of the House Foreign Affairs group, said the U.S. was embroiled in the Korean tragedy because the State Dept. had followed "the Lattimore line"—a reference to Owen J. Lattimore, described by his attackers as architect of U.S. policy in the Orient.

Rep. Clare Hoffman (R Mich.) said the present situation resulted from U.S. "meddling in other peoples' affairs" and that money should more properly be devoted to U.S. defenses. Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) said he supported the arms aid bill, but that in foreign policy, Republicans were "only called in when the whistle blows for what may be a crash landing." He urged greater bipartisan conduct of foreign affairs.

Among Democrats, Foreign Affairs Chairman John Kee (D W.Va.) urged approval of the bill because the "need is urgent at this time." Rep. Edward H. Kruse (D Ind.) said he not only favored the bill but "would have a strong tendency to go along" with suggestions the atomic bomb be dropped on North Korea.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed S 3809 into law on July 26. In a statement, he called the arms aid program a signal warning to "those bent on aggression." Mr. Truman called continuation of the program a step toward the achievement of "our goal . . . to create the kind of strength which will deter potential aggressors from attacking so formidable and united groups; and to defeat aggression, should it come."

Korean-Formosan Aid

S 2319—P. L. 447

SUMMARY

A $60 million program of economic aid to the Republic of Korea cleared Congress Feb. 10, 1950, with a provision enabling the President to aid certain areas of China as well, out of $103 million remaining from money previously appropriated for this purpose. Funds for Korea and non-Communist parts of China were to remain available for Presidential spending through June 30, 1950. In addition, the President was authorized to lend ten small merchant ships to Korea for commercial use in east Asian waters only.

The Korean-aid portion of the legislation had tough going through the Congress. In 1949, the Senate approved a bill (S 2319) authorizing a $150 million "Little ECA" for Korea. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pp. 382-4) The House took no action until Jan. 1950, when it turned to a companion bill (HR 5330). The House then cut the Administration-requested figure of $150 million to $60 million. It defeated a move to recommit the bill. But, hours later, the House reversed itself, and voted to reject the measure outright. Defeat for HR 5330 came Jan. 19, 1950, on a close 191-192 ballot.

Administration forces in and out of Congress sought reconsideration of the action. On Jan. 20, the original Senate measure was submitted to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. This group studied the bill amid widespread concern over the succession of military defeats suffered by the Chinese Nationalists, whom the Communists had forced to establish headquarters on the island of Formosa off the China coast. Pressures were strong in Congress to let the President aid Formosa out of unspent funds set aside for Chinese assistance in the past. About $103 million were involved.

The Foreign Affairs body then changed the original Senate bill (S 2319) by substituting provisions permitting the President to help Formosa with China-aid money on hand, but authorizing $60 million for Korean aid instead of the $150 million approved by the Senate.

The House passed S 2319, as amended, on Feb. 9, 1950. The Senate agreed to the House change the following day. The measure was sent to the White House and signed into law by the President on February 14, 1950.

Provisions

The Far Eastern Economic Assistance Act of 1950:

Authorized $60 million to be granted the President "to furnish assistance to the Republic of Korea", the money to remain available through June 30, 1950. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was authorized to advance $30 million until regular appropriations for the Act were granted.

Approved the loan of up to ten merchant vessels, each not to exceed 2,500 gross tons, to Korea, to be returned to the United States by June 30, 1951, or earlier if requested. Title of the ships was retained by the U. S. The Act stated that "such vessels shall be operated only in east Asian waters."

Stipulated that aid to Korea would cease at once if Korea formed a coalition government including "one or more members of the Communist Party or of the party now in control of the government of northern Korea."

Extended to June 30, 1950, the time in which the President could spend money already on hand for "assistance in certain areas of China." This was the so-called "Formosan amendment", which made it possible for the President to keep help going to the anti-Communist Nationalist government on Formosa. The money remaining from 1949 grants to ECA for China aid would have become unexpendable on Feb. 15, 1950, if the Formosan amendment had been rejected.

Votes

House defeated HR 5330, 191-192, Jan. 19, 1950. (See vote, page 260.)
House passed S 2319, 240-134, Feb. 9, 1950. (See vote, page 260.)
Senate passed S 2319, concurring in House amendment, by voice vote, Feb. 10, 1950.

BACKGROUND

Five days before the end of the first session of the 81st Congress in 1949, the Senate passed, 48-13, an aid-to-Korea bill which had been pending for several months. In response to requests by President Truman, the measure authorized $150 million for economic aid to Korea, and the loan of ten small merchant ships to the new state. The money was to have remained available through fiscal 1950.

A companion measure sent to the House Foreign Affairs Committee was reported to the lower chamber in July, 1949. However, the House failed to act either upon its companion bill or on the Senate-approved version. The $150 million "Little ECA" program for Korea was still hanging fire when Congress adjourned.

Accordingly, the only funds sent Korea during calendar 1949 were those authorized outside the framework of an independent aid program for the new Republic.
For military aid, Korea was included in the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949. (For all details of 1949 Korean aid, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pp. 240, 244, 351, 382-4.)

HOUSE

Debate

The House took up its committee-approved version (HR 5330) on Jan. 19, 1950. Speaking for aid to "the toehold the free world has in Northeast Asia," were Charles A. Eaton (R N. J.), Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio), Jacob K. Javits (R N. Y.), William Lemke (R N. D.), Harley O. Staggers (D W. Va.), Helen Gahagan Douglas (D Calif.), M. G. Burnside (D W. Va.) and John W. McCormack (D Mass.).

Most opposition to the bill during the four-hour debate came from a group of Republicans who objected to

sending more money "down a rat-hole". Principal opposition on the floor came from Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.), A. L. Miller (R Neb.), John M. Vorys (R Ohio) and Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.).

The bill was then read for amendment, and the first balloting on a major foreign policy issue in 1950 took place. Two amendments designed to restrict the scope of Korean aid were adopted by a voice vote. One that would have required half of all aid to come from surplus U. S. agricultural crops was rejected, 55-95, on a standing vote. A move by John Vorys (R Ohio) to send the entire measure back to committee was rejected on a roll-call vote, 190-194.

Final Action

The House then defeated HR 5330 by a roll-call vote of 191-192. On the following day, however, a question as to the final outcome of the Korea aid bill was raised when CQ found an apparent error in the Congressional Record listing of the vote. William Lemke (R N. D.), who spoke for the measure and voted against recommital, was listed as voting against the bill, but also was listed as paired for it. If he had been recorded in favor it would have made the result 192-192, allowing Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) to decide. Lemke could not be reached for comment immediately. But if he decided to adhere to the pair (with Smith of Ohio) the result would have been unchanged. If he wished to be recorded for the bill, however, then it would have been up to the House to decide whether or not such action could be taken. House officials said they had no recollection of a previous situation such as this one, where a major vote outcome was involved.

Lemke ultimately decided to adhere to his pair with Smith, making the official result of the ballot 191-192.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

John Kee (D W. Va.) — Reduce aid from $150 million to $60 million. Voice vote.

Jacob K. Javits (R N. Y.) — Stipulate that aid be limited to period ending June 30, 1950. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Monroe M. Redden (D N. C.) — Require half of aid to be in the form of U. S. surplus crops owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Division vote 55-95.

COMMITTEE

The day after the House defeated HR 5330, the original Senate measure (S 2319) was submitted to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Secretary of State Acheson went before the group Jan. 30 to plead for continued Korean aid, and when a Committee vote was taken on the measure Jan. 31, the ballot was 17-1 in favor of the program. Only Robert B. Chiperfield (R Ill.) opposed the bill. Donald L. Jackson (R Calif.) did not vote.

The form in which the Committee reported S 2319 Jan. 31 was the form in which the bill became law. It earmarked $60 million for Korean economic help through June 30, 1950, authorized the loan of ten merchant ships, and extended to June 30, 1950, the time in which the President could spend $103 million in unused ECA-China funds. Acheson had said about $28-30 million of this sum could be used before the deadline.

REPORT

In its accompanying report, the Committee noted that S 2319 enlarged the scope of Far Eastern economic assistance by including Formosan aid, that it reduced the amount of Korean aid from $150 million to $60 million to reflect "a lessening of requirements", and that the measure "contains no pledge of continued assistance" in case Formosa were overrun by Chinese Communists.

The Formosan - aid feature was needed, the Committee said, because of "the rapid rate at which the position of government forces on the Chinese mainland" had deteriorated. "With the spread of the Civil War, Formosa has become increasingly important as a base for government forces, and finally virtually the last stronghold of anti - Communist forces."

The House Rules Committee placed S 2319 on the House calendar Feb. 2, 1950.

HOUSE

Debate

As debate got underway on S 2319, several Congressmen said they favored Korean aid, but qualified their supporting speeches. Eugene E. Cox (D Ga.) said, "My lack of confidence in the State Department is complete." John M. Vorys (R Ohio), House Foreign Affairs Committee member who helped kill the previous aid-to-Korea bill, said he still considered the program "strictly rat-hole money" but would support it because of the new Formosa features.

Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) and John Kee (D W. Va.), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, led support for the bill. McCormack said that "adverse and far-reaching effects throughout the world" would result from failure to aid Korea and Formosa. Kee said aid would preserve Korea from anything but "a major, widespread invasion" which is "not anticipated."

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) opposed the bill. "The risk we are taking is too great", he said. Aid building up Korea would make it a "plum" for a Soviet grab, he said. William Lemke (R N. D.) criticized the State Department's "niggardly" attitude toward Far Eastern assistance, and urged Korean aid because "if the Communists move into South Korea — then World War III is on."

Final Action

The House approved the bill without amendment by a 240-134 roll-call vote Feb. 9, 1950. On the final ballot, 198 Democrats and 42 Republicans favored the bill; 91 Republicans and 42 Democrats and one American-Laborite opposed it. The final vote came after a motion by Rep. A. L. Miller (R Neb.) to recommit the measure with instructions to cut the Korean aid section from $60 million to $20 million was rejected by a roll-call vote of 137-239.

SENATE

The Senate had passed S 2319 in 1949. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pp. 382-4.) The House action in subsequently amending the measure required Senate approval or disapproval, and on Feb. 10, 1950, the Senate took up the matter.

Without debate, and by a voice vote, the Senate concurred in the House's amendment including aid to Formosa within the bill's scope, and cutting the $150 million Korean-aid program down to $60 million.

Senate approval sent S 2319 to the White House.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed the measure Feb. 14, 1950. It became Public Law 447.

Liberalizing DP Law

HR 4567—P.L. 555

SUMMARY

A haven for virtually every kind of refugee from World War II and its political aftermath was provided when President Truman on June 16, 1950, signed into law this bill expanding and liberalizing terms of the controversial Displaced Persons Act of 1948 (P.L. 774). His approval climaxed endeavors initiated to amend the 1948 law soon after the 81st Congress convened.

Passed first by the House June 2, 1949 (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, P. 371 ff.), HR 4567 was cleared at last in the Senate April 5, 1950, after 10 months of delays and postponements. Thence it had gone to a House-Senate conference where it had been worked on for two more months before the two chambers' differing versions could be reconciled. The compromise was finally endorsed by the House June 6 and the Senate June 7 by voice votes.

Chairman Pat McCarran (D Nev.), of the Senate Judiciary Committee, a stalwart opponent of any change in the 1948 Act, was blamed for delaying Senate action on the measure. McCarran sought actively to amend HR 4567 — after it came from the House —to make the 1948 provisions for DP admissions even more rigid than they were. Proponents of liberalization succeeded at last in overriding McCarran.

President Truman hailed the liberalizing measure with enthusiasm, saying it "corrects the discriminations inherent in the previous act." He had repeatedly assailed the 1948 Act as inadequate and discriminatory against both Jews and Roman Catholics. And he had promised liberalization of the law in his 1948 campaign for re-election to the White House.

Provisions

As signed by the President, HR 4567 provided for the following:

1. Admission into the U.S. before June 30, 1951, of a new grand total of 415,744 DPs, war orphans and persons of German ethnic origin who were forced to leave their homes, mostly in Eastern Europe, during and after World War II. The 1948 law had authorized admission of a total of 205,000 between June 30, 1948, and June 30, 1950, and had set aside half the regular German immigration quota of those two years for the expellees.

2. Admission within the grand total of:

300,000 bona fide DPs, i.e., persons under supervision of the International Regugee Organization;

54,744 German expellees by June 30, 1952;

18,000 Polish veterans of World War II now living in England, who have not been firmly resettled;

10,000 Greeks, one-quarter of whom must have close relatives in the U. S.;

2,000 persons from Venezia-Giulia who fled that country after it was ceded to Yugoslavia under the 1947 Italian peace treaty;

4,000 "Shanghai" refugees who were in China on July 1, 1948, or who, if they are not there now, have not been firmly resettled;

500 persons who may flee from Iron Curtain countries in the future;

5,000 displaced orphans; and

5,000 adopted war orphans from Western Europe.

3. Permanent status, in addition, for 15,000 persons in this country on a temporary basis on or after April 30, 1949, who fear return to their country because of possible political persecution.

4. Elimination of the 1948 law's provisions requiring 40 per cent of the DPs to be natives of Baltic states and 30 per cent to be farmers.

5. Establishment of Jan. 1, 1949, instead of Dec. 22, 1945, as the cut-off date by which persons must have reached the DP camps in the occupied zones of Italy, Germany or Austria to qualify for admission under the law.

6. Bar against entry of any DP if an Immigration inspector or Consular officer has knowledge that the DP is not eligible under American immigration laws.

7. Specification that only American citizens may be permitted to give employment and housing assurances to prospective DP entrants.

8. Authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to loan the DP Commission $2.5 million to finance transportation of German expellees from Germany to a port of U.S. entry

9. Authorize the RFC to advance the Commission $5 million to lend voluntary agencies to finance transportation of DPs from U. S. ports of entry to destinations.

10. Extension of the date for winding up affairs of DP Commission to Aug. 31, 1951.

Votes

House passed HR 4567 by voice vote on June 2, 1949.

Senate voted to recommit the bill on Oct. 15, 1949, by roll-call vote of 36 to 30.

Senate passed the bill April 5, 1950, by roll call, 58 to 15, after adopting, 49 to 25, a substitute for the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee. (See P. 266).

House approved conference report June 6 and Senate, June 7, 1950. Both were voice votes.

President signed the bill June 16, 1950.

Party Stands

Democratic Platform:

"We pledge ourselves to legislation to admit a minimum of 400,000 displaced persons found eligible for United States citizenship without discrimination as to race or religion. We condemn the undemocratic action of the Republican Eightieth Congress in passing an inadequate and bigoted bill for this purpose, which law imposes un-American restrictions based on race and religion upon such admissions."

Republican Platform:

GOP cited as one of the "accomplishments of the Republican Congress" (80th Congress) the provision of a "haven for displaced persons". No further mention of displaced persons was made.

BACKGROUND

Bipartisan efforts to liberalize the 1948 DP Act began almost as soon as President Truman approved that law. These efforts amounted to little in the 80th Congress. But when the 81st Congress convened in January,

1949, some 10 bills were quickly introduced to ease the Act's provisions.

Out of this bill jam, Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), of the House Judiciary Committee, chose HR 1344, the Administration - sponsored bill, for consideration. After some Committee amendments, it was re-introduced as a "clean" bill (HR 4567) and reported favorably by the Committee May 16, 1949.

It sailed through the House June 2, 1949, without serious opposition. Voice approval was given after some more amendments were added. The short debate was non-spectacular, and was confined mainly to technical explanations and to exchanges on the character of the DPs.

1949 Bill's Provisions

Principal provisions of HR 4567 as passed by the House were:

1. Admission of 339,000 DPs in three years instead of 205,000 in two years, plus permanent status for 15,000 in this country before April 30, 1949.

2. Extension of the program of earmarking 50 per cent of the German immigration quota for German Volksdeutsche to July 1, 1952. (Begun under the 1948 law, it was scheduled to expire in 1950)

3. Admission within the grand total of: 4,000 "Shanghai" refugees, 18,000 exiled Polish war veterans, and 15,000 persons from behind the Iron Curtain who may become refugees in the future.

4. Extension of the cut-off date for eligibility from Dec. 22, 1945, to Jan. 1, 1949.

5. Elimination of the provision requiring 40 per cent of the DPs to be natives of annexed areas, and substitution of a provision requiring instead that DPs must be selected without discrimination as to race, religion or national origin.

6. Increase from 3,000 to 5,000 in the number of displaced persons to be admitted as non-quota immigrants within the total authorized number of DP entries.

7. Continuation of the practice of charging visas to further quotas of a DP's native country under American immigration laws. This was limited to 25 per cent for any one year up to 1954, after which the charge would be 50 per cent.

8. Authorization of an appropriation of $2.5 million for the DP Commission to meet costs of getting DPs to U. S. port of entry, and establishment of a $5 million fund, to come from the RFC, for the Commission to lend to voluntary agencies to meet transportation costs from U. S. ports to inland destinations.

Reception In Senate

But in the Senate, where the bill was received in 1949, it was apparent that action would come more slowly than it had in the House. Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), who didn't want the 1948 Act changed headed the Judiciary Committee to which the House-passed measure was referred. He was, as well, head of the Judiciary Subcommittee which got first crack at the bill.

This Subcommittee had had before it from the beginning of the 81st Congress a number of Senate bills to modify the then-existing DP program. Numerous hearings were held on each of them, both during and after House passage of HR 4567. But, despite "needling" by bipartisan advocates of changes in the DP law, McCarran did not hurry matters up.

In reply to a letter dated April 11, 1949, from Republican Sens. Homer Ferguson (Mich.), Irving M. Ives (N. Y.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), H. Alexander Smith (N. J.) and Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), "respectfully" urging action on the pending measures, McCarran had this to say: "This matter is not going to be pigeonholed. . .it will be put forward."

After this came House passage of HR 4567, and this spurred some Senate members to new activity to get it through the Committee in time for floor action before the end of the 81st Congress' first session. But McCarran was not yet ready to put forward the bill. In mid-June, Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) made public a letter he had sent McCarran urging prompt action, but McCarran answered by pointing out that "worlds of data" still had to be studied by his Committee before final recommendations could be made on the bill.

Senate Hearings Begin

Subcommittee hearings on HR 4567 finally got started July 26, 1949, and 18 subsequent sessions were held. But on Aug. 24, when no action had yet been taken, Senate Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) filed a resolution (S Res 160) to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the measure. The step was interpreted to signify outright repudiation of McCarran by the Democratic party.

The Nevadan appeared unperturbed. He responded by announcing he was going to Europe to study the DP situation further, and might return with facts upon which entirely new legislation might be based. Lucas promptly warned McCarran that action on the discharge petition would not be held over pending his (McCarran's) return, and that the Senate, likely as not, would act in his absence.

In the face of this, McCarran went ahead with plans for his voyage anyway. He sought and received unanimous Senate consent to his trip, and he departed Sept. 14.

In McCarran's absence, members of the Judiciary Committee favorable to HR 4567 got busy. Spurred by Ferguson (R Mich.) and Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.), the Committee Oct. 11 voted, 7 to 3, in favor of S Res 160, and on Oct. 12, the full Committee reported the DP bill to the Senate without recommendation. No report on the merits was issued.

McCarran's European Cable

The Senate itself reacted with less fervor. Committee action in defiance of an absent chairman is rarely endorsed by either body of Congress. In this case, it was not. Floor debate began Oct. 13, with Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) leading the opponents and acting on behalf of McCarran. The Nevadan had just cabled an appeal from Europe for further leave from the Senate, coupling with it an objection to passage of the DP bill in his absence. McCarran had asserted in his cable that his personal investigation in Europe up to that point indicated "the need of tightening the existing law with respect to the security of the United States."

In response to this appeal, Sens. Cain and James O. Eastland (D Miss.) Oct. 15 offered a motion to recommit HR 4567 with instructions to the Committee to report the measure back by Jan. 25, 1950. The motion carried, 36 to 30.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Judiciary Committee, under terms of the Senate's first-session directive, had three weeks to act on the pending DP bill after the second session convened Jan. 3, 1950. McCarran, who had returned from Europe by that time, scheduled new hearings on HR 4567 — hearings that ultimately were not even begun until after the bill was reported — and simultaneously opened new fire on the DP bill and the DP program in general.

In a report to the Senate Jan. 6 on his tour of DP camp installations in Europe, McCarran struck out at the measure, charging that pressure groups "with seemingly unlimited money . . . are using a relatively few war-displaced persons, virtually all of whom are being resettled or repatriated, for the purpose of destroying our immigration barriers."

He charged that a "complete breakdown" in administration of the 1948 DP Act "has opened the gates to persons who will not beome good citizens and who will become ready recruits in subversive organizations to tear down the democracy of the United States."

McCarran Called "Roadblock"

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), of the House Judiciary Committee and sponsor of HR 4567, then replied: "The roadblock offered by the Senator to the passage of my bill is a cruel example of man's inhumanity to man."

On Jan. 10, McCarran went on to disclose he had taken testimony the previous October in Germany from an employee of the DP Commission—identified as John W. Cutler Jr., a refugee "selector" — who said he was ordered to admit to the United States refugees whom the Army regarded as Communists or possible Communists. Cutler had testified, McCarran related, that if a refugee "claims Jewish blood" he can "immediately go to the United States."

The DP Commission immediately retorted in a public statement that the complaints "abound in untruths, half truths and simple lies." The Commission said Cutler had a reputation among his colleagues in Europe of having "a strong personal bias against persons of a particular faith". McCarran replied by accusing Ugo Carusi, the Commission chairman, of calling him a "liar".

Its deadline for reporting the bill arrived, meanwhile, before the Committee could get around to any of the scheduled public hearings. On Jan. 24, the Committee approved, 10 to 3, a bill authorizing the entry of 320,000 DPs and German expellees by June 30, 1951, instead of specifying 339,000 DPs exclusively as the House had. The Senate group also generally tightened up the House bill's provisions.

McCarran said he found the measure "generally satisfactory". On Jan. 25, in accordance with instructions, he submitted the measure to the Senate.

A dissenting view was taken by Sens. Harley W. Kilgore (D W.Va.), Frank P. Graham (D N.C.) and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), the three who voted against the bill. They promised a minority report.

Those who voted for the bill were Sens. McCarran, James O. Eastland, (D Miss.), Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Grant Withers (D Ky.), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), William Langer (R N.D.), Forrest C. Donnell (R Mo.) and William E. Jenner (R Ind.).

The reported bill provided:

1. A new definition of displaced person, to include German Volksdeutsche expellees as well as persons defined as displaced by the IRO and eligible for admission under DP legislation.

2. Admission of 325,000 DPs together with expellees, plus 5,000 orphans adopted by overseas personnel of the U. S. government; 54,744 expellees alone, and permanent status for 15,000 persons temporarily in this country as of April 30, 1949.

3. Admission with the 325,000 of: 290,000 displaced persons; 2,000 displaced Czechs who fled their country after Jan. 1, 1948; 10,000 Greeks; 18,000 Polish veterans residing in Great Britain; and 5,000 displaced orphans.

4. Elimination of the provisions for admission of 15,000 persons from behind the Iron Curtain and the 4,000 "Shanghai" refugees.

5. Reinstatement of the House-eliminated 30 per cent priority for agriculturists, plus a strengthening clause requiring a DP, seeking eligibility under this priority, to have had at least two years' farm experience.

6. Reinstatement of the 40 per cent priority for DPs from annexed areas, in effect the Baltic states.

7. Selection of DPs without discrimination on account of religion.

8. Prohibition against admission of persons who have been Communists or Marxists, or who have participated in any movement hostile to the American form of government.

9. Establishment of a joint Congressional committee to investigate the problem of German expellees.

Other provisions of the House bill were retained.

Minority Report Filed

The Kilgore-Graham-Ferguson minority report was submitted Feb. 14, and in conjunction with the report the three also offered the text of a proposed substitute for the Committee-backed bill. The dissenters won support in varying degree from four of their fellow members of the Committee.

While not signing the report, two Committee members — Sens. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) and Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) — signed a supplemental statement saying they subscribed to the minority views. They had voted in favor of the bill in the Committee, they said, largely because of the time deadline imposed by the Senate. Still another statement was submitted by Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.) and Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), who said they did not endorse the minority report but favored "further liberalization" of the bill reported by the Committee.

The minority report directed its fire chiefly against three items in the Committee-backed bill. It berated: the authorized entry of German expellees in the same category with displaced persons, while providing a separate authorization for the expellees alone; the "discriminatory" provisions requiring 40 per cent of all visas to go to persons from the so-called Baltic areas and 30 per cent to have proof of two years agricultural experience; and the introduction of "administrative complexities" by giving final determination of entrance eligibility to the Immigration and Consular Services.

Substitute Bill Suggested

The text of the bill the trio proposed to substitute for the Committee bill followed that of the House-approved measure with these exceptions:

1. It provided for admission of 10,000 Greeks, giving preference to orphans.

2. It permitted the entry of 5,000, orphans adopted by Americans overseas.

3. It required that any transportation of DPs, the cost of which the U. S. government defrayed, would have to be in American vessels.

4. It eliminated the authorized entry of 15,000 recent political refugees, but permitted the entry as displaced persons of Czechoslovakians who fled their country between Jan. 1, 1948 and Jan. 1, 1949.

5. It barred persons who adhere to any political or economic system or philosophy directed toward the destruction of free competitive enterprise.

6. It authorized the RFC to lend the DP Commission $2.5 million to finance processing and transportation of German expellees, and suggested the calling of an international conference to deal with the expellee problem on a broader basis.

Hearings

Because the Senate Judiciary Committee was required under the 1949 session's agreement to report its DP bill on Jan. 25, 1950, the measure itself was consequently pending in the Senate chamber when, in early February, McCarran's group opened new hearings on HR 4567.

Accordingly, hearings were being held while the bill prompting them was being debated. What happened was that after a week's debate, the Senate decided to defer final action on HR 4567 until early April. And by that time, the hearings were completed.

Most witnesses at the 1950 hearings, which lasted into the middle of March were connected with the Displaced Persons Commission In Europe, or had been.

Initial witness at the opening hearing Feb. 3 was Edward Glazek, formerly employed by the Commission in Germany. Glazek complained of the administration of the 1948 Act and said the Commission had admitted many undesirable persons under the program because of faulty screening processes. The others who followed Glazek and who testified similarly were:

John W. Cutler Jr., a Commission "selector," Almanza Tripp, officer of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service assigned to check on DPs in Munich, Germany, Donald W. Main, a Commission senior officer, Benjamin Vaughan Jr., a Commission employee, and Louis G. Craig, a "selector."

Testimony in defense of the Commission's activities was given by Alexander E. Squadrilli, the Commission's European coordinator, Meyer D. Bashein, a Commission senior officer, Gertrude Magill Ruskin, another senior officer, Ben Kaplan, executive assistant to Squadrilli, Ugo Carusi, chairman of the DP Commission, and Harry N. Rosenfield, a commissioner.

Watson B. Miller, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, described as "great" the difficulties involved in deporting DPs who are found to have entered this country through fraudulent means.

Other witnesses were R. B. Hudgins, county agent at Appomattox, Va., L. M. Walker, Virginia Agriculture Commissioner, and Stanley Day, county agent, Anne Arundel County, Md., all of whom complained that DPs had been inadequately screened and many had therefore proved totally unsatisfactory for farm work even though they claimed farm experience.

"Mystery" Witnesses

Also heard were two "mystery" witnesses who gave testimony anonymously. One witness, described as a former DP Commission employee, said he and his fellow employees had been instructed at the time McCarran made his tour of the DPs camps in Europe to be very careful when questioned by the Senator, and to refrain from divulging anything that might end their jobs. The other unidentified witness was described as a former member of the Army's Criminal Investigation Division. He testified that there had been widespread black market activity among the DPs, particularly the Jews. The witnesses were never publicly identified.

Jenner-Kilgore Clash

On March 15, the day before the hearings were finally closed, a sharp clash occurred between two members of the Judiciary Subcommittee, Sens. Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.) and William E. Jenner (R Ind.). Jenner was presiding at the time. DP Commissioner Rosenfield was on the witness stand and he had been accusing the Subcommittee of spreading "phony" charges that DPs entered the U. S. through fraud. Rosenfield went on to accuse the Subcommittee's counsel, Richard Arens, of making "snide remarks" about Kilgore in the Senator's absence.

Kilgore joined in at this point, stating he felt the Subcommittee had been "derelict in its duty" in letting Arens "reflect" on a Senator.

Jenner shouted, "I stand back of Mr. Arens 100 percent." Kilgore responded by walking out of the room, after first turning to Jenner and remarking, "Unfortunately I can't yell as loud as you can."

Debate

While the Judiciary Committee was still holding hearings, the Senate itself began to debate HR 4567 on Feb. 28. By this time, this measure, which had been reported by the Committee, was widely called the McCarran bill, and the substitute measure which Sens. Kilgore, Graham and Ferguson had readied was called the Kilgore bill.

This latter had acquired a long, bipartisan list of additional sponsors: Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), James E. Murray (D Mont.), Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.), William Benton (D Conn.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Francis J. Myers (D Pa.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N. Y.), Irving M. Ives (R N. Y.), H. Alexander Smith (R N. J.), Wayne Morse (R Ore.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Robert C. Hendrickson (R N. J.), Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), and Edward J. Thye (R Minn.)

McCarran Leads Off

McCarran opened debate Feb. 28 with a three-hour speech in which he scored administration of the present law by the DP Commission and charged that Soviet agents and potential subversives had reportedly entered the United States under the guise of displaced persons. Eastland (D Miss.) supported him.

Kilgore responded that such charges against the Commission were "unsubstantiated". Members of the DP Commission, who Kilgore said had sought but never received opportunity to reply officially to McCarran's charges, listened to the debate from the gallery.

Lehman, March 1 denied the displaced persons program was a threat to national security and declared refugees are "screened and rescreened" and put through "much more stringent" tests than normal immigrants. Harry Cain (R Wash.) said the bill would provide a haven for every European who decides "to take off for American because of political changes in their home lands."

Parliamentary Move

A parliamentary maneuver also was attempted March 1 by McCarran, who first offered—then dropped—a suggestion that the Senate adopt en bloc the Committee amendments to the House bill. He said this would produce a "clean bill" and Senators might then better know exactly what the legislation looked like and meant.

He explained the Senate could adopt the amendments in this way without jeopardizing the right of any Senator to offer new amendments later, or to try to substitute a new bill. He drew some support for this tactic from Kilgore, but Kilgore later expressed skepticism when Alben W. Barkley, in the Chair, said a committee amendment, once agreed to, cannot be amended except by a motion to reconsider the vote on the amendment. McCarran finally withdrew his suggested plan after further arguments against it were raised by Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) and Ferguson.

Agreement to Vote

Meanwhile, for three days, Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D Ill.) had been repeatedly trying to set a time for voting on the measure. His attempts, however, were unsuccessful, and at one point he charged William Langer (R N.D.), an opponent of the Kilgore substitute, with "filibustering" against the measure.

The charge was leveled after Langer forced the Senate to quit work March 6 in mid-afternoon. Langer earlier in the day had objected to a unanimous consent request for a March 8 vote. He caught Lucas out of the Senate chamber and promptly moved, shortly after 3 p.m., for a recess.

The next day, Lucas sought recurrently to get unanimous consent to a voting date and time, but again Langer blocked all Lucas' efforts, saying he would not permit a vote until Senators had a full day to examine the printed record of hearings on the measure.

Minority Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), also insisted that acting on a bill without full benefit of all testimony on it was "no way to legislate." Finally the Senate adjourned at 7:21 p.m., after Wherry raised a point of no quorum and the maneuver failed to produce a majority of Senators. The adjournment meant the DP bill lost its top priority on the next day's Senate calendar.

However, a move early March 8 by Lucas was accepted without objection and the bill again became the immediate order of business. Renewed efforts to reach a voting agreement began. Lucas first suggested a March 15 deadline, but Forrest C. Donnell (R Mo.) objected, also on the grounds that printed transcripts of the hearings would not be available. McCarran proposed the vote be delayed until April 4. He explained he planned to spend the next three weeks in Nevada where he had a primary campaign coming up. Lucas declined to accept the proposal, saying it would have a bad psychological effect on the bill. Lucas accused McCarran of not wanting "any kind of DP bill." McCarran shot back that Lucas was "bungling" the DP debate.

Lucas then brought in a cloture petition. He secured 16 signatures, enough to bring the cloture motion to a vote, but he never laid it before the Senate.

The reason was that Lucas ultimately secured agreement that consideration of the bill would be postponed to March 31, at which time it would again be discussed, with voting on it scheduled for April 3.

Bitter Exchanges

During the initial stages of the debate, bitter exchanges cropped up on the Senate floor between Sens. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) and James Eastland (D Miss.). The two lawmakers first clashed on the Senate floor March 3 when Eastland was reading a statement on the DP bill. Eastland contended the IRO which initially designates DPs eligible to come to the U.S., "is shot through with bribery and corruption," and the U.S. should not place credence in its security reports.

Lehman attempted to dispute this. Eastland replied that witnesses heard by the Judiciary Committee confirmed his opinion that careful checks are not made on DP's before they come to the United States and he added this made the good, American blood boil in his veins.

Lehman curtly replied that "no better American blood flows through the veins of the Senator from Mississippi (Eastland) than through the Senator from New York."

Eastland replied he was not making a personal remark and lauded Lehman as a "great American."

On March 7, Eastland again took the floor and charged Lehman with resorting to "deliberate untruth" in answering his (Eastland's) attacks on the DP program. Eastland twice hurled such charges at Lehman. Both times he was ordered to his seat by John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) who was then in the chair. But after each seating, Eastland was permitted to "proceed in order" after motions to that effect were offered, first by Lucas, the second time by Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.).

Eastland said that while he was delivering his March 3 speech on the DP measure, he had yielded to Lehman and had slipped down to the Senate restaurant for lunch. In his absence, Eastland claimed, Lehman "attacked me without warning." He quoted Lehman as saying he had heard more misstatements and inaccuracies (in Eastland's speech) than he ever had thought possible on the floor of the Senate. He said there was "not a word of truth" in what Lehman had said.

Lehman, rising to answer Eastland, made it plain he had not charged Eastland with deliberate misstatements. Rather, he said, Eastland, in a "heat of enthusiasm" had been led into giving erroneous statements and "statements that could only be called misstatements of fact." The New Yorker then detailed the alleged misstatements.

Final Action

On March 31, the Senate returned to the consideration of the bill. The session, however, quickly resolved itself into another bout of bitter wrangling between supporters of the McCarran bill and supporters of the Kilgore substitute.

They rehashed previous arguments, but after two hours of debate, the two factions suddenly decided to quit talking entirely, and to have a showdown April 5. Senators agreed to meet at 2 p. m. that afternoon, and to stay in continuous session until the bill and all amendments were acted on.

The final showdown occurred close to midnight on the appointed day of April 5, and followed a long, grueling battle over some of the nearly four score amendments which had been offered.

Disposition of the McCarran and Kilgore measures was as follows:

Vote On Passage

The Senate voted 49 to 25 to substitute the Kilgore bill for the McCarran, Committee - reported one. Then the Senate decided to pass the over - all measure, as it then stood after the substitution, by a 58 to 15 roll-call ballot. McCarran was among those voting for final passage.

A breakdown of these votes show that there were:

For the Kilgore substitute, 25 Democrats and 24 Republicans.

Against the Kilgore substitute, 11 Democrats and 14 Republicans.

On final passage, 27 Democrats and 31 Republicans voting in the affirmative.

Against passage were 8 Democrats and 7 Republicans.

Before the action was completed, approximately 80 votes were taken on amendments, most of which were offered individually, but some of which were offered en bloc. It was the largest number of amendments to any one bill acted on by either Congressional body up to that point in the session.

McCarran proposed by far the largest number of amendments. As Judiciary Committee chairman, he also offered for final Senate decision all the Committee's changes in HR 4567 as it had come from the House. Some of these changes were accepted, but most were rejected, and then the Committee bill itself was thrown aside in favor of the Kilgore substitute.

In the series of votes, party lines were repeatedly shattered and the margin of victory for the Administration was, with few exceptions, narrow. One sidelight occurred shortly after 6 p. m. on April 5 when Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) discovered that the Senate had amended one section of the bill that did not exist — it had already been knocked out. McCarran got approval on a voice vote of a minor, technical amendment and was offering another when Taft discovered the mistake. The Senate by unanimous consent backed up and removed its mistake.

Changes In Substitute

As it was passed in the Senate, the DP bill was substantially in line with the Kilgore substitute as originally proposed. Some important changes were made in this substitute, however, before final passage. These were:

1. The addition of a provision admitting 20,000 adopted war orphans from Western Europe on a non-quota basis.

2. Admission of 5,000 former residents of Venezia-Giulia who fled after that area was placed under Yugoslav sovereignty by the 1947 Italian peace treaty.

3. A requirement that job and housing assurances for DPs must come only from American citizens.

4. Ban against admission of any DP if an Immigration or Consular official knows he or she is ineligible under American immigration laws.

5. Authorization for deportation of any DP found admitted under fraudulent circumstances.

6. Admission only of those refugees who have not been firmly resettled since they became displaced.

Parliamentary Snarl

Voting on the DP bill was complicated from the parliamentary point of view. Senate rules required that a decision first be made on the Committee-backed McCarran bill before action could be taken on the substitute measure. This meant the Senate had first to take up all the Committee's changes in the House's version of HR 4567, plus any amendments to the Committee bill that were offered from the floor, before the Senate could turn to the substitute.

When the substitute was finally reached, it also was bombarded with amendments, which had to be passed upon before the substitute could be brought to a vote.

This is the way the voting on various amendments offered to the DP bill went.

First the Senate took up amendmen's offered by McCarran to HR 4567 on behalf of his Judiciary Committee. During the period when the Senate voted on these, the only proposals accepted from the Senate floor were those to amend the Committee amendments. (All McCarran amendments listed below were for the Committee; the Cain, Humphrey and Knowland amendments were offered to the Committee ones.)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

McCarran — Three amendments, all pertaining to changing the definition of a displaced person eligible under the program to include German expellees in total authorized for admission. First amendment was technical, the second grammatical and the third provided the actual change in definition. All on roll-call votes, 37-48, 38-47, and 37-48, respectively.

Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) — Amendment to third Committee amendment fixing cutoff date at April 21, 1947, for determining eligibility of DP's. Roll-call vote, 40-45.

McCarran — Require 40 per cent of DP's to be refugees from the Baltic states annexed by a foreign power after World War II. Roll call, 39-45.

McCarran — Require DP admissions to be charged against 50 per cent of regular annual immigration quotas of country in which they were born. Roll call, 37-44.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) — Permit admission of 25,000 adopted war orphans from all European countries. Division.

McCarran — Require at least 30 per cent of DP's admitted to be agricultural workers with two years experience. Roll call, 33-49.

McCarran — Give Immigration and Naturalization Service and American Consular Service final say on who is admitted under program, superseding present authority now vested in DP Commission. Roll-call vote, 41-42.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

William F. Knowland (R Calif.)— Amendment to Committee amendment. Admit 4,000 Shanghai refugees now on the Philippine Island of Samar. (This amendment by Knowland was offered as an amendment to the Committee amendment requiring 40 per cent of the DPs to be Baltic state refugees. Offered in two portions, the Knowland proposal was accepted in toto, the first half by division vote, the latter by voice. While it was ultimately thrown out when the Senate rejected the 40 per cent plan, the provision was in the Kilgore substitute and thus in the bill as it passed.)

The remainder of the Committee amendments were then accepted en bloc, after Lucas proposed such a procedure to speed up final action on the bill. Lucas said he didn't believe any of the amendments "are any good" but he wanted them accepted so the Senate would be in a position to act with less delay on the substitute.

Secondly, the Senate took up amendments offered from the floor to the pending bill itself, and not to the Committee alterations, which by this time had been settled. Here is what happened to these "floor amendments."

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

McCarran — Permit only citizens of this country to give required job and housing assurances for refugees seeking entry under the program. Roll call, 41-42.

McCarran — Authorize $5 million in government loans to public or private agencies to finance the transportation and reception of DP's from ports to their final destinations in this country. Roll call, 32-46.

McCarran—Halt DP program when American unemployment totals 4 million or when couples forced to "double up" in living quarters total 2 million. Roll call, 17-61.

McCarran — Halt program when unemployment totals 6 million. Roll call, 28-49.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

McCarran — Authorize a $10 million appropriation for the DP Commission to finance reception, processing and transportation of German expellees from Germany to U.S. ports of entry. Division.

Thirdly, the Senate was then able to vote on amendments offered to the Kilgore substitute. Here is what happened to these amendments — which had to be disposed of before the final ballot could be taken on the Kilgore substitute itself:

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) — Include Spanish refugees among eligible DP's. Voice vote, and, later, on roll call, 34-40.

Humphrey — Admit 20,000 adopted war orphans. Division. Vote reconsidered on motion adopted by roll call 42-32.

McCarran — Declare ineligible any DP who has been once resettled but later seeks to enter under the program. Voice.

Langer — Authorize admission of 5,000 Arab refugees and include Palestine expellees under those specified as eligible displaced persons. Voice.

McCarran — Include in Czechoslovakian provision those persons who fled the country any time prior to Jan. 1, 1949. Division.

McCarran — New definition of DP, eliminating any reference to definition contained in constitution of International Refugee Organization. Roll call, 24-46.

George W. Malone (R Nev.) — Final determination of those eligible under program shall be vested in Immigration and Naturalization Service and American Consular Service. Roll call, 24-47.

McCarran — Create Joint Congressional committee to study problem of German expellees. Voice.

Cain — Fix new cutoff date of April 21, 1947 instead of Jan. 1, 1949. Roll call, 35-43.

Langer — Halt program when unemployment reaches a total of 10 million. Division.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

McCarran — Admit only those Polish soldiers and "Shanghai" refugees who have not taken permanent residence in any other country. Voice.

McCarran—Require assurances for DPs to come only from American citizens and to bar those given by aliens. Voice vote.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Bar the admission of any DP if the consular officer or immigration inspector knows he is ineligible under American immigration laws. Voice.

Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) — Increase the number of authorized admissions under program from 339,000 to 344,000 to admit 5,000 Venezia-Guilia refugees. Voice.

William Langer (R N.D.) — Permit transfer of unused German expellee quotas for 1950 and 1951 to 1952. Voice.

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) — Protect regular German immigration quotas by charging German expellees admitted under program to immigration quota of their country of origin instead of against German quota. Voice.

William E. Jenner (R Ind.) — Require dissolution of DP Commission by August 31, 1951, two months after last authorized admissions under program. Voice.

Ferguson—Include Germans driven out of Upper Silesia, Danzig and East Prussia among expellees of German ethnic origin instead of among native-born Germans. Voice.

Humphrey — Admit 20,000 adopted war orphans. Division.

Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.) — Discourage fraud in obtaining visas by permitting deportation of those DP's found admitted under such circumstances. Voice.

Garrett L. Withers (D Ky.) — Require determination of eligibility of DP's to be made by American citizens only. Voice.

Kilgore — Amendment in nature of a substitute for McCarran bill. Roll call, 49-25.

CONFERENCE

The Senate's action in passing a bill differing so greatly from the original House version of HR 4567 resulted in a joint House-Senate conference committee which reconciled the two versions after weeks of tussling over a compromise draft.

On May 31 the conferees finally reached agreement on a compromise that boosted the total number of DPs permitted to enter the country to 341,000 and extended the law until June 30, 1951. The authorized admission of German expellees and adopted war orphans, plus permanent status for persons already in this country on a temporary basis raised the over-all total to 415,744.

Administrative and other terms of the bill were left as the Senate had worked them out. Over-all entry totals were revised so that:

1. The number of adopted war orphans eligible for admission on a non-quota basis was cut from the Senate's 20,000 to 5,000. Left intact was the provision for admission of 5,000 displaced orphans within the general total of displaced persons.

2. The 15,000 potential political refugees from Eastern Europe was cut to 500, while specific provisions relating to Czechoslovakians were eliminated, since they might qualify as displaced persons under the new Jan. 1, 1949, cutoff date.

3. The Senate provision for admission of 10,000 Greek refugees was accepted with the proviso that 2,500 of them had to be relatives of Greeks already in this country.

4. The 5,000 former residents of Venezia-Giulia were reduced to a total of 2,000.

Conference Report Approved

The House approved the compromise June 6 and the Senate added its endorsement June 7. Both actions were taken by voice.

House passage was voted without debate. In the Senate, Pat McCarran (D Nev.) made a speech predicting the compromise legislation would leave the door open for infiltration of Communist agents and other subversives in the guise of DP's.

LAW APPROVED

The President signed the measure into law June 16, 1950.

In a formal statement, he declared: "It is especially gratifying to me that this expression of American fairness and generosity has been brought about by groups and organizations broadly representative of all parts of our country."

He pointed out that countrymen of persons to be admitted under the legislation "have brought to us in the past the best of their labor, their hatred of tyranny and their love of freedom".

He had every confidence, he added, "that the new Americans who will come to our country under the provisions of the present bill will also make a substantial contribution to our national well-being".

Present when the President signed the bill were: Sens. Herbert H. Lehman (D N. Y.), Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.), Francis J. Myers (D Pa.) Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), Reps. Emanuel Celler (D N. Y.), Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) and Frank Fellows (R Maine); Harry N. Rosenfield, and Edward M. O'Connor, members of the DP Commission, James J. McTigue, the Commission's general counsel, and Watson B. Miller, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

LOBBY STANDS

For major organizations registering a stand on HR 4567 when it was before the House, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 374.

Other organizations appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1949, while the bill was still in the House, to support the amendment of HR 4567, or other bills, to provide for the admission of the German expellees on the same basis as bona fide displaced persons whose status is defined by the International Refugee Organization. These organizations were:

The United Action Committee for Expellees, National Council for Prevention of War (which also advocated more freedom of immigration generally), Anti-Partition League, American Aid Society for Needy and Displaced Persons of Southeastern Europe, Committee for Christian Action in Central Europe, Legislation Action Committee for the Resettlement of Danubian-German Refugees, American Relief for Germany Inc., Steuben Society of America, and the American Banater Relief Society.

The Institute of Arab-American Affairs advocated the admission of Arab refugees from the Arab-Israeli war, and the American Friends Mission of Palestine supported the admission of more Arabs, particularly students.

The Polish-American Congress suppoted the provision of HR 4567 admitting qualified former Polish soldiers now residing in England.

The Order of Ahepa, an organization of Greek-Americans, advocated the admission of 50,000 Greeks, both adults and children. The American Legion opposed any change in the 1948 DP Act, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars said it opposed the admission of any displaced persons. The National Lutheran Council said it wanted larger numbers of German expellees brought in under the law.

Following release of the proposed text of the Kilgore substitute for the Senate Judiciary Committee's DP bill, three church organizations issued a joint statement supporting the minority measure. The National Lutheran Council was one of these. The other two were the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the War Relief Services, National Catholic Welfare Council.

At the same time 11 well-known Americans also issued a joint statement praising the substitute bill. The signers were: Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, James A. Farley, Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, James F. O'Neil, Manchester, N. H., Judge Joseph Proskauer, of New York, James L. Kraft, president of Kraft Cheese Co., Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal, Fred Lazarus, Cincinnati, Ohio, Harry Bullis, board chairman, General Mills, and Thomas J. Watson, president, International Business Machines.

Conscientious Objectors Fund

HR 5963, S 2496

A plan to use $1,389,145 earned by conscientious objectors during World War II to buy books for European libraries was defeated by the House. The Senate, however, passed a similar bill which then was approved by a House Committee, but failed to get subsequent action.

The House bill (HR 5953) was approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee Aug. 24, 1949. Taken up in the House March 1, 1950, it was defeated on a roll-call vote, 265-102. (See p. 262.)

The measure would have used the money involved to buy technical books to be sent to European libraries by CARE. The money was earned by CO's during the war, but was kept for them in a special Treasury fund as they were not allowed to receive money themselves.

Stefan Move Approved

Karl Stefan (R Neb.) moved that the enacting clause of the bill be stricken. This would have had the effect of completely killing the measure. His motion carried on division vote 92-27, on teller 127-46, and then on roll call 265-102.

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) backed the bill, saying: "Those who earned this money, the conscientious objectors themselves, said they felt that at this stage of recovery the intellectual hungers and the spiritual hungers of the people of the countries involved were even more important than the physical hungers, and less has been done to satisfy them."

But opponents said the money should be given to American libraries. It also was suggested that surplus potatoes, rather than books, should be sent abroad. Pat Sutton (D Tenn.) said, "I am not sympathetic with conscientious objectors and I still think we should keep the books in our own libraries."

Companion Senate Bill

A companion bill (S 2496) was cosponsored in the Senate by John Sparkman (D Ala.) and Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.). On March 25, Saltonstall was designated by the Senate Armed Services Committee to be a one-man Subcommittee to study S 2496 — and the same day, Sparkman testified before him in favor of their bill. Saltonstall reported the measure favorably.

The bill also picked up the backing of the full Armed Services group, which reported it to the Senate May 11. The upper chamber passed it without objection on June 8.

Contributions To International Groups

HJ Res 334—P.L. 806

Without extensive debate, Congress approved legislation (H J Res 334) raising the ceilings on United States contributions to five international organizations.

The resolution was introduced by Rep. Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.) on Aug. 4, 1949, at the request of the State Department. The State Department had asked that all limits be removed from U. S. payments to the organizations. After a two-day hearing, however, the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted merely to raise the existing ceilings.

The Committee reported the bill favorably on Aug. 11, 1949. The measure provided the following: (Organization listed first; existing annual limitation listed second and limitation under HJ Res 334 listed third.)

American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood; $2,000, $24,000 for United States contributions from July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1949. Annual Contribution thereafter not to exceed $10,000.
Food and Agriculture Organization; $1,250,000, $2,000,000 per annum.
South Pacific Commission; $20,000, $75,000 per annum.
World Health Organization; $1,920,000, $560,000 for working capital fund and annual contribution not to exceed $3,000,000.
International Labor Organization; $1,091,739, $1,750,000 per annum.

The House took up the bill June 21, 1950, and passed it without amendment June 22 on a 209-91 roll-call vote. (Vote on Page 262.) Opponents based their stands on economy. Supporters of the measure said the money was an investment in future peace.

Senate Also Approved

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held hearings July 10 and Aug. 11 on the bill. Representatives of the State, Labor and Agriculture Departments and the Public Health Service and Children's Bureau testified in favor of the measure.

The Committee approved the bill with one amendment—to specify that additional contributions could be made for special projects not regularly budgeted and to specify that the Secretary of State shall report annually to Congress on money spent under the bill.

The Senate passed the bill Sept. 13 on voice vote without further amendment and without debate. The House agreed to the Senate amendment by voice vote Sept. 14, and the bill was signed by the President Sept. 21. The measure became Public Law No. 806.

Investment Guarantees

HR 8083

SUMMARY

The House of Representatives in 1950 endorsed a major aspect of President Truman's plan to assist underdeveloped areas of the world — it approved legislation (HR 8083) providing certain guarantees to investors sending their capital abroad under the plan. However, the Senate failed to act on the legislation, so it did not become law.

The investment guarantee aspect of the Point Four plan had also failed to receive Congressional action in 1949, although bills on this topic had been introduced and favorably reported by various Congressional committees.

President Truman made two pleas in 1950 for guarantee legislation, and ultimately the House approved HR 8083 on July 12 by a formal roll-call vote of 195-151.

Provisions

As passed by the House, HR 8083:

1. Authorized the Export-Import Bank to guarantee "for an appropriate fee" private investments abroad under the Point Four program up to a limit of $250 million.

2. Specified that guarantees would assure investors that their earnings in foreign currencies from these investments could be converted into U. S. dollars.

3. Specified that guarantees would assure investors of compensation in the event their foreign properties were expropriated, confiscated or otherwise seized by public authority in the countries affected.

4. Required the negotiation of treaties or "agreements" between the U. S. and the country receiving the private investment prohibiting certain discriminations against U. S. nationals.

5. Required that guarantees would only be offered investments that did not present "uneconomic and unsound" duplications of existing ones.

6. Provided for immediate conversion of foreign earnings into U. S. dollars when conversion was required.

BACKGROUND

In Point Four of his Inaugural Address of Jan. 20, 1949, President Truman called for a bold U. S. program to aid underdeveloped countries of the world. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Page 392.) One aspect of the program was to be a flow of private American capital to underdeveloped areas, to help build them up. In connection with this aspect, several bills were introduced in Congress in 1949. They were to stimulate this investment flow by providing certain guarantees to persons making investments under what came to be known as the Point Four Plan.

The principal bills of this nature were HR 5594 in the House and S 2197 in the Senate. Each measure authorized the Export-Import Bank to underwrite foreign investments against risks that proceeds from them might not be convertible into U. S. dollars. If such conversion problems arose with regard to returns from investments made abroad under the Point Four program, the Bank would be authorized under the legislation to make dollars available to the investors, and convert the latters' returns to U. S. currency.

Both HR 5594 and S 2197 were reported to the House and Senate respectively in 1949, but neither chamber took action on them.

On Jan. 20, 1950, President Truman again requested not only a legislative basis for Point Four as a whole, but also action on investment guarantees. He did this by forwarding a report to Congress by the National Advisory Council, which had already endorsed the idea of guarantees.

Although its 1949 investment guarantee measure (HR 5594) was pending before the House, the lower chamber's Banking and Currency Committee decided to supersede it with another bill. Some dissatisfaction had been registered because HR 5594 set a limit of $800 million on the amount of guarantees the Export-Import Bank could make. It was felt in some circles that this figure was too high.

Accordingly, efforts were started on a different bill, to be placed before the House in 1950 in lieu of the 1949 measure.

HOUSE

Committee

On April 18, Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.) introduced HR 8083, authorizing the Export-Import Bank to guarantee certain foreign investments against certain risks to the extent of $250 million. The measure was referred to the House Banking and Currency Committee, which was headed by Spence.

No formal hearings on HR 8083 as such were held. Instead, the Committee fell back on testimony given in 1949 on another bill (HR 5594), which was similar to the subsequent measure. The only difference between HR 5594 and HR 8083 was that the latter set a $250 million ceiling on the amount of guarantees the Export-Import Bank could issue, and spelled out the nature of the risks guarantees would be made against. These risks were: 1. the inability of investors to convert their foreign earnings into dollars; and 2. the loss of properties because of expropriation, confiscation or seizure by public authority in the foreign country.

Witnesses favoring HR 5594 in 1949 —and thus the principles carried in HR 8083 in 1950 — were officials from the State and Treasury Departments and the Export-Import Bank itself. At the same time, witnesses who were appearing before the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in connection with a legislative basis for the Point Four program (exclusive of its investment guarantee aspects) discussed the guarantees. Many witnesses were in favor of them.

On April 27, the Banking and Currency group favorably reported its measure.

Rules Group Opposition

However, HR 8083 encountered trouble in the House Rules Committee, where the measure's merits were argued. Bill opponents told the Committee that Point Four would build up foreign cheap-labor competition and undermine markets for American-made goods. Supporters said the measure would help curb communism by putting backward countries on their economic feet.

The Rules Committee on May 23 voted 5-4 against sending HR 8083 onto the House floor for action. But after pressure was brought to bear, the group reversed itself on June 13, and cleared the bill.

Debate

The House took up HR 8083 on July 10. Spence led support for the measure, saying. "You cannot make friends by gifts. Gifts often produce nothing but ingratitude. But it seems to me that if we can establish American businesses that will develop the underdeveloped countries of the world if we can establish relations with them, there will be common interest that will encourage friendships that cannot be attained in any other way."

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) opposed the measure. He told the House, "When and if those foreign countries once go into full production, either through their own efforts or through the efforts of Uncle Sam, when we will have saturated the world markets, then who is going to be the sufferer? The American laboring man and the American standard of living and the American economy, and I might say world peace will suffer."

President's Appeal

The next day, July 11, President Truman made appeals on behalf of the pending measure. In letters to Democratic and Republican leaders, Mr. Truman called Point Four "an essential part" of his program for peace and global development. He said "private foreign investment can make a major and unique contribution to the common objective" and that guarantees for such investments would be helpful.

Final Action

The House then began voting on amendments offered to HR 8083. An amendment introduced by Eugene Cox (D Ga.) was approved requiring treaties or "agreements" between the U. S. and the foreign country involved that provide protection of U. S. nationals against discriminatory and burdensome measures restricting ownership and operation of business enterprises abroad; provide for prompt compensation for losses through expropriation, restrictions, or competition from government enterprises; provide for immediate conversion of profits into dollars and transfer of the dollars out of the foreign country.

Another amendment, by Spence, provided that guarantees could be offered only to businesses which would not present "uneconomic and unsound" duplication of productive facilities already existing in the U. S. and other countries.

The Cox amendment carried on a standing vote 89-10. The Spence amendment was approved by voice vote.

Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R Mich.) then moved to recommit the bill, but his motion was rejected 156-184 on July 12, and the House approved the entire measure by a roll-call vote of 195-151.

This sent the bill across the Capitol to the Senate, but the upper chamber failed to take action on it during 1950.

UN Revision

After prolonged hearings in 1950 on a welter of proposals to alter the United Nations structure to strengthen it or aim it towards eventual federation, a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee recommended Sept. 1 that the U. S. continue to support the United Nations as it stood and not attempt to form a new world organization for peace.

The group, headed by Elbert D. Thomas (D Utah), made a report to the full Senate Committee, analyzing several proposals for world organizations other than the UN but recommended that none of them be adopted. Other members of the Subcommittee were Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), Brien McMahon (D Conn.), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), and H. Alexander Smith (R N. J.)

The House Foreign Affairs Committee had held hearings in October, 1949 on a half dozen similar proposals for strengthening the UN or building regional or world federations of governments. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 388 for text on resolutions made and considered during the 1st Session, 81st Congress). No 1950 report was made by the House group.

Each of the major proposals for UN reform or world federation received strong backing from organized groups at both House and Senate hearings. State Department reaction to proposals was also presented to the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee.

In February, the State Department, through two authorized spokesmen, raised a warning against Congressional proposals favoring United States leadership in the creation of world

federation or a union of Atlantic powers. It asked the Senate Subcommittee not to approve any resolution that went further than giving renewed support to United Nations machinery as it then existed.

Deputy Undersecretary of State Dean Rusk, one of the Department's witnesses, held that it "would be disastrous, if, by turning in any irresponsible or whimsical fashion to new forms of organizations or glittering formulae for perfection, we were to set ourselves back." He said "satisfactory answers to some very fundamental questions" were first necessary before "bold proposals for a radically new international organization" can be safely considered.

The other government witness was John D. Hickerson, Assistant Undersecretary, who questioned whether the American people were ready to take part in a union scheme that he said would entail abandonment of national control over foreign policy, armed forces, imports, currency, immigration and taxation. Such a union might bring weakness instead of strength, Hickerson said.

Rusk and Hickerson went through the some half dozen resolutions pending before the Subcommittee and expressed opposition to all but the one (S Con Res 72) offered by Sens. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) and Frank P. Graham (D N.C.), which would, among other things, restrict the veto power in the UN Security Council, strengthen the International Court of Justice with broad powers given to it by UN members, and create a police force capable of keeping world peace. Hickerson said the State Department had studied this proposal in its drafting stage and had offered informal comments to its sponsors.

Proposals

The proposals considered by both House and Senate Committees, together with their proponents and opponents, were as follows:

U. N. Revision Resolution

This was S Con Res 72, the Ferguson-Graham proposal; its backers were:

League of Women Voters
American Association for the United Nations
Committee on National Affairs
American Association of University Women
National Farmers Union
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs

H Con Res 5 by Chet Holifield (D Calif.) and H Con Res 15 by Laurie C. Battle (D Ala.) also proposed strengthening the UN through revising the UN Charter.

Article 51 Pact Resolution

S Con Res 52, sponsored by Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Elbert D Thomas (D Utah), called for revision of the UN Charter to abolish the Security Council veto, and failing that, to set up a lesser bloc within the UN pledged to refer threats of aggression to the General Assembly.

Backers of this proposal included:

American Association for the United Nations, which also strongly supported S Con Res 72.

International Association of Machinists.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, who submitted a statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee favoring S Con Res 52.

A representative of the National Society for Constitutional Security testified against the proposal.

World Federation Resolutions

S Con Res 56, introduced by Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R N. H.) and sponsored by 18 other Senators, declared it was a fundamental objective of U. S. foreign policy to support the UN and seek its development into a world federation with limited powers adequate to preserve peace through "enactment, interpretation, and enforcement of world law".

H Con Res 64, introduced by Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark.) was the same as S Con Res 56. Some 100 Congressmen sponsored similar resolutions, which were subjected to extensive first session hearings before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. (See CQ Almanac Vol. V, p. 388 for other House and Senate sponsors of world federation resolutions.)

Supporting S Con Res 56 was the United World Federalists, formed in 1947. UWF policy adopted in October, 1949, said federalists differ on how much power a world federal government should have at the start, but fully agreed "that we should move as rapidly as possible to a world federal government with authority and power to legislate on basic causes of international friction".

The federalist group backed the UN but said it could not prevent war "as long as it remains a league of sovereign states". World federal government "is an urgent necessity," said UWF, and the U. S. should declare its major foreign policy objective to be transformation of the UN into a world federation.

Other supporters included:

AVC
AMVETS
Friends Committee on National Legislation
National Junior Chamber of Commerce
Liberal Party of New York
National Farmers Union
UAW-CIO
Committee on World Peace of Western North Carolina.
Conference of the Methodist Church,
Workers for World Security of Cleveland, O.

But more than a dozen organizations went on record against proposals smacking of world federation. These groups included:

National Economic Council, Inc.— Devoted an issue of its semi-monthly letter to UWF. America faces a "grave danger" in "schemes for 'world government'," said the letter, by Merwin K. Hart.

Daughters of the American Revolution — Strongly endorsed 1950 action of the Georgia legislature in rescinding its 1946 passage of the Humber resolution favoring world government. A DAR memo on the Georgia action, sent to Congressmen, said the proposed "entanglements" would "subordinate the sovereignty" of the U. S.

American Coalition spokesman, John B. Trevor, told the Senate Subcommittee any form of world federation would inevitably lead to the equalization of wealth, so that the average U. S. citizen would see "his living standard being cut five-sixths" of what it is now.

United Mothers of America, Inc.— Sent Congressmen resolution opposing alleged efforts "to seduce the United States of America to surrender its sovereignty thru 'joining' a World Government under the representation that only a 'World State' can assure an 'enduring' World Peace".

National Society for Constitutional Security said the U. S. would be "committing national suicide" by giving up its sovereignty.

Society of the War of 1812 was put on record against world government by Federic Gilbert Bauer, representing the organization.

The 24th Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, of "35 patriotic groups" representing "three million" women in the United States passed a resolution at a Washington, D. C., meeting opposing membership "in any international organization which would inevitably have powers and rights over the United States, including Atlantic Union".

Friends of the Public Schools of America — In its monthly bulletin, said the United States would have 150 votes out of 2,000 in a world federation. Participants "must give up all power of resistance and bind themselves to remain forever under that World Government," said the publication.

A resolution by the American Legion said it was "opposed to any form of world federation or government at this time".

YWCA of the U. S.: "We believe attempts to amend the UN Charter at the present time with the aim of achieving world government would divert energies from immediate tasks."

Christian Nationalist Crusade

New England Women's Society

Mayflower Descendants in D. C.

Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic

Military Order of the World Wars

New Jersey Chapter, Pro America

Legislative Research Committee of Detroit, Mich.

Atlantic Union Resolutions

S Con Res 57, introduced by Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and sponsored by 19 other Senators, and supported by the Atlantic Union Committee, requested the President to invite North Atlantic Treaty nations to join in a convention to explore the possibilities of a federal union of democracies.

H Con Res 111 and 107, introduced by Clifford Davis (D Tenn.) and Hale Boggs (D La.,) respectively, corresponded to S Con Res 57.

Supporting these proposals were: Federal Union, Inc., the Atlantic Union Committee, Dr. Harold C. Urey, the atomic scientist, and the National Economic Council.

A representative of the National Society for Constitutional Security testified against the resolutions.

(For other Atlantic Union resolution sponsors, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 388.)

Immigration and Naturalization

S 3455

SUMMARY

On July 26, 1947, the Senate passed S Res 137 directing the Senate Judiciary Committee to make a study of the entire immigration and naturalization system. The investigation was continued through March 1, 1950.

The Committee filed a report on the investigation April 20, and on the same day Pat McCarran (D Nev.), chairman of the group, introduced a bulky bill designed to rewrite all laws relating to immigration, naturalization and nationality.

No hearings were held on the 248-page measure. McCarran said the press of war legislation made it impossible for Congress to devote time to such a comprehensive bill. However, the bill showed signs of stirring up an extended controversy when Congress gets to it.

McCarran said the purposes of his bill were to simplify the quota system for admitting immigrants without basically changing the traditional formulas used for selecting them, and to tighten up screening procedures for barring undesirables and subversives.

But Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said that McCarran's bill would virtually cut off immigration into the United States. Celler said that "90 per cent of all quotas are available to categories in which only a handful of immigrants could qualify."

Celler added, "Careful study of the Senator's proposal convinces me that it is aimed not at curtailing, but in fact stopping, all immigration to the United States."

Provisions

The McCarran immigration bill contained the following major provisions:

Title I: General

A new Bureau of Passports and Visas to be set up in the State Department.

Liaison to be authorized between the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Director of the Bureau of Passports and Visas, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Title II: Immigration

The annual quota of any "quota area" to be one - sixth of one per cent of the number of inhabitants in the continental United States in 1920 attributable by national origin to such quota area. (Substantially the same as present law.)

The following classes of aliens to be added to the excludable list: Homosexuals and sex perverts; persons convicted of two or more crimes, whether involving moral turpitude or not, if the aggregate possible jail sentences exceeded one year; aliens seeking to enter solely or incidentally to engage in an immoral act; aliens entering to work, unless so authorized; aliens seeking to procure a visa by fraud; aliens not possessing proper entry documents; subversive aliens in a class more widely proscribed and defined.

Type of immigrants allowed from any one quota area to be: 30 per cent persons urgently needed in the U. S. because of education, technical training, specialized experience or exceptional ability; 50 per cent who are parents of U. S. citizens 21 years of age or over; 20 per cent who are spouses or children of resident aliens awaiting citizenship.

If these quotas be not used, then up to 10 per cent of each annual quota to be available to other qualified immigrants.

Detention and deportation provisions to be tightened and extended.

Title III: Nationality and Naturalization

New citizens to be able to speak, read and write English and be grounded in the principles and form of our government.

Petitioners for citizenship to undergo a thorough personal investigation.

Dual citizenship to be almost entirely eliminated.

Nominations

O'DWYER CONFIRMED

President Truman's nomination of William O'Dwyer, mayor of New York City, to be Ambassador to Mexico drew more attention in the Senate than any other nomination in the foreign policy field in 1950. The Senate ultimately confirmed O'Dwyer, but took several partisan ballots and heard considerable debate before doing so.

The President nominated O'Dwyer on Aug. 15. Some Republicans contended that the O'Dwyer appointment was made to force a mayoralty election in New York City, so that Democrats could benefit from the heavier vote in November.

Committee

Several protests were registered with the Foreign Relations Committee against confirmation of O'Dwyer and closed hearings were held Sept. 12 and 13 to give the objectors a chance to speak. But only one witness, Henry V. Poor, a Republican seeking to unseat Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D-Lib) in New York, appeared to oppose the confirmation. And only one member of the Committee, Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) directed questions at the nominee.

Describing the sessions, Committee Chairman Tom Connally (D Tex.) said most of the charges against O'Dwyer and the questioning he underwent revolved about his conduct as Kings County District Attorney prior to his first election as New York Mayor in 1945.

Incompetence Charged

Poor introduced as evidence a grand jury presentment handed up in December, 1945, that taxed O'Dwyer's office with "negligence, incompetence and flagrant irresponsibility whereby (Albert) Anastasia was permitted to escape prosecution, conviction and punishment for murder and a number of other vicious crimes." Connally said O'Dwyer, in answer to this, "told us that the main prosecution witness died and they couldn't very well bring him back."

Poor also raised against O'Dwyer charges of certain underworld connections, inconsistency, and passing out political plums to associates.

Hickenlooper's questioning, Connally said, also revolved around Poor's charges. The Iowan moved that the Committee get all the grand jury records in the case but this proposal was rejected, according to Connally's account. After hearing O'Dwyer himself, all Committee members except Hickenlooper were "satisfied", he added. Those voting for approval, Connally said, were himself, and Sens. Walter F. George (D Ga.), Millard E. Tydings (D Md.), Theodore F. Green (D R. I.), Brien McMahon (D Conn.), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.).

Clendenin Ryan, Jr., long a political foe of O'Dwyer's, failed to appear against the nominee. He said he objected to closed hearings. Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP N. Y.) and Arthur Schutzer, ALP secretary, also critics of the appointment, notified the Committee they would not be able to attend.

On Sept. 13, O'Dwyer's nomination was endorsed by the Senate Committee, by a unanimous 8-0 vote. O'Dwyer's name was included on a list of nominees to be presented to the Senate for confirmation.

Debate

When the upper chamber took up this list on Sept. 15, however, Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (R. Iowa) objected to immediate consideration of the nomination. He and Sen. Irving Ives (R N.Y.) both asked for postponement of action until Sept. 18.

Action on the O'Dwyer nomination was delayed at their request, and Hickenlooper withdrew his objection to consideration of the matter when it came up the second time.

Taking up the opposition on Sept. 18, Ives told his colleagues that developments in a Brooklyn gambling investigation since O'Dwyer was confirmed in Committee had indicated that "more information" should be obtained before final action was taken. Ives referred to the arrest of 28 members of a Brooklyn gambling ring Sept. 15. "Mr. O'Dwyer," Ives said, "has been quoted as saying that the gambling investigation was a witchhunt." He added O'Dwyer owed it to himself to have these charges disposed of before he became an ambassador.

Ives moved first to delay the decision on the nomination until Sept. 19. This met with defeat on a roll-call vote, 25 to 36. When the Senator then moved to recommit the nomination to the Foreign Relations Committee for further study, he was defeated on another roll call, 24 to 40. (Votes on page 268.)

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) warmly supported the former mayor and suggested that a Republican move was afoot to keep putting off the issue until Congress quit later in the week. Ives denied this. Chairman Connally opposed the move to return the appointment to his group. He said the Committee already had investigated O'Dwyer's record and "so far as I know nothing has been proved to his discredit." Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) also supported O'Dwyer, praising his qualifications for the job.

Final Action

The Senate then took its final ballot on O'Dwyer, and confirmed him by a 42-22 roll-call vote. The final vote to accept O'Dwyer was almost strictly partisan, with no Democrats against him and only four Republicans for him—Wayne Morse (R Ore.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Margaret Chase Smith (Maine), and Alexander Wiley (Wis.).

Export - Import Directors

A Senate roll-call vote was also produced by the President's nomination June 16 of the four existing directors of the Export-Import Bank to new five-year terms. The directors were Hawthorne Arey, of Nebraska, Herbert E. Gaston, of New York, Clarence E. Gauss, of Connecticut, and Lynn W. Stambaugh, of North Dakota.

The Senate Banking Committee approved the nominations on June 27. They were taken up in the Senate July 18. Before final action, however, the Senate rejected 50 to 8, a motion by Sen. Wayne Morse (R Ore.) to send the nominations back to the Committee for further consideration.

But Morse did win his fight to lay before the Committee, prior to the final Senate action, what he called "serious allegations" regarding the criteria, the standards and the policies which the Bank applied in granting loans to various nations, particularly Argentina, Brazil and Mexico.

The Committee met in a closed session July 19 to hear Morse, and he later announced he was "perfectly willing" to have the directors confirmed forthwith. He said he had won what he was after when the Committee assured him it would make an inquiry into policies of the bank.

The Senate confirmed the four officials without objection on July 19.

(For additional nominations and confirmations in the Foreign Policy category, see page 237.)

Yugoslav Aid

S 4234—P.L. 897

SUMMARY

President Truman Nov. 29 asked Congress to provide during the short session a sum of $38 million to pay for famine relief in Yugoslavia. He described the step as "clearly in our national interest."

It was the second aid-to-Yugoslavia measure taken by the administration in less than a week. On Nov. 24 the President had notified Congress he was allocating $16 million to provide food for the army of the drought-stricken country under the Mutual Defense Assistance Act.

Senate approval of a Yugoslav aid bill (S 4234) came on Dec. 11 and was voted 60 to 21. The House added its endorsement Dec. 13 by a vote of 225 to 142. (See page 262 for votes.) It was the first major foreign policy showdown of the "lame duck" session. The few restrictions and conditions that were added to the grant met little opposition from supporters of the program.

While the measure finally enacted was the one originated in the Senate, the House actually first passed its own bill, HR 9853. Later it proceeded to pass S 4234 after substituting for its text the terms of the House bill. It then tabled the latter.

Both chambers amended the aid legislation to authorize the transfer of the requested $38 million from existing funds at the disposal of the Economic Cooperation Administration. This made it possible to bypass Congressional committees and make the money immediately available. Otherwise, another separate measure, appropriating the money, would be required. In the Senate this step was sponsored by Pat McCarran (D Nev.) and in the House by Rep. Omar Burleson (D Tex.).

Because the House and Senate versions of Yugoslav aid legislation differed, they were sent to a joint conference committee for harmonization. The conference group reached a compromise Dec. 15. The conference report was passed by the House on Dec. 18 by a voice vote, and by the Senate on Dec. 19 by another voice ballot.

The President signed the measure into law on Dec. 29.

Provisions

The measure, entitled the "Yugoslav Emergency Relief Assistance Act of 1950", carried these authorizations and directives:

1. That the President spend $50 million in previously appropriated ECA funds to aid Yugoslavia. (Because the President had already allocated some $12 million to the country, the net sum of new funds he was permitted to disburse under S 4234 was $38 million.)

2. That the U. S. and Yugoslavia make a formal agreement between themselves spelling out the aid program, and that Yugoslavia advance local currencies to enable the U. S. to meet administrative and operative expenses in carrying out the program.

3. That Yugoslavia "give full and continuous publicity" to the U. S. program, and to permit persons designated by the U. S. "to observe and supervise without restriction" its carrying out.

4. That Yugoslavia match any proceeds from the sale of U. S. Goods under the program with local currencies to be turned over for the aid of Yugoslav children and the needy.

5. That 50 per cent of all goods shipped Yugoslavia be carried in American-flag vessels and that farm products shipped be purchased from the Commodity Credit Corporation under official price support terms.

6. That quarterly reports be made Congress on the operation of the program, which itself would be terminated if Congress passed a concurrent resolution to that effect, or if the President terminated it.

SENATE

Committee

Shortly after the President's proposal to aid Yugoslavia was set before it, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a "draft" of a bill (S 4234) embodying the request. On Dec. 4 and 5, the Senate group held closed hearings on the measure, which was supported by Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and George W. Perkins, assistant Secretary of State. Their testimony was later repeated to the House Foreign Affairs group.

On Dec. 6, the Senate Committee favorably reported S 4234, after approving an amendment requiring Yugoslavia to set up local counterpart funds for purposes of relief and charitable medical care and other purposes which might be agreed upon.

Floor Action

The Senate promptly began to consider its aid-to-Yugoslavia measure. While Administration forces said final passage was never in doubt in the Senate, they were barely able to beat off a Republican endeavor to tag to the legislation a provision to help Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese Nationalist regime on Formosa. By 38 to 42, they broke an effort by Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) to force to a decision on the Senate floor a rider that would have forbidden the President to give any more food to the Yugoslavs until first he had sent Nationalist China $38 million of the $75 million previously appropriated for Chiang under the MAP program.

Knowland first offered his $38-million-for-China amendment Dec. 11 as a rider to S 4234. Chairman Tom Connally (D Tex.), of the Foreign Relations Committee, objected that the Knowland rider was not germane. The presiding officer, John C. Stennis (D Miss.) sustained Connally. At the time the Senate was operating under a unanimous-consent agreement to vote Dec. 11 on all amendments, but only those germane to the bill. Knowland had offered sharp objection to this agreement, saying he had been unable to be on the Senate floor when it was adopted.

The Californian promptly re-offered his amendment in the form of a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to the Foreign Relations Committee to report it back to the Senate with the China-aid clause. He later amended this to provide simple recommittal of the bill, with instructions to the Committee to report it back "forthwith." Adoption of the motion would have had the effect of sidetracking the unanimous consent agreement and permitting a clear-cut China Nationalist aid vote.

Appealing for adoption of the amended motion, Knowland said it was just as important to help Chiang as it was to aid Tito. He charged the administration had consigned to the "deep freeze" $75 million previously appropriated for the "general area" of China. He recalled that Yugoslavia had shot down American planes but said China had worked with us as an ally.

Connally retorted that the Chinese Nationalists had never lost a battle

for lack of equipment and said the United States had aided Chiang to the tune of some two billion dollars. Calling the Knowland proposal "a gesture to Nationalist China", Connally shouted: "What do you want — an all-out war with Red China?"

On the final vote, five Republican votes saved the day for the Administration. They were those of Sens. George D. Aiken (Vt.), Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.), Margaret Chase Smith (Maine), Charles W. Tobey (N. H.) and Alexander Wiley (Wis.).

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Brien McMahon (D Conn.) — Provide that nothing in act shall be interpreted as endorsing measures of Yugoslav government suppressive of religious, political and economic liberty. Voice.

Pat McCarran (D Nev.) — Provide for earmarking $50 million from ECA funds, including $12 million already used for Yugoslavia from that source.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) — Provide that at least 50 per cent of materials shipped by sea shall be via U. S. flag vessels.

McMahon — Require reports every three months on administration of act.

HOUSE

Committee

Hardly had the President's program reached the Capitol before the House Foreign Affairs Committee opened hearings and heard support for the grant expressed by George Perkins, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, and Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Gen. Bradley told the Committee it was "important to the West that Tito maintain his resistance to domination from Moscow". He said he thought "from a military point of view . . . this aid to Tito is sound." Under questioning, Bradley said he wasn't sure how much the West could depend on Tito if the chips were down, but that since the Yugoslav leader broke with Stalin, there had been tendency on his part to cooperate.

Perkins said the proposed grant would be in the nature of economic warfare against the Soviet Union. Several members asked why rigid commitments, including a promise to fight on the side of the West, should not be attached to the grant. Perkins replied that the only conditions the Administration wished to attach had already been accepted by Belgrade. These were that the source of the assistance would be given full publicity, that the food would be distributed fairly without discrimination against non-Communists and that the distribution could be freely observed by American officials.

Nov. 30 the Committee heard Agriculture experts estimate that the previous summer's drought had cut Yugoslav food production by from 15 per cent in some areas to 60 and 65 per cent in others. Witnesses were Stanley Andrews, director of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, and John J. Haggerty, Agricultural Attache with the U. S. Embassy at Belgrade.

The House group wrapped the President's proposals into a bill numbered HR 9853, and favorably reported it on Dec. 6. The group attached two amendments, one requiring Yugoslavia to give "full publicity" to the American aid, the other requiring distribution of the relief supplies without discrimination as to race, political or religious belief.

Floor Action

The House took up HR 9853 on Dec. 11, and passage of the measure on Dec. 13 climaxed two days of stormy, bitter debate that cut across party lines. Administration supporters contended the relief expenditure was essential to save the anti-Soviet Tito government from falling to Stalin. Critics argued that Tito is still a Communist and not to be depended upon.

Those supporting the bill on the floor included Reps. James W. Wadsworth (R N.Y.), Howard W. Smith (D Va.) and John McSweeney (D Ohio). Those opposing the bill included Reps. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), E. E. Cox (D Ga.), James G. Fulton (R Pa.) and Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.).

As debate neared an end, some attempts were made unsuccessfully to obtain amendments imposing conditions on the grant. Several that were adopted corresponded closely to those accepted in the Senate.

A motion to recommit was offered by Rep. John M. Vorys (R Ohio). It was defeated by division vote, 76 to 173. Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) demanded the rollcall which finally passed the bill, 225 to 142.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Omar Burleson (D Tex.) — Authorize diversion of $50 million in ECA funds for Yugoslav relief, including $12 million already expended there by the agency. Voice.

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) — Require Tito government to express an official position in conformity with "its obligations as a member of the United Nations." Voice.

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.)—Require Yugoslavia to take all necessary steps to prevent recurrence of present food crisis. Division, 106 to 4.

John W. Heselton (R Mass.) and August H. Andresen (R Minn.) — Require all commodities to be purchased from Commodity Credit Corp. at cost to government under farm support program. Voice.

Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) — Require at least 50 per cent of commodities shipped to Yugoslavia to go in U. S. vessels. Voice.

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) — Require State Department to report every three months on the degree of Yugoslavia's compliance with aid terms, including full publicity and the right of U. S. to supervise food distributions. Voice.

A. A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) — State that nothing in relief act may be interpreted as endorsing suppression of religious, political or economic liberty in Yugoslavia.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John M. Vorys (R Ohio) — Make grant either a straight loan or grant conditioned on Yugoslav use of ECA counterpart funds in local currency. Division, 43 to 55.

Francis Case (R S.D.) — Put aid on a straight loan basis without an alternative. Division, 80 to 93.

Fulton (R Pa.) — Condition Yugoslav aid on return of Greek children taken in border raids during Greek civil war, on freedom of speech and press, respect for territorial integrity of Austria, Greece and Trieste, a halt to Catholic and other religious persecution and respect for nationals of other countries.

CONFERENCE

The conflicting House and Senate bills on Yugoslav aid were sent to a conference committee, which worked rapidly. On Dec. 15, the conferees reported a compromise version, which included most of the provisions of the original House bill. One of the major House-backed provisions retained by the conference group — although the Senate had not expressly stipulated a similar provision — was that all foodstuffs purchased for the program be bought from the Commodity Credit Corporation at official support prices.

The House took up the conference report on Dec. 18. There was no debate, and the report was approved by a voice vote.

The Senate turned to the measure on Dec. 19. Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) took the floor to denounce the bill as the "height of stupidity" which was "simply an attempt to coddle and appease another Communist dictator." Said McClellan: "This is supposed to be a relief bill. It is, in truth and in fact, a military assistance bill."

McClellan's charges, however, drew no formal opposition from backers of the conference report, which the Senate quickly adopted by a voice vote.

This cleared the legislation to the White House, where President Truman signed it into Public Law 897 on Dec. 29.

International Claims Settlement Act

HR 4406—P.L. 455

PROVISIONS

This law calls for a three-man International Claims Commission in the State Department to dispose of claims of Americans and the U. S. government against foreign governments out of lump-sum settlement agreements between the U. S. and the foreign government. Main purpose of the bill is to dispose of claims arising from loss of American property through nationalization in foreign countries, such as Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. Nationalization claims against former enemy countries — such as Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria — do not come under P. L. 455 since they are in the jurisdiction of the War Claims Commission.

The law provides a formula for payment of claims under any claims agreement negotiated, as follows:

Claims of $1,000 or less to be paid in full.

Claims exceeding $1,000, to be paid $1,000 and 25 per cent of the balance.

Remaining funds to be distributed on a pro rata basis against balance due on large claims.

The first claims to be settled under this act will be those against Yugoslavia. An agreement between the U. S. and Yugoslavia, signed July 19, 1948, made available $17 million for settlement of some $40 million in claims. The agreement further provided that claimants, in order to be eligible, must have been U. S. citizens at the time Yugoslavia seized, expropriated, or nationalized their properties. Corporations at least one-fifth American-owned were eligible to file claims.

No termination date was set for the Commission, but it is required to complete its work in connection with Yugoslav claims by March 10, 1954 (four years from the effective date of the act).

SENATE

HR 4406 had been on the Senate calendar since July 28, 1949, when the Foreign Relations Committee reported it. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 386 for House action during the first session.) The Senate took up the bill Feb. 14, 1950. Committee amendments were adopted en bloc, and Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) obtained unanimous approval for the bill. The only opposition was registered by Andrew Schoeppel (R Kan.) who filed a statement urging further study of the bill.

Amendments recommended by the Committee and adopted by the Senate provided (1) for appointment of Commissioners by the President, with Senate confirmation, instead of by the Secretary of State, (2) for the President, instead of the Secretary of State to fix a termination date for the Commission, (3) deleted the House provision that the Commissioners be members of the bar. The most important amendment provided that claimants under any future claims settlements be citizens at the time those agreements might be concluded. (The Yugoslav agreement had provided that claimants must have been U. S. citizens at the time their property was nationalized.)

CONFERENCE REPORT

Conferees agreed to all Senate amendments except the one relating to citizenship, which was deleted. The report was filed Feb. 27, and the Senate adopted it the same day.

In the House the conference report was opposed by John M. Vorys (R Ohio), who had fought original passage of the bill, and by John Davis Lodge (R Conn.). Lodge favored the Senate citizenship amendment, and urged the House to vote down the conference report so that it might be reinstated. However, the House adopted the conference report, first on a division vote of 88-51, and then on a roll-call vote demanded by Vorys, 209-165. (See p. 262 for vote.) Final action came on March 7, and President Truman signed the bill into law March 10.

Naturalization Of Asians

H J Res 238 — Vetoed

SUMMARY

A disagreement between the President and Congress over desirability of curbs on naturalization privileges killed a resolution (HJ Res 238) which one Representative had described as almost the only civil rights legislation the 81st Congress might enact.

The President Sept. 9, 1950 vetoed the resolution even though he declared he strongly favored its attempt to eliminate the last racial bar to naturalization. He said he objected, however, to a provision to withhold citizenship from aliens with records adjudged subversive before or after their naturalization.

Describing this so-called subversives section as "vague and ill-defined," the President said he could not approve a measure which "has these deficencies".

The House Sept. 14, 1950, voted to override the veto, 307 to 14. (See Page 262.) The Senate did not take up the veto, and thus permitted it to kill the resolution.

As drawn originally, the resolution would have amended the Nationality Act of 1940 to provide that the right to naturalization should not be denied because of race.

It was described on the House floor as making eligible for citizenship almost 85,000 Japanese, admitted for permanent residence before passage of the Exclusion Act of 1924, 3,139 Koreans and 145 other Asians—mostly Burmese, Indonesians, Samoans, Polynesians and Siamese.

Earlier amendments to the Nationality Act extended citizenship privileges to other Asians who were permanent residents.

Provisions

The ultimately vetoed resolution, to grant citizenship privileges to some Asians residing in the United States and setting up barriers to citizenship for subversives, contained two major sections, both to amend the Nationality Act of 1940. The two sections would have:

1. Eliminated race as a bar to naturalization.

2. Denied naturalization to anyone who, within 10 years preceding the naturalization proceedings, had belonged to any totalitarian party, and provided for the cancellation of citizenship of anyone joining such an organization within five years after naturalization. The section also provided that a naturalized citizen could withdraw from any organization and retain citizenship by doing so within three months after the Federal government posted the group as subversive.

BACKGROUND

H J Res 238 that in effect would grant naturalization rights to American residents of Asian origin was introduced May 9, 1949, by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)

The resolution would have permitted approximately 85,000 Japanese, 3,000 Koreans and a few Asians from other countries who have lived in the United States or in Hawaii for 25 years or more to become citizens. Congress in 1943 extended naturalization privileges to the Chinese, and in 1946 granted them to residents who came from the Philippines and India.

The resolution was reported from the Judiciary Committee May 19, 1949, and was passed by the House June 6, 1949, without debate. On Oct. 13, 1949, the Senate Judiciary Committee reported the bill and it was on the Senate calendar at the close of the first session of the 81st Congress.

SENATE

The Senate took up HJ Res 238 on June 8, 1950. Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) proposed an amendment that he said was intended to limit provisions of the measure to Japanese. He said the bill as presented "was so broad that I felt it would permit a great many other aliens, including those who were here by virtue of treaties, to be included under its terms".

Chairman Pat McCarran of the Judiciary Committee supported the amendment, and said it accomplished what the Committee thought to be the intent of the measure.

Restricting the application of the resolution exclusively to Japanese persons and persons of Japanese descent who entered the United States (including the Territory of Hawaii) prior to July 1, 1924, the amendment was then accepted, and the Senate passed the resolution by a voice vote.

CONFERENCE

The House June 15, 1950, asked for a conference with the Senate on HJ Res 238. The conference report, filed Aug. 14, 1950, revised slightly and restored the House language—that the right to naturalization "shall not be denied or abridged because of race"—but added a long section also amending the Nationality Act of 1940.

"Subversives" Section Added

This would have barred from citizenship anyone who in the past 10 years had belonged to an organization advocating any form of totalitarianism. It also could have deprived of citizenship anyone who within five years after naturalization became affiliated with such an organization.

The House agreed to the conference report Aug. 14, 1950. After the House had accepted the report, Rep. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) said the original version of the resolution was the first section of a bill he had introduced (HR 199) and which was awaiting final Congressional action. He said his bill would remove racial discrimination from both naturalization and immigration laws and establish quotas for 12 remaining excluded areas of the world. (CQ Almanac, 1949, P. 387.)

H J Res 238, he said, would make possible citizenship applications by almost 85,000 Japanese, 3,139 Koreans and 145 other Asians—mostly Burmese, Indonesians, Samoans, Polynesians and Siamese—admitted for permanent residence prior to passage of the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924.

Final Senate approval of the conference report on the resolution came on Aug. 28, 1950, when Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) withdrew a motion to reconsider an earlier Aug. 14 vote which had already tentatively approved the report.

VETO

Declaring the language in one section of the measure was "vague and ill-defined," President Truman Sept. 10, 1950, vetoed HJ Res 238. His criticism was directed at the section on Communist front groups—"no one can tell what it may mean or how it may be applied".

"The result," he added, "might be to weaken our naturalization laws rather than strengthen them. The result might also be to jeopardize the basic rights of our naturalized citizens and other persons legitimately admitted to the United States.

"In my judgment, it would be impossible to administer this act without creating a twilight species of second class citizens, persons who could be deprived of citizenship on technical grounds, through their ignorance or lack of judgment."

In his message returning the measure to the House, the President asked Congress to re-enact the section granting naturalization privileges regardless of race.

House Overrides

The House Sept. 14, 1950, took up President Truman's veto.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), sponsor of the original measure which did not include the ban on those with records adjudged subversive in the past or future, said that he believed not joining a totalitarian group was "a very, very small price for a person to pay" for becoming a citizen. He added that the resolution contained safeguards to protect innocent members of proscribed organizations.

The resolution was criticized by Rep.

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) who said it was "suckled by fear and nursed by hysteria". Rep. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) said it would be "about the only piece of civil rights legislation that is going to be passed by this Congress" and said he regretted that the Senate had revised the original resolution.

The vote, on the question of passing the resolution despite the President's disapproval, was 307 to 14. This was 93 more than the two thirds required to override a veto.

No Senate Action

The Senate Sept. 23, 1950, considered but took no action on President Truman's veto.

Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) said the provisions to which the President objected—denying citizenship to aliens adjudged to have subversive records—already had been made law in the Internal Security Act of 1950, passed over another Presidential veto. (See page 390).

McCarran suggested that the best procedure would be "to bring in a bill having to do solely with the matter of citizenship of the Asiatics involved". He said that if such a measure "is not promptly introduced by the sponsors of H J Res 238, it will be my purpose to introduce it."

2nd Asian Alien Bill

H. R. 9760

A new measure (HR 9780) to open the way for a naturalization of orientals living in the United States was introduced Nov. 27, 1950, after a similar measure was vetoed by the President. (See page 240.)

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), who had introduced the original measure in 1949, also wrote HR 9780. This one omitted the provision — a ban on citizenship to ex-members of subversive organizations — to which Mr. Truman had objected. The bill was in the form of an amendment to the Nationality Act of 1940. An estimated 80,000 elderly Asians residing in this country would become eligible for citizenship under the bill.

The House Judiciary Committee reported the measure Nov. 30. The bill passed the House by voice vote on Dec. 7 and was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee Dec. 14. The Senate itself failed to act, however.

Kem Resolution

S Res 371

Following the historic Truman-Attlee talks in Washington during December, Sen. James P. Kem (R Mo.) framed a resolution (S Res 371) calling upon the President to give Congress a detailed accounting of them.

As Kem explained his resolution, "it merely asks for a full and complete report of what was done at the recent conference between Mr. Attlee and Mr. Truman, and it asks that any agreements entered into at the conference should, under the Constitution, be embodied in a treaty which should be submitted to the Senate for ratification or rejection."

Lack of Confidence

However, the resolution followed hard on the heels of meetings by Senate and House Republicans at which they expressed a lack of confidence in the policies of Secretary of State Dean Acheson. In this context, Kem's resolution implied further criticism of the Administration's foreign policies.

Kem asked that "the committee be instructed to report the resolution back to the Senate not later than Thursday, December 21, 1950." This brought the charge from Connally that Kem was attempting to dictate to the Foreign Relations group "not only what it should do but when it should to it."

Amendment Defeated

After Connally and Lucas strongly urged the defeat of Kem's amendment to the referral motion, the Senate did so by a 30-45 record vote. Voting against Kem's amendment were three Republicans: Margaret Chase Smith (Maine), Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) and Chan Gurney (S.D.).

The vote then occurred on Connally's original referral motion, and this was passed on a 47-29 roll-call ballot, with the same three Republicans again joining forces with the favoring Democrats.

Republican Attack

The resolution was widely viewed as an additional Republican attack on the White House and the State Department, and its treatment on the floor of the Senate reflected this.

On Dec. 14, Kem attempted to bring his resolution up for a formal Senate vote — but Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D Ill.) promptly moved to recess the upper chamber. This motion, which precluded action on the Kem proposal, was approved on a strict party-line vote of 37-36. All Democrats present and voting supported Lucas' motion; all Republicans present and voting opposed it.

Appeal For Unity

The Senate returned to the Kem proposal on Dec. 18, and heard Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), a long-time critic of many Administration foreign policies, make an appeal for unity and a closing of Senate ranks behind officials charged with the conduct of American foreign affairs in the dire circumstances prevailing.

With action on the Kem resolution the next order of business, Chairman Tom Connally (D Tex.) of the Foreign Relations Committee moved that the measure be referred to his group. Fearing that this unit might pigeonhole his critical resolution, Kem sought to amend Connally's motion.

Kem's resolution was then referred to the Foreign Relations group amid forecasts that it would receive no further action during the remainder of the "lame duck" session.

Bills Acted On

Action Completed

POLICY

S 2310. Public Law 447. Korea Aid Act of 1949, authorizing $150 million for participation of Korea in ECA. CONNALLY (D Tex.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 22. Passed Senate, 48-13, Oct. 12, 1949. House Foreign Affairs reported with amendment authorizing $60 million and extending to June 30, 1950 time limit on use of ECA funds in certain areas of China, Feb. 1, 1950. Passed House, 240-134, Feb. 9. Senate concurred in House amendments Feb. 10. Approved by President Feb. 14. (See p. 223).

HR 5330. Korea Aid Act, authorizing participation of Korea in ECA ($150 million). KEE (D W.Va.). House Foreign Affairs reported with amendment excluding participation by North Korean government, or any coalition government, including North Korean Communist elements, July 1, 1949. House amended to authorize $60 million from Feb. 15 to June 30, 1950, then rejected entire measure, 191-192, Jan. 19, 1950. See S 2319, P.L. 447. (See p. 223).

S 2845. Extend time limit on use of ECA funds in certain areas of China from Feb. 15 to June 30, 1950. KNOWLAND (R Calif.), SMITH (R N.J.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Feb. 3. Included in P.L. 447.

HR 4406. Public Law 455. Provide for settlement of certain U.S. claims against foreign countries. RIBICOFF (D Conn.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 9. Motion to recommit rejected 151-177, July 6. Passed House July 6. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 28, 1949. Passed Senate, amended, Feb. 14, 1950. Senate agreed to conference report Feb. 27. House agreed to conference report, 209-165, March 7. Approved March 10. (See p. 239).

HR 7797. Public Law 535. Economic Cooperation Act of 1950. Extend European Recovery Program and Far Eastern Economic Assistance to June 30, 1951, authorize contribution to UN for Palestine refugee relief, and authorize U.S. participation in a program of technical assistance to underdeveloped areas. KEE (D W.Va.). House Foreign Affairs reported March 22. Passed House, 287-86, March 31. Passed Senate, amended by substituting text of S 3304 as previously amended and passed by Senate, May 5. House adopted conference report, 247-88, May 23. Senate adopted conference report, 47-27, May 25. Approved June 5. (See p. 204).

S 3304. Similar to above. CONNALLY (D Tex.). Senate Foreign Relations reported March 24. Senate amended and passed, 60-8, May 5. Text then substituted for that of HR 7797, which was then passed in lieu of S 3304.

S J Res 153. Authorize $27,450,000 contribution by U.S. to UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East. CONNALLY (D Tex.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Feb. 14. Made part of ECA bill. See P.L. 535 above.

S 3809. Public Law 621. Extend mutual defense assistance program, and authorize $1,222,500,000 for that purpose. CONNALLY (D Tex.), TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services reported June 21. Passed Senate, 66-0, June 30. House Foreign Affairs reported July 12. Passed House, 362-1, July 19. Approved July 26. (See p. 220).

HR 5731. Public Law 861. Discharge a fiduciary obligation to Iran by establishing a trust fund of $110,000 for education of Iranian students in the U.S. CARNAHAN (D Mo.). House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 1. Passed House Aug. 15. Senate Foreign Relations reported Oct. 11, 1949. Passed Senate Sept. 19, 1950. Approved Sept. 29. (See p. 219).

HR 9484. Public Law 886. Provide for settlement of Portuguese Government Claims. KEE (D W.Va.). House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 26. Passed House Aug. 30. Senate Foreign Relations reported Sept. 20. Passed Senate Dec. 13. Approved Dec. 21.

S 4234. Public Law 897. Authorize $38 million for emergency relief assistance to Yugoslavia. CONNALLY (D Tex.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Dec. 7. Passed Senate (amended to provide $50 million from funds already appropriated to ECA) 60-21, Dec. 11. Passed House, amended to contain text of HR 9853, Dec. 13. House adopted conference report Dec. 18. Senate adopted conference report Dec. 19. Approved Dec. 29. (See p. 238).

HR 9853. Similar to above. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported Dec. 7. Passed House (amended to provide $50 million from funds already appropriated to ECA), 225-142, Dec. 13. Text then substituted for that of S 4234, and S 4234 passed in lieu Dec. 13.

S Res 212. Condemn abduction of Greek children by Communist guerrilla forces and request President to assert all of his powers to secure their return. S Res 212, PEPPER (D Fla.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Sept. 6. Senate adopted Sept. 13.

H Res 514. Similar to above. JAVITS (R N.Y.). Passed House March 22.

HR 5953. Rejected in House. Authorize contribution to CARE, Inc., for scientific and educational publications abroad, to be made available from payments to U.S. for work performed by conscientious objectors. JUDD (R Minn.). House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 24, 1949. House voted, 265-163, to strike enacting clause, March 1, 1950. (See p. 232).

H Res 452. Request President, within 15 days after adoption of this resolution, to furnish the House with answers to certain questions on U.S. foreign policy. LODGE (R Conn.). House Foreign Affairs reported adversely, Feb. 9. House voted to table, Feb. 9.

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

HR 4567. Public Law 555. Amend Displaced Persons Act of 1948. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 16. Passed House June 2. Senate Judiciary reported without recommendation Oct. 12. Recommitted, 36-30, Oct. 15, 1949 (with instructions to report by Jan. 25, 1950). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 25, 1950. Passed Senate, 58-15, April 5 (after adopting Kilgore (D W.Va.) substitute for committee-reported bill, 47-25). House adopted conference report June 6. Senate adopted conference report June 7. Approved June 16. (See p. 225).

S 1165. Public Law 587. Make special immigration visas available to certain alien sheepherders. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported June 27, 1949. Passed Senate June 8, 1950. House

Judiciary reported June 15. Passed House June 20. Approved June 30. (See p. 218).

S 1858. Public Law 717. Provide for admission of alien spouses and minor children of members of U.S. Armed Forces. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported June 26. Passed Senate July 26. House Judiciary reported Aug. 1. Passed House, amended, Aug. 7. Senate agreed to House amendment Aug. 14. Approved Aug. 19.

H J Res 238. Vetoed. Provide privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen to all immigrants having legal right to permanent residence in the U.S. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported May 19. Passed House June 6. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 13, 1949. Passed Senate, amended, June 8, 1950. House and Senate adopted conference report Aug. 14. Motion to reconsider Senate action filed Aug. 14. Vetoed Sept. 9. House voted to override, 307-14, Sept. 14. (See p. 240).

INTERNAT'L. ORGANIZATIONS

H J Res 334. Public Law 806. Amend certain laws providing for membership and participation by the U.S. in certain international organizations. MORGAN (D Pa.). House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 11, 1949. Passed House, 209-91, June 22, 1950. Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 28. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 13. House agreed to Senate amendment Sept. 14. Approved Sept. 21. (See p. 233).

HR 5902. Public Law 902. Authorize $54,000 for relief of Pan American Union. KEE (D W.Va.). House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 22, 1949. Passed House Aug. 7, 1950. Senate Foreign Relations reported Sept. 13. Passed Senate, amended, Dec. 13. House agreed to Senate amendments Dec. 15. Approved Dec. 29.

S Res 360. Authorize appointment of 4 Senators to attend general meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Australia. CONNALLY (D Tex.). Considered in Senate by unanimous consent and agreed to Nov. 27. (Senators Green (D R.I.), Stennis (D Miss.), Wiley (R Wis.), and Ferguson (R Mich.) appointed Nov. 29.)

S Con Res 105. Authorize appointment of a committee of 4 Members of the Senate and 4 Members of the House of Representatives to attend the general meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. THOMAS (D Utah). Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 8. Senate adopted Sept. 8. House adopted Dec. 5.

CANADA

S 3771. Public Law 584. Authorize Canadian vessels to provide transportation between various ports in Alaska or continental U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 15. Passed Senate June 16. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 22. Passed House June 22. Approved June 29.

HR 6536. Similar to above. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 22. Tabled, S 3771 passed in lieu June 22.

HR 8944. Public Law 722. Construction of bridge across the St. Lawrence River at Ogdensburg, New York. KILBURN (R N.Y.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 17. Passed House July 27. Passed Senate in lieu of S 3862 Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 19.

S 3862. Similar to above. IVES (R N.Y.), LEHMAN (D N.Y.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 25. Senate passed HR 8944 in lieu Aug. 9.

HR 7445. Public Law 884. Authorize construction, maintenance, and operation of a toll bridge across the Rainy River at Baudette, Minn. HAGEN (R Minn.). House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 29. Passed House Aug. 31. Senate Foreign Relations reported Sept. 13. Passed Senate Dec. 13. Approved Dec. 21.

MEXICO

S J Res 133. Public Law 660. Authorize return to Mexico of flags, standards, colors and emblems captured by U.S. in the Mexican War. CONNALLY (D Tex.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Oct. 18. Passed Senate Oct. 19, 1949. House Foreign Affairs reported July 12, 1950. Passed House July 27. Approved Aug. 4.

S 2633. Public Law 764. Give effect to Convention for the Establishment of an International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna, signed Jan. 25, 1949, by U.S. and Mexico, and the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed May 31, 1949, by U.S. and Costa Rica. KNOWLAND (R Calif.), DOWNEY (D Calif.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 18. Passed Senate July 26. Passed House, amended, in lieu of HR 8945, Aug. 23. Senate concurred in House amendment Aug. 24. Approved Sept. 7.

HR 8945. Similar to above. KING (D Calif.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 27. House passed S 2633 in lieu Aug. 23.

S 3934. Public Law 786. Amend act of May 13, 1924, as amended, relating to U.S.-Mexico boundary. CONNALLY (D Tex.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 18. Passed Senate July 26. Passed House in lieu of HR 6304, amended to contain text of HR 6304, Aug. 7. House and Senate adopted conference report Aug. 30. Approved Sept. 13.

HR 6304. Similar to above. BENTSEN (D Tex.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 25. Text substituted for that of S 3934, and House passed S 3934 in lieu Aug. 7.

PHILIPPINES

HR 8546. Public Law 885. Amend Philippine Property Act of 1946 relative to court jurisdiction in suits brought under Trading With the Enemy Act. KEE (D W.Va.). House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 26. Passed House Aug. 30. Senate Foreign Relations reported Sept. 20. Passed Senate Dec. 13. Approved Dec. 21.

MISCELLANEOUS

S 2853. Public Law 503. Authorize acceptance of foreign decorations for participation in the Berlin airlift. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 20. Passed Senate April 19. Passed House in lieu of HR 6820 May 1. Approved May 5.

HR 6820. Similar to above. KILDAY (D Tex.). House Armed Services reported April 4. House passed S 2853 in lieu May 1.

H J Res 466. Public Law 517. Permit free entry of articles imported from foreign countries for exhibition at first U.S. International Trade Fair, Inc., at Chicago, Ill. SABATH (D Ill.). House Ways and Means reported May 5. Passed House May 6. Senate Finance reported May 9. Passed Senate May 15. Approved May 18.

H J Res 453. Public Law 687. Authorize President to invite States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the First United States International Trade Fair at

Chicago. SABATH (D Ill.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 27. Passed House June 29. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 25. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 12.

H J Res 489. Public Law 704. Permit free entry of articles imported from foreign countries for exhibition at the Mid-Century International Exposition, Inc., at New Orleans, Louisiana. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported July 13. Passed House July 20. Senate Finance reported July 27. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 17.

H J Res 496. Public Law 705. Permit free entry of articles imported from foreign countries for exhibition at the International Food Exposition, Inc., at Chicago, Ill. SABATH (D Ill.). House Ways and Means reported July 13. Passed House July 20. Senate Finance reported July 27. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 17.

H J Res 434. Public Law 726. Recognize and endorse California World Progress Exposition. McKINNON (D Calif.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 27. Passed House July 10. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 25. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 9. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 14. Approved Aug. 21.

H J Res 511. Public Law 853. Provide for recognition and endorsement of Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in Miami. SMATHERS (D Fla.). Considered in House and passed by unanimous consent Aug. 25. Senate Foreign Relations reported Sept. 12. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 27.

H J Res 516. Public Law 857. Authorize President, or such officer or agency as he may designate, to conclude and give effect to agreements for the settlement of intercustodial conflicts involving enemy property. RIBICOFF (D Conn.). House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 1. Passed House Aug. 14. Senate Foreign Relations reported Sept. 6. Passed Senate Sept. 22. Approved Sept. 28.

Unfinished Business

POLICY

S 501. Repeal section 202 (e) of Sugar Act which authorizes Secretary of Agriculture to withhold portion of quota for any foreign country upon notification by Secretary of State that such country denies fair treatment to U.S. nationals. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Finance reported Oct. 6, 1949. Passed Senate Feb. 10, 1950.

S 2197. Amend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 to vest in the bank the power to guarantee investments abroad. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Sept. 22, 1949.

S 2496. Authorize contribution to CARE, Inc., for scientific and educational publications abroad, to be made available from payments to U.S. government for work performed by conscientious objectors. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported May 11. Passed Senate June 8. House Foreign Affairs reported Sept. 23. (Similar House bill rejected earlier. See p. 232).

S Res 371. Request President to report to the Senate concerning his discussions with Prime Minister Attlee, and oppose making of any agreements in connection therewith unless such agreements are embodied in a treaty negotiated by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. KEM (R Mo.), WHERRY (R Neb.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.), BRICKER (R Ohio), CAIN (R Wash.), WILLIAMS (R Del.), SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.), AIKEN (R Vt.), THYE (R Minn.), HENDRICKSON (R N.J.), MUNDT (R S.D.), DONNELL (R Mo.), BREWSTER (R Maine), NIXON (R Calif.), BUTLER (R Neb.), MALONE (R Nev.), DWORSHAK (R Idaho), YOUNG (R N.D.), CAPEHART (R Ind.), WATKINS (R Utah), JENNER (R Ind.), CORDON (R Ore.), McCARTHY (R Wis.), ECTON (R Mont.). Motion to proceed to consideration entered Dec. 14. Senate voted, 47-29, to refer to Foreign Relations Committee Dec. 18. (See p. 242).

HR 5594. Amend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 to vest power in the Export-Import Bank to guarantee U.S. investments abroad. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Oct. 6, 1949. See HR 8083.

HR 5602. Provide for relief of Chinese students in the U.S. KEE (D W.Va.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 13. Passed House Aug. 1, 1949.

HR 8083. Amend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, to empower Bank to guarantee U.S. investments abroad, as to convertibility and against expropriation, or seizure by public authority. SPENCE (D Ky.). (To replace HR 5594, previously reported). House Banking and Currency reported April 27. Passed House 195-151, July 12. (See p. 233).

HR 8927. Authorize aid to needy American nationals in connection with their repatriation from foreign countries. SMATHERS (D Fla.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 27.

HR 9039. Establish a Commission on Cooperative International Relations. MANSFIELD (D Mont.). House Foreign Affairs reported Sept. 1.

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

S 206. Establish status of permanent residence for lawful wives and children of Chinese treaty merchants. DOWNEY (D Calif.), MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 14, 1949.

HR 199. Provide privilege of becoming naturalized citizen of U.S. to all immigrants having legal right to permanent residence, and to make immigration quotas available to Asian and Pacific peoples. JUDD (R Minn.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 10. Passed House (motion to recommit defeated 39-336) March 1, 1949.

HR 3001. Authorize admission into the U.S. of certain aliens possessing special skills. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 22, 1949. Passed House Feb. 2, 1950.

HR 6616. Provide for expeditious naturalization of former citizens who have lost U.S. citizenship through voting in political election or plebiscite in Italy. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported Jan. 19. Passed House Feb. 2. Senate Judiciary reported July 12.

HR 9780. Provide privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the U.S. to all aliens having a legal right to permanent residence. (To replace H J Res 238, vetoed Sept. 9). WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported Nov.30. Passed House Dec. 7. Senate Judiciary reported Dec. 14. (See p. 240).

INTERNAT'L. ORGANIZATIONS

S J Res 128. Authorize President to lend to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN funds for construction and furnishing of a permanent headquarters. CONNALLY (D Tex.), THOMAS (D Okla.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Oct. 7. Passed Senate Oct. 18, 1949.

HR 5863. Provide for refund of customs duties to Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 4. Passed House July 17.

MEXICO

S 1115. Authorize an appropriation, not to exceed $3.5 million, for construction, operation, and maintenance of western land boundary fence project. ANDERSON (D N.M.), CHAVEZ (D N.M.), HAYDEN (D Ariz.), McFARLAND (D Ariz.), DOWNEY (D Calif.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 5. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949.

PHILIPPINES

S 1033. Amend Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 to authorize Philippine War Damage Commission to compensate for damages suffered by schools. McGRATH (D R.I.). Senate Judiciary reported July 29. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949.

MISCELLANEOUS

S 12. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 relating to air agreements with foreign governments. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 9, 1949.

S 1955. Authorize certain persons to accept decorations tendered them by the United Kingdom for services rendered the Allied cause during World War II. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported May 26, 1949.

Bills Introduced

JAN. 3 - SEPT. 23

Senate

Following are bills in Foreign Policy category in the Senate for the period Jan. 3 through Sept. 23, when Congress adjourned temporarily. For the list of Foreign Policy bills introduced in the Senate at the short session later, see page 257. A listing of bills introduced in the House follows this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S Con Res 104.....8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 3268.....3/23/50. Establish U.S. Joint Commission on Foreign Trade. Foreign Relations.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 3420.....4/13/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

BENTON (D Conn.) S Res 243.....3/22/50. Express sense of the Senate that international propaganda of democratic creed to be made an instrument of supreme national policy. Foreign Relations.

BENTON (D Conn.) S Res 266.....4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 3420..... 4/13/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S Con Res 104.... 8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 2997.....2/6/50. Authorize annual appropriation to aid Arctic Institute of North America in its scientific research activities in cooperation with Canada in North American Arctic areas. Labor.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S J Res 206..... 9/19/50. Authorize the RFC to advance funds for international children's welfare work pending the making of the appropriation authorized by Title V of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950.

CAIN (R Wash.) S Con Res 104..... 8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S Con Res 104 .....8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S Res 260.....4/17/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission to make a study of American policy in Germany. Foreign Relations.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S Res 266.....4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S 3101.....2/22/50. Authorize $2.95 billion for ECA operations during fiscal 1951, and facilitate liberalization of European trade. Foreign Relations.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S 3304.....3/24/50. Authorize the ECA Administrator to transfer funds not to exceed $600 million, to any organization formed to further the purposes of the ECA program by two or more participating countries in order to liberalize European trade and currency transferability. Foreign Relations.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S 3809.....6/21/50. Authorize appropriation of $1.22 billion for extension of mutual-defense assistance program through June 30, 1951.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S 3934.....7/18/50. Amend the act of May 13, 1924, relating to the U.S.-Mexican boundary. Foreign Relations.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S J Res 153..... 2/14/50. Authorize contribution by U.S. to United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in Near East. (Placed on calendar.)

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S J Res 206.... 9/19/50. Authorize the RFC to advance funds for international children's welfare work pending the making of the appropriation authorized by Title V of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 3420.....4/13/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 3950.....7/20/50. Provide for the pooling of unused immigration quotas. Judiciary.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S Con Res 104..... 8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S Res 243....3/22/50. Express sense of Senate that international propaganda of democratic creed be made an instrument of supreme national policy. Foreign Relations.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S Res 260.....4/17/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission to make a study of American policy in Germany. Foreign Relations.

ELLENDER (D La.) S 3685.....6/1/50. Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purposes of exhibition at Mid-Century International Exposition at New Orleans, La., to be admitted tariff-free. Finance.

ELLENDER (D La.) S 3999.....8/1/50. Authorize Edwin B. Kirwin of New Orleans to accept the award of the Palme d'Academie tendered by the French government. Foreign Relations.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Res 266.... 4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S Con Res 104... 8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S Res 243..... 3/22/50. Express sense of the Senate that international propaganda of democratic creed be made an instrument of supreme national policy. Foreign Relations.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S Res 266..... 4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S Res 243..... 3/22/50. Express sense of the Senate that international propaganda of democratic creed be made an instrument of supreme national policy. Foreign Relations.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S Con Res 94.....6/6/50. Resolve that Congress advocate and recommend an immediate special session of the UN General Assembly, with single purpose of discussing problems of disarmament and atomic and other weapon control. Foreign Relations.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S J Res 206.....9/19/50. Authorize the RFC to advance funds for international children's welfare work pending the making of the appropriation authorized by Title V of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 3055.....2/17/50. Prohibit importations into U.S. of meat derived from swine, including such meat in cans, from those European countries not cooperating with U.S. in ECA program. Agriculture.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 3420.....4/13/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Con Res 94.... 6/6/50. Resolve that Congress advocate and recommend an immediate special session of UN General Assembly with sole purpose of discussing problems of disarmament and atomic and other weapon control. Foreign Relations.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Con Res 104 .....8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Res 260..... 4/17/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission to make a study of American policy in Germany. Foreign Relations.

GRAHAM (D N.C.) S Con Res 104..... 8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

GRAHAM (D N.C.) S Res 243.....3/22/50. Express sense of the Senate that international propaganda of democratic creed be made an instrument of supreme national policy. Foreign Relations.

GREEN (D R.I.) S Res 353.....9/15/50. Authorize the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to have printed for its use 5,000 copies of Senate Report No. 2501, 81st Congress, second session, a report on resolutions relative to revision of the United Nations Charter, Atlantic Union, World Federation and other similar proposals. Foreign Relations.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 3420..... 4/13/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 4075..... 8/22/50. Permit Roger H. Glennon Charlier to answer a call to active duty in the Belgian Army without losing his U.S. citizenship. Judiciary.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Con Res 94.....6/6/50. Resolve that Congress advocate and recommend an immediate special session of UN General Assembly with sole purpose of discussing problems of disarmament and atomic and other weapon control. Foreign Relations.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Con Res 104.....8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Res 243..... 3/22/50. Express sense of Senate that international propaganda of democratic creed be made an instrument of supreme national policy. Foreign Relations.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Res 260... 4/17/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission to make a study of American policy in Germany. Foreign Relations.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Res 266.... 4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

HILL (D Ala.) S Con Res 104.....8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

HOEY (D N.C.) S Con Res 104.....8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3420.....4/13/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3950.....7/20/50. Provide for the pooling of unused immigration quotas. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S J Res 206 .....9/19/50. Authorize the RFC to advance funds for international children's welfare work pending the making of the appropriation authorized by Title V of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Con Res 104.....8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 266.... 4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 3759.....6/14/50. Provide for admission to U.S. of additional number of aliens of Italian nationality equal to unused quotas for 1939-46 period. Judiciary.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 3862.....7/5/50. Authorize Ogdensburg Bridge Authority to construct a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near Ogdensburg, N.Y. Foreign Relations.

IVES (R N.Y.) S Res 260.....4/17/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission to make a study of American policy in Germany. Foreign Relations.

IVES (R N.Y.) S Res 266.....4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

JENNER (R Ind.) S Res 277.....5/19/50. Express sense of Senate in opposition to U.S. participation in any international organization outside the UN which involves the surrender of our national sovereignty or any part thereof. Foreign Relations.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3123.....2/24/50. Provide for payment into U.S. Treasury of proceeds from sales of all products of wildlife resources of Pribilof Islands, and authorize annual appropriation of an equivalent sum for development of such resources. Commerce.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S Con Res 104 .....8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 3220.....3/9/50. Authorize appropriation of $100 million, in addition to $400 million previously appropriated, to pay for World War II damage in Philippine Islands. Foreign Relations.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 266..... 4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

KEM (R Mo.) S 3843.....6/28/50. Record the lawful admission for permanent residence of certain aliens. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 3950.....7/20/50. Provide for the pooling of unused immigration quotas. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S Res 260..... 4/17/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission to make a study of American policy in Germany. Foreign Relations.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S Res 266..... 4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 2845.....1/12/50. Extend economic aid, under ECA Act, to China until June 30, 1950. Foreign Relations.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S Res 266..... 4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2889.....1/18/50. Amend Displaced Persons Act of 1948 to include Arabs under such act. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3448.....4/20/50. Provide that aliens who have arrived in U.S. shall not be excluded without a hearing. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3911.....7/13/50. Provide for the pooling of unused immigration quotas. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3950.....7/20/50. Provide for the pooling of unused immigration quotas. Judiciary.

LEAHY (D R.I.) S Res 266.....4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3420..... 4/13/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3862..... 7/5/50. Authorize Ogdensburg Bridge Authority to construct a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near Ogdensburg, N.Y. Foreign Relations.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S Con Res 104.....8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S Res 240 .....3/16/50. Express sense of Senate that Republic of Ireland should embrace entire territory of Ireland unless clear majority of all Irish people, in a free plebiscite, declare to contrary. Foreign Relations.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S Res 243.... 3/22/50. Express sense of the Senate that international propaganda of democratic creed be made an instrument of supreme national policy. Foreign Relations.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S Res 260.... 4/17/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission to make a study of American policy in Germany. Foreign Relations.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S Res 266.... 4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

LODGE (R Mass.) S Res 266.....4/ 27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

LONG (D La.) S Res 266.....4/27/ 50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

LUCAS (D Ill.) S Res 266.....4/27/ 50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3069.....2/ 20/50. Establish a Passport and Visas Bureau to be headed by a Director. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3455.....4/ 20/50. Revise laws re immigration, naturalization, and nationality. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Con Res 90 .....5/17/50. Favor suspension of deportation proceedings against certain aliens, in cases where Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Con Res 91 .....5/17/50. Favor suspension of deportation proceedings against certain aliens, in cases where Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Con Res 95 .....6/12/50. Favor the suspension of deportation proceedings against certain aliens, in cases where Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months. Judiciary.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S J Res 165 .....4/14/50. Authorize Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo) to accept decoration tendered him by Italian government. Foreign Relations.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S Res 266.... 4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S 3420.....4/ 13/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S J Res 206.... 9/19/50. Authorize the RFC to advance funds for international children's welfare work pending the making of the appropriation authorized by Title V of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S Con Res 94 .....6/6/50. Resolve that Congress advocate and recommend an immediate special session of the UN General Assembly, with single purpose of discussing problems of disarmaments and atomic and other weapon control. Foreign Relations.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S Res 243..... 3/22/50. Express sense of the Senate that international propaganda of democratic creed be made an instrument of supreme national policy. Foreign Relations.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S Res 266..... 4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2997.....2/ 6/50. Authorize annual appropriation to aid Arctic Institute of North America in its scientific research activities in cooperation with Canada in North American Arctic areas. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3298....3/24/ 50. Permit Chinese students to remain in this country for a period of 3 years. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3771.....6/ 14/50. Permit Canadian vessels to carry passengers between various ports in Alaska directly or via a foreign port and passengers or merchandise between Hyder, Alaska, and other Alaskan or U.S. ports. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3823.....6/ 26/50. Amend Shipping Act of 1916, relating to transfer of vessels documented under the laws of the U.S. to foreign citizens. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S Con Res 94.....6/6/50. Resolve that Congress advocate and recommend an immediate special session of UN General Assembly, with single purpose of discussing problems of disarmament and atomic and other weapon control. Foreign Relations.

MALONE (R Nev.) S J Res 151..... 1/24/50. Prohibit financial aid to any country engaging in trade with Russia, her satellite countries, or any other area dominated or controlled by Russia. Foreign Relations.

MALONE (R Nev.) S Res 355.....9/ 20/50. Express sense of the Senate that all negotiations and conferences under the Trade Agreements Act, which might result in the loss of revenue to the U.S. Treasury, be postponed so long as the Defense Production Act of 1950 is in effect. Finance.

MARTIN (R Pa) S 3420.....4/13/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S Res 266.. ..4/27/ 50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

MORSE (R Ore.) S Con Res 94..... 6/6/50. Resolve that Congress advocate and recommend an immediate special session of UN General Assembly with sole purpose of discussing problems of disarmament and atomic and other weapon control. Foreign Relations.

MORSE (R Ore.) S Con Res 104..... 8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

MORSE (R Ore.) S Res 243.....3/22/ 50. Express sense of the Senate that international propaganda of democratic creed be made an instrument of supreme national policy. Foreign Relations.

MORSE (R Ore.) S Res 266.....4/27/ 50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

MORSE (R Ore.) S Res 304.....6/27/50. Authorize Senate Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate the loan policy of the Export-Import Bank of Washington and the loans made by such bank, with special emphasis on loans to Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. Banking and Currency.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 3780.....6/15/50. Include television among "Voice of America" facilities. Foreign Relations.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S Con Res 104..... 8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S Res 243.....3/22/50. Express sense of the Senate that international propaganda of democratic creed be made an instrument of supreme national policy. Foreign Relations.

MYERS (D Pa.) S 3420.....4/13/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

MYERS (D Pa.) S J Res 178.....5/10/50. Increase amount authorized to be appropriated for carrying out federal participation in Intl. Exposition for Bicentennial of founding of Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Foreign Relations.

MYERS (D Pa.) S Res 266.....4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S Res 266.....4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Con Res 104..... 8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 266.....4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 345.....9/7/50. Request the President to instruct the U.S. delegation to the UN to oppose the seating of Communist China in organs of the UN, and to instruct the U.S. representative in the Security Council to exercise the veto on any proposal to admit Communist China to membership in the UN. Foreign Relations.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) for PEPPER (D Fla.) S 3285.....3/22/50. Provide for hearing and adjudication of claims which would have been cognizable by Mixed Claims Commissions, U.S. and Germany, if they had been filed in time. Judiciary.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S J Res 206 .....9/19/50. Authorize the RFC to advance funds for international children's welfare work pending the making of the appropriation authorized by Title V of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 3420.....4/13/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S Res 212.....1/18/50. Express Senate's profound condemnation of Greek Communist guerrilla forces' action in abducting Greek children and sending them into servitude in eastern Eureopean countries, and urge President to use all his available powers to have these children returned home. Foreign Relations.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S Res 260.....4/17/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission to make a study of American policy in Germany. Foreign Relations.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S Res 266.....4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S Con Res 104 .....8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 2785.....1/5/50. Grant consent of Congress to acceptance by Lt. Comdr. Henry L. DeGive of appointment as honorary Belgian consul at Atlanta, Ga. Foreign Relations.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 2917.... 1/24/50. Promote U.S. foreign policy and authorize participation in a cooperative endeavor for assisting in development of economically underdeveloped areas of world. Foreign Relations.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 3420.... 4/13/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 3718.... 6/7/50. Establish a bipartisan commission to make recommendations concerning policies and programs of the U.S. in the foreign economic field after termination of ECA. Foreign Relations.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S J Res 206.....9/19/50. Authorize the RFC to advance funds for international children's welfare work pending the making of the appropriation authorized by Title V of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S Res 266 .....4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2845.....1/12/50. Extend economic aid, under ECA Act, to China until June 30, 1950. Foreign Relations.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 3420.....4/13/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 3718.....6/7/50. Establish a bipartisan commission to make recommendations concerning policies and programs of the U.S. in the foreign economic field after termination of ECA. Foreign Relations.

SMITH (R N.J.) S J Res 206.....9/19/50. Authorize the RFC to advance funds for international children's welfare work pending the making of the appropriation authorized by Title V of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950.

SMITH (R Maine) S Con Res 104..... 8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

SMITH (R Maine) S Res 243.....3/22/50. Express sense of the Senate that international propaganda of democratic creed be made an instrument of supreme national policy. Foreign Relations.

SMITH (R Maine) S Res 266.....4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 3420.....4/13/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S Con Res 94... 6/6/50. Resolve that Congress advocate and recommend an immediate special session of UN General Assembly with sole purpose of discussing problems of disarmament and atomic and other weapon control. Foreign Relations.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S Con Res 104 .....8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S Res 243..... 3/22/50. Express sense of the Senate that international propaganda of democratic creed be made an instrument of supreme national policy. Foreign Relations.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S Con Res 104 .....8/25/50. Establish a UN police authority. Foreign Relations.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 2920.....1/24/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 3420.....4/13/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

TAFT (R Ohio) S J Res 206.....9/19/50. Authorize the RFC to advance funds for international children's welfare work pending the making of the appropriation authorized by Title V of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950.

THOMAS (D Utah) S Con Res 105.... 9/1/50. Authorize the appointment of four members of the Senate and four members of the House of Representatives to attend the next general meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to be held in Australia or New Zealand; and provide that the expenses of the delegations shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of which they are members and shall not exceed $10,000 for each delegation. Rules.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 3420.....4/13/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

THYE (R Minn.) S Res 266.....4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

THYE (R Minn.) S Con Res 85..... 4/5/50. Request President to call an intl. conference with a view to promoting economic stability in western Germany by resettling surplus population of western Germany. Foreign Relations.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 3420.....4/13/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S Res 243.....3/22/50. Express sense of the Senate that international propaganda of democratic creed be made an instrument of supreme national policy. Foreign Relations.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 2853.....1/13/50. Authorize acceptance of foreign decorations for participation in Berlin airlift. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 2911.....1/23/50. Authorize President to appoint Lt. Col. Charles H. Bonesteel as European Coordinating Committee's Executive Director under Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S Res 236.....3/6/50. Request United Nations to invite representatives of governments of all nations to enter into an agreement on world disarmament by Jan. 1, 1954. Foreign Relations.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S Res 266.....4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S Res 345.....9/7/50. Request the President to instruct the U.S. delegation to the UN to oppose the seating of Communist China in organs of the UN, and to instruct the U.S. representative in the Security Council to exercise the veto on any proposal to admit Communist China to membership in the UN. Foreign Relations.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 3420.....4/13/50. Extend for 1 year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Relations.

WILEY (R Wis.) S J Res 206.....9/19/50. Authorize the RFC to advance funds for international children's welfare work pending the making of the appropriation authorized by Title V of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950.

WILEY (R Wis.) S Res 266.....4/27/50. Extend greetings of Senate to State of Israel on second anniversary as an independent state.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 4081.....8/23/50. Prohibit the importation into the U.S. of furs from the Soviet Union. Finance.

JAN. 3 - SEPT. 23

House

Following are bills in Foreign Policy category introduced in the House for the period Jan. 3 through Sept. 23, when Congress adjourned temporarily. For the list of Foreign Policy bills introduced in the House at the short session later, see page 259. A listing of bills introduced in the Senate precedes this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 6858.....1/19/50. Provide for expeditious naturalization of former U.S. citizens who have lost U.S. citizenship through voting in an Italian election or plebiscite. Judiciary.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 8656....5/29/50. Redefine the term "nonquota" immigrant to include the mother or father of a citizen. Judiciary.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) H Res 632..... 6/6/50. Request UN to call an international conference on world disarmament. Foreign Affairs.

ALLEN (R Calif.) HR 7665.....3/13/50. Provide for purchase of certain war-built vessels by citizens of the Philippines. Merchant Marine.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 8496.....5/11/50. Admit to U.S. an additional 36,709 aliens of Italian nationality during two-year period ending June 30, 1952. Judiciary.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 6536..... 1/3/50. Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Haines and Hyder, Alaska, and other points in Alaska or the continental U.S. Merchant Marine.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 7161..... 2/6/50. Authorize annual appropriation to aid Arctic Institute of North America in its scientific research activities in cooperation with Canada in North American Arctic and sub-arctic areas. Foreign Affairs.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 8657..... 5/29/50. Authorize a $100,000 appropriation for the Arctic Institute of North America. Foreign Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H Con Res 243.... 7/17/50. Favor formation of a Pacific pact and U.S. participation therein. Foreign Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H Con Res 282.... 9/1/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H Res 822.....8/21/50. Favor an increased educational program by the U.S. in combatting communism in foreign countries. Foreign Affairs.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 7890.....3/28/50. Authorize an additional appropriation of $8 million to enable U.S. to cooperate with Central American governments in construction of Inter-American highway. Foreign Affairs.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) H Res 559.....4/27/50. Request Secretary of State to investigate seizure of five fishing vessels of U.S. by Mexico. Merchant Marine.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) H Res 580..... 5/2/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission re American policy in Germany. Foreign Affairs.

BOGGS (R Del.) H Con Res 210..... 5/18/50. Express sense of Congress that President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

BOLTON (R Ohio) H Res 499.....3/2/50. Condemn abduction of Greek children by Communist guerilla forces and seek return of these children to their homes and parents. Foreign Affairs.

BOLTON (R Ohio) H Res 515.....3/16/50. Effect return of Greek refugee children to their homes in Greece. Foreign Affairs.

BURKE (D Ohio) H Con Res 212.....5/19/50. Express sense of Congress that President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

BURKE (D Ohio) H Con Res 289.....9/22/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 6663.....1/9/50. Provide for a technical cooperation program to promote production of coffee in southeast Asia in accordance with Point IV objectives for development of economically underdeveloped areas of the world. Foreign Affairs.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) H Con Res 211.....5/18/50. Express sense of Congress that President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-dominated countries. Ways and Means.

BYRNE (D N.Y.) H Con Res 266.....8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

CANFIELD (R N.J.) HR 9378.....8/9/50. Provide expeditious naturalization for non-citizens who on or after June 25, 1950, and not later than June 3, 1952, have actively served, honorably, in the military forces of the U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 8203.....4/25/50. Provide for hearing and adjudication of claims which would have been cognizable by Mixed Claims Commission, U.S. and Germany, if they had been filed in time. Commerce.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9447.....8/16/50. Facilitate the deportation of aliens from the U.S. and provide for the supervision of aliens whose deportation cannot readily be effectuated because of international conflict or other reasons beyond the control of the U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9736.....9/22/50. Provide for the pooling of unused immigration quotas. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 489.....2/27/50. Authorize an inquiry into progress of denazification program in American zone in Germany. Rules.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 579.....5/2/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission re American policy in Germany. Foreign Affairs.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 8046.....4/6/50. Provide for admission to U.S. of an additional number of aliens of Italian nationality. Judiciary.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) H Con Res 223.....6/19/50. Provide for exercise of U.S. veto to prevent Communist China from gaining admittance to the UN. Foreign Affairs.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) H Con Res 228.....6/29/50. Provide for return to U.S. of ships delivered to Russia under Lend-Lease Act. Foreign Affairs.

COLE (R N.Y.) H Res 217.....6/6/50. Recommend special UN Assembly session to consider disarmament and related problems. Foreign Affairs.

COMBS (D Tex.) H Res 561.....4/27/50. Request Secretary of State to investigate seizure of five fishing vessels of U.S. by Mexico. Merchant Marine.

CORBETT (R Pa.) H Con Res 232.....6/29/50. Establish means for obtaining valid expression of the will of the people of China and Formosa. Foreign Affairs.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 521.....8/15/50. Request the President to answer questions relating to our foreign policy, and create a select joint committee on foreign policy. Foreign Affairs.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) H Res 696.....7/17/50. Consider bill (S 3809) to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949.

D'EWART (R Mont.) H J Res 532.....8/25/50. Request the President to answer questions relating to U.S. foreign policy; create a select joint committee on foreign policy. Foreign Affairs.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 6772.....1/16/50. Strengthen Republic of Philippines and make permanent friendly relations between our respective nations by permitting persons from Philippines to receive instruction at U.S. service academies. Armed Services.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 6597.....1/4/50. Permit expeditious naturalization of adopted children irrespective of place of adoption. Judiciary.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) H Res 529.....3/30/50. Favor inclusion within Republic of Ireland of all territory of that country. Foreign Affairs.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 7126.....2/2/50. Increase to $3 passport application fee. Foreign Affairs.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) H Con Res 215.....5/23/50. Express sense of Congress that President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

DOUGLAS (D Calif.) H Con Res 283.....9/1/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

EATON (R N.J.) HR 7028.....1/27/50. Enable President to obligate, until June 30, 1950, funds heretofore appropriated for assistance in certain areas in China. Foreign Affairs.

EATON (R N.J.) H Con Res 236.....7/13/50. Favor formation of a Pacific Pact and U.S. participation therein. Foreign Affairs.

EATON (R N.J.) H Res 216.....6/6/50. Recommend special UN Assembly session to consider disarmament and related problems. Foreign Affairs.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) H Res 581.....5/2/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission re American policy in Germany. Rules. Foreign Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) H Con Res 244.....7/18/50. Favor formation of a Pacific Pact and U.S. participation therein. Foreign Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) H Con Res 275.....8/29/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) H Con Res 254.....8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

FALLON (D Md.) H Res 841.....9/11/50. Request the President to instruct the U.S. delegation to the United Nations to oppose the seating of Communist China in organs of the United Nations, and to instruct the U.S. representative in the Security Council to exercise the veto on any proposal to admit Communist China to membership in the United Nations. Foreign Affairs.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 9282...7/31/50. Protect alien residents of U.S. territory from unfair treatment under the War Claims Act of 1948. Commerce.

FLOOD (D Pa.) H Res 664.....6/22/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission relating to American policy in Japan. Foreign Affairs.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 6921.....1/23/50. Provide for expeditious naturalization of former U.S. citizens who have lost U.S. citizenship through voting in an Italian election or plebiscite. Judiciary.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) H Res 691.....7/11/50. Express sense of Congress that it favors the unification of Ireland. Foreign Affairs.

FORD (R Mich.) H J Res 534.....8/26/50. Request the President to answer questions relating to U.S. foreign policy; create a select committee on foreign policy. Foreign Affairs.

FULTON (R Pa.) H Con Res 230.....6/29/50. Establish means for obtaining valid expression of the will of the people of China and Formosa. Foreign Affairs.

FULTON (R Pa.) H Con Res 237.....7/13/50. Favor formation of a Pacific Pact and U.S. participation therein. Foreign Affairs.

FURCOLO (D Mass.) H Res 606.....5/19/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission re American policy in Germany. Foreign Affairs.

GUILL (R Tex.) H J Res 535.....8/28/50. Request the President to answer questions relating to U.S. foreign policy; create a select joint committee on foreign policy. Foreign Affairs.

GWINN (R N.Y.) H Con Res 255.....8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

HALE (R Maine) H Con Res 256.....8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

HALE (R Maine) H Con Res 280.....8/30/50. Clarify responsibility for international acts of aggression. Foreign Affairs.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) H Res 634.....6/7/50. Call for maximum consideration of foreign aid programs which will assist in alleviating unemployment in U.S. Foreign Affairs.

HAND (R N.J.) H Con Res 221.....6/13/50. Rescind tariff agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

HARDEN (R Ind.) H J Res 529.....8/25/50. Request the President to answer questions relating to U.S. foreign policy; create a select joint committee on foreign policy. Foreign Affairs.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 9555....8/26/50. Provide for the deportation of certain aliens relieved from liability for military training and service. Armed Services.

HAYS (D Ark.) H Con Res 262.....8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

HAYS (D Ohio) H Con Res 214....5/22/50. Express sense of Congress that President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

HEBERT (D La.) H J Res 483.....6/1/50. Permit articles imported from abroad for exhibition at Mid-Century International Exhibition at New Orleans, to be admitted tariff-free. Ways and Means.

HEDRICK (D W.Va.) H Con Res 206 .....5/15/50. Express the sense of Congress that the President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

HERTER (R Mass.) HR 6835.....1/18/50. Promote U.S. foreign policy and authorize participation in a cooperative endeavor for assisting in economic development of underdeveloped areas of world. Foreign Affairs.

HERTER (R Mass.) H Con Res 257 .....8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

HERTER (R Mass.) H Con Res 278 .....8/30/50. Clarify responsibility for international acts of aggression. Foreign Affairs.

HESELTON (R Mass.) H Con Res 247.....7/20/50. Express sense of Congress with respect to the so-called peace petition currently being circulated in the U.S. Foreign Affairs.

HILL (R Colo.) H J Res 526.....8/25/50. Request the President to answer questions relating to U.S. foreign policy; create a select joint committee on foreign policy. Foreign Affairs.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) H Res 604.....5/16/50. Request President to appoint bipartisan commission re American policy in Germany. Foreign Affairs.

HORAN (R Wash.) H Res 602.....5/15/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission re American policy in Germany. Foreign Affairs.

JACKSON (R Calif.) HR 9507.....8/23/50. Provide for the deportation of aliens relieved from liability for military training and service. Armed Services.

JACKSON (D Wash.) H Con Res 219 .....6/6/50. Recommend special UN Assembly session to consider disarmament and related problems. Foreign Affairs.

JACKSON (D Wash.) H Res 578.....5/2/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission re American policy in Germany. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Con Res 231.....6/29/50. Establish means for obtaining valid expression of the will of the people of China and Formosa. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Con Res 235.....7/13/50. Favor formation of a Pacific Pact and U.S. participation therein. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Con Res 285.....9/19/50. Provide a program for peace by investment to accompany the provision of armed forces for peace. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 456.....2/1/50. Condemn abduction of Greek children by Communist guerilla forces and seek return of these children to their homes and parents. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 463.....2/7/50. Encourage a peaceful, prosperous, and united Ireland, but without imposing any particular form of political or economic association upon its people. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 514.....3/16/50. Effect return of Greek refugee children to their homes in Greece. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 582.....5/2/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission re American policy in Germany. Foreign Affairs.

JENKINS (R Ohio) H J Res 474.....5/18/50. Request President to withdraw on January 1, 1951, all trade-agreement concessions made since 1947 on glassware, chinaware and pottery. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) H Con Res 208.....5/18/50. Express sense of Congress that President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 9216.....7/24/50. Permit admission of alien spouses and minor children of citizens serving in U.S. armed forces. Judiciary.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 9514.....8/23/50. Provide for the withholding of certain funds for the payment of claims of individuals entitled to monetary proceeds from estates settled in foreign countries where transfer of such proceeds to the U.S. is prohibited. Foreign Affairs.

JUDD (R Minn.) H Con Res 234.....7/13/50. Favor formation of a Pacific Pact and U.S. participation therein. Foreign Affairs.

JUDD (R Minn.) H Con Res 253.....8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

JUDD (R Minn.) H Con Res 279....8/30/50. Clarify responsibility for international acts of aggression. Foreign Affairs.

KARST (D Mo.) HR 9580.....8/30/50. Provide for the deportation of certain aliens relieved from liability for military training and service. Armed Services.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 6617.....1/6/50. Provide for expeditious naturalization of former U.S. citizens who have lost U.S. citizenship through voting in an Italian election or plebiscite. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H Res 533.....3/31/50. Encourage a peaceful, prosperous, and united Ireland, but without imposing any particular form of political or economic association upon its people. Foreign Affairs.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 6834.....1/18/50. Promote U.S. foreign policy and authorize participation in a cooperative endeavor for assisting in economic development of underdeveloped areas of world. Foreign Affairs.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 7346.....2/20/50. Promote U.S. foreign policy and authorize participation in a cooperative endeavor for assisting in development of economically underdeveloped areas of world. Foreign Affairs.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 7797.....3/22/50. Provide foreign economic assistance and extend guaranties which the ECA is authorized to make of American investments in cooperating countries. Foreign Affairs.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 8546.....5/18/50. Provide for hearing and disposition of Philippine claims authorized under Trading with the Enemy Act. Foreign Affairs.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 9484.....8/21/50. Authorize Secretary of the Treasury to effect settlement of claims for losses and damages inflicted upon the Portugese territory of Macao by American military forces during World War II. Foreign Affairs.

KEE (D W.Va.) H J Res 474.....5/18/50. Authorize President to conclude and give effect to agreements for the settlement of inter-custodial conflicts involving enemy property. Foreign Affairs.

KEE (D W.Va.) H Con Res 204.....5/15/50. Express the sense of Congress that the President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

KILBURN (R N.Y.) HR 8944.....6/26/50. Authorize the Ogdensburg Bridge Authority, its successors and assigns to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across the St. Lawrence River, at or near the city of Ogdensburg, N.Y. Foreign Affairs.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 6820.....1/17/50. Authorize acceptance of foreign decorations by servicemen in Berlin airlift. Armed Services.

KING (D Calif.) HR 8945.....6/26/50. Give effect to the Convention for the Establishment of an Intl. Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna, signed 1/25/49, by U.S. and Mexico, and the Convention for the Establishment of an Intl. Tropical Tuna Commission, signed 5/31/49, by U.S. and Costa Rica. Foreign Affairs.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 8209.....4/25/50. Redefine the term "nonquota" immigrant to include the mother or father of a ctizien. Judiciary.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 8268.....4/27/50. Repeal Nationality Act of 1940 by which a person who becomes a national by naturalization shall lose such nationality by residing in a foreign state continuously for 5 years. Judiciary.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 9250.....7/26/50. Authorize U.S. participation in the creation and maintenance of a United Nations armed police force to prevent and remove threats to the peace and suppress acts of aggression and other breaches of the peace. Foreign Affairs.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) H J Res 406.....1/30/50. Direct CAB to procure an amendment to Warsaw Convention to increase liability on overseas travel to $25,000 for each passenger. Foreign Affairs.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) HR 7573.....3/6/50. Preserve nationality of naturalized World War II veterans and of their wives, minor children and dependent parents. Judiciary.

LODGE (R Conn.) HR 6777.....1/16/50. Provide for expeditious naturalization of former U.S. citizens who have lost U.S. citizenship through voting in an Italian election or plebiscite. Judiciary.

LODGE (R Conn.) H Con Res 220.....6/8/50. Express sense of Congress that President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

LODGE (R Conn.) H Con Res 238.....7/13/50. Favor formation of a Pacific Pact and U.S. participation therein. Foreign Affairs.

LODGE (R Conn.) H Con Res 271.....8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

LODGE (R Conn.) H Res 452.....1/27/50. Request State Department to furnish full and complete answers to certain questions re U.S. foreign policy in Far East. Foreign Affairs.

LYLE (D Tex.) H Res 560.....4/27/50. Request Secretary of State to investigate seizure of five fishing vessels of U.S. by Mexico. Merchant Marine.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H J Res 463.....4/25/50. Increase amount authorized to be appropriated for carrying out of provisions of P.L. 251, 81st Congress. Foreign Affairs.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) H J Res 525.....8/25/50. Request the President to answer questions relating to U.S. foreign policy; create a select joint committee on foreign policy. Foreign Affairs.

McGREGOR (R Ohio) H Con Res 209.....5/18/50. Express sense of Congress that President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) H Con Res 273.....8/28/50. Express the sense of Congress with respect to the disposition of certain Italian colonies. Foreign Affairs.

MACK (D Ill.) H Con Res 222.....6/15/50. Express sense of Congress that President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 6780.....1/16/50. Provide for determination of "peril points" re foreign trade agreements. Ways and Means.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 9451.....8/16/50. Amend Tafiff Act of 1930 to facilitiate the enforcement of provisions prohibiting importation of all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part, in any foreign country by convict, forced or indentured labor. Ways and Means.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 9039.....7/5/50. Establish a Commission on Cooperative International Relations. Foreign Affairs.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 9509.....8/23/50. Provide for the deportation of aliens relieved from liability for military training and service. Armed Services.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) H Con Res 261.....8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) H Con Res 264.....8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) H Con Res 269.....8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

MERROW (R N.H.) H Con Res 239 .....7/13/50. Favor formation of a Pacific Pact and U.S. participation therein. Foreign Affairs.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 7600.....3/7/50. Authorize appropriation of $100 million, in addition to $400 million previously appropriated, to pay for World War II damage in Philippine Islands. Foreign Affairs.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 8080..... 4/18/50. Permit Chinese students to remain in this country for a period of 3 years. Judiciary.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) H Con Res 276.....8/29/50. Express the sense of Congress that the U.S. should support the establishment of a United Nations temporary commission on human welfare, economic progress, and reconstruction in Asia. Foreign Affairs.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) H Res 583.... 5/2/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission re American policy in Germany. Foreign Affairs.

MORGAN (D Pa.) H Con Res 246.... 7/20/50. Favor formation of a Pacific pact and U.S. participation therein. Foreign Affairs.

MOULDER (D Mo.) H Con Res 251 .....8/21/50. Express sense of Congress that the President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 7712.....3/15/50. Provide nonquota immigration status for legally adopted children of U.S. citizens and for children coming to U.S. for legal adoption by U.S. citizens. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 448..... 3/31/50. Establish a Joint Committee on International Economic Development. Rules.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Res 612.....5/23/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission re U.S. policy in Germany. Foreign Affairs.

NICHOLSON (R Mass.) HR 9134..... 7/17/50. Amend title 46, U.S. Code, relating to landing of fish caught by foreign-flag vessels. Merchant Marine.

NIXON (R Calif.) H Con Res 258..... 8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

O'HARA (D Ill.) H Res 584.....5/2/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission re American policy in Germany. Foreign Affairs.

O'HARA (R Minn.) H J Res 530..... 8/25/50. Request the President to answer questions relating to U.S. foreign policy; create a select joint committee on foreign policy. Foreign Affairs.

O'SULLIVAN (D Neb.) HR 7002..... 1/26/50. Permit return of property which an alien acquired, by gift, devise, bequest or inheritance from an American citizen. Commerce.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 7691.....3/14/50. Authorize an agreement between U.S. and Mexico for joint operation and maintenance by Intl. Boundary and Water Commission, U.S. and Mexico, of Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project. Foreign Affairs.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) H Con Res 259.....8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

PRICE (D Ill.) H Con Res 218.....6/6/50. Recommend special UN Assembly session to consider disarmament and related problems. Foreign Affairs.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H Con Res 265.... 8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

RABAUT (D Mich.) H Res 852.....9/14/50. Request the President to instruct the U.S. delegation to the United Nations to oppose the seating of Communist China in organs of the United Nations, and to instruct the U.S. representative in the Security Council to exercise the veto on any proposal to admit Communist China to membership in the United Nations. Foreign Affairs

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 6558.....1/3/50. Restrict to $50 amount of goods visitors may import duty-free into U.S. from neighboring countries. Ways and Means.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) H Con Res 203 .....5/15/50. Express the sense of Congress that the President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 9445.....8/16/50. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to facilitate enforcement of provisions prohibiting importation of all goods, wares, articles and merchandise mined, produced or manufactured, wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict or forced labor. Ways and Means.

REGAN (D Tex.) H J Res 387.....1/3/50. Authorize return to Mexico of flags, standards, colors and emblems captured by U.S. in Mexican War. Foreign Affairs.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) HR 7743.....3/16/50. Extend for one year authorization for an appropriation for International Children's Emergency Fund. Foreign Affairs.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) H Con Res 240 .....7/13/50. Favor formation of a Pacific pact and U.S. participation therein. Foreign Affairs.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) H Con Res 267 .....8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) H Con Res 263 .....8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

RIVERS (D S.C.) H J Res 433.....3/4/50. Provide that U.S. shall withhold from foreign nation's representatives privileges which such nations withhold from U.S. representatives. Foreign Affairs.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 6866.....1/19/50. Provide for expeditious naturalization of former U.S. citizens who have lost U.S. citizenship through voting in an Italian election or plebiscite. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 7872.....3/27/50. Confer status of nonquota immigrants on adopted children of U.S. citizens. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 8768.....6/8/50. Amend Immigration Act of 1924 to admit certain relatives of U.S. citizens. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) H Con Res 277..... 8/30/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

ROOSEVELT (D-Lib N.Y.) HR 7476 .....2/28/50. Provide that aliens who have arrived in U.S. shall not be excluded without a hearing. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D-Lib N.Y.) H Res 585.....5/2/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission re American policy in Germany. Foreign Affairs.

SABATH (D Ill.) H J Res 453.....4/6/50. Authorize President to invite states of the Union and foreign countries to participate in First U.S. Intl. Trade Fair, to be held at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 7 through 20, 1950. Foreign Affairs.

SABATH (D Ill.) H Res 425.....1/12/50. Authorize and direct Foreign Affairs Committee to conduct a study of American military government in Germany and the civilian administration which succeeded it. Rules.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 6781.....1/16/50. Provide for expeditious naturalization of former U.S. citizens who have lost U.S. citizenship through voting in an Italian election or plebiscite. Judiciary.

SADLAK (R Conn.) H J Res 527.....8/25/50. Request the President to answer questions relating to U.S. foreign policy; create a select joint committee on foreign policy. Foreign Affairs.

SADLAK (R Conn.) H Con Res 207...5/16/50. Express sense of Congress that President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

SCOTT, HUGH D. (R Pa.) HR 9712...9/20/50. Authorize the President to permit four persons annually from the Republic of Korea to receive instruction at the U.S. Naval Academy. Armed Services.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) H J Res 528.....8/25/50. Request the President to answer questions relating to U.S. foreign policy; create a select joint committee on foreign policy. Foreign Affairs.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) H Res 636.....6/8/50. Direct Secretary of State to call upon UN to investigate shooting down of American Navy plane by Russian airmen on April 8, 1950, and request UN to impose punishment as provided in UN Charter. Foreign Affairs.

SECREST (D Ohio) H Con Res 225...6/20/50. Express sense of Congress that President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) H Res 576.....5/2/50. Request Secretary of State to investigate seizure of five fishing vessels of U.S. by Mexico. Merchant Marine.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 8786.....6/12/50. Authorize President to appoint 100-man committee to aid State Department in conduct of American foreign policy. Foreign Affairs.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) HR 8927.....6/22/50. Authorize aid to needy American nationals in connection with their repatriation from foreign countries. Foreign Affairs.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) H J Res 511.....7/24/50. Provide for recognition and endorsement of Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center. Foreign Affairs.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) H Con Res 241.....7/13/50. Favor formation of a Pacific Pact and U.S. participation therein. Foreign Affairs.

SMITH (R Wis.) H Con Res 180.....1/26/50. Direct U.S. mission to UN to seek outlawry of weapons of mass destruction. Foreign Affairs.

SMITH (R Wis.) H Res 596.....5/10/50. Express House opposition toward any form of world govt. which would curtail liberties of U.S. citizens and U.S. government independence. Foreign Affairs.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 8083.....4/18/50. Amend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 to vest in Export-Import Bank of Washington the power to guarantee U.S. investment abroad. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 8107.....4/19/50. Remove limitation date of Intl. Wheat Agreement Act of 1949. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) H Res 623.....6/5/50. Provide for consideration of HR 8083, which vests in Import-Export Bank power to guarantee U.S. investments abroad. Rules.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) H Con Res 205.....5/15/50. Express sense of Congress that President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

STIGLER (D Okla.) H Con Res 268.....8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) H Con Res 260.....8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

TAURIELLO (D N.Y.) HR 6868.....1/19/50. Provide for expeditious naturalization of former U.S. citizens who have lost U.S. citizenship through voting in an Italian election or plebiscite. Judiciary.

TAURIELLO (D N.Y.) HR 8849.....6/15/50. Permit nonquota entry of alien husbands of citizens who were married before January 1, 1948. Judiciary.

THOMAS (D Tex.) H J Res 401.....1/24/50. Authorize President to invite States of Union and foreign countries to participate in Housing Industrial Exposition at Houston, Tex., May 10 through May 14, 1950. Foreign Affairs.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 9510.....8/23/50. Provide for the deportation of aliens relieved from liability for military training and service. Armed Services.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) H Res 558.....4/27/50. Request Secretary of State to investigate seizure of five fishing vessels of U.S. by Mexico. Merchant Marine.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) H J Res 531.....8/25/50. Request the President to answer questions relating to U.S. foreign policy; create a select joint committee on foreign policy. Foreign Affairs.

VURSELL (R Ill.) H J Res 533.....8/25/50. Request the President to answer questions relating to U.S. foreign policy; create a select joint committee on foreign policy. Foreign Affairs.

WALSH (D Ind.) H J Res 500.....7/10/50. Express the sense of Congress that it endorses and supports the action of the President in employing U.S. Armed Forces to maintain integrity of South Korea in accordance with recommendation of UN Security Council. Foreign Affairs.

WALSH (D Ind.) H Con Res 270.....8/25/50. Establish a United Nations police authority. Foreign Affairs.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 6616.....1/6/50. Provide for expeditious naturalization of former U.S. citizens who have lost U.S. citizenship through voting in an Italian election or plebiscite. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 9647.....9/13/50. Grant first priority in the issuance of visas chargeable to the German or Austrian quota; to children who were 16 years of age or under on June 25, 1948, and who prior to May 1, 1949, were legally adopted under the laws of the country in which they resided by American citizens residing abroad temporarily; and to persons born in the eastern zone of Germany or the Russian sector of Berlin who entered the American, British, or French sector of Berlin or the western zone of Germany prior to January 1, 1950. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) H Con Res 188....3/24/50. Initiate international action on resettlement of German expellees and refugees. Foreign Affairs.

WHITE (D Calif.) HR 8130.....4/20/50. Provide that U.S. funds shall not be used to furnish assistance to foreign employers paying wages lower in terms of purchasing power of food and clothing than those paid in U.S. by similar industries. Labor.

WHITE (D Calif.) HR 9648....9/13/50. Prevent the spread of communism, protect American industry and labor from cheap foreign goods, and provide that funds appropriated for foreign-aid programs shall not be used to assist foreign employers paying wages lower in terms of purchasing power of food and clothing than those paid in U.S. by similar industries. Foreign Affairs.

WHITE (D Idaho) H Con Res 227..... 6/28/50. Support and strengthen United Nations by adopting an International Charter. Foreign Affairs.

WOODHOUSE (D Conn.) H Res 586 .....5/2/50. Request President to appoint a bipartisan commission re American policy in Germany. Foreign Affairs.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) H Con Res 242 .....7/13/50. Favor formation of a Pacific pact and U.S. participation therein. Foreign Affairs.

NOV. 27 - JAN. 2

Senate

Following are bills in Foreign Policy category introduced in the Senate for the period Nov. 27, 1950, through Jan. 2, 1951, when the 81st Congress adjourned. For the list of Foreign Policy bills introduced in the Senate for the period Jan. 3, 1950 through Sept. 23, 1950, when Congress adjourned temporarily, see preceding pages. A listing of Foreign Policy bills introduced in the House for the Nov. 27-Jan. 2 period follows this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S Res 371.....12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S Res 371.... 12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S Res 371.....12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S Res 371.....12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

CAIN (R Wash.) S Res 371.....12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S Res 371..... 12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S 4234.....12/7/50. Promote the foreign policy and provide for the general defense of the U.S. by furnishing emergency relief assistance to Yugoslavia. Foreign Relations.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S Res 360..... 11/27/50. Authorize President of Senate to appoint not more than 4 Members of the Senate to attend next general meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, to be held in Australia, and to designate the chairman of the delegation to be present at such meeting.

CORDON (R Ore.) S Res 371.....12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

DONNELL (R Mo.) S Res 371..... 12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S Res 371..... 12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

ECTON (R Mont.) S Res 371.....12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings

or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Res 371 .....12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

KEM (R Mo.) S Res 371.....12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S Res 371.... 12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S Res 371..... 12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with provisions of Constitution.

MALONE (R Nev.) S Res 371.....12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S Res 371.....12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

NIXON (R Calif.) S Res 371.....12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S Res 371..... 12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

THYE (R Minn.) S Res 371.....12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

WATKINS (R Utah) S Res 371.....12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Res 371.....12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S Res 371..... 12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S Res 371.....12/6/50. Express sense of Senate that, after discussions now being carried on between the President and Prime Minister Attlee have been concluded, the President should make a full and complete report concerning same to the Senate, and that President should not enter into any understandings or agreements with the Prime Minister which might commit the U.S. to any course of action, except by treaty entered into with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

NOV. 27 - JAN. 2

House

Following are bills in Foreign Policy category introduced in the House for the period Nov. 27, 1950, through Jan. 2, 1951, when 81st Congress adjourned. For the list of Foreign Policy bills introduced in the House for the period Jan. 3, 1950 through Sept. 23, 1950, when Congress adjourned temporarily see preceding pages. A listing of Foreign Policy bills introduced in the Senate for the Nov. 27-Jan. 2 period precedes this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

BOGGS (D La.) H J Res 548.....11/30/50. Provide for recognition and endorsement of Intl. Trade Fair and Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in New Orleans, La. Foreign Affairs.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9796.....11/30/50. Prohibit arming aircraft against friendly powers, delivering aircraft to a belligerent nation, and provide for the forfeiture of such aircraft. Judiciary.

HELLER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 291 .....12/4/50. Memorialize and request the UN General Assembly to enact a measure or measures for the purpose of providing effective resistance to aggression in any part of the world. Foreign Affairs.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H Con Res 295 .....12/15/50. Call for the release of Archbishop Stepinac and the Greek children held by Yugoslavia. Foreign Affairs.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) HR 9853.....12/5/50. Promote the foreign policy and provide for the defense and general welfare of U.S. by furnishing emergency relief assistance to Yugoslavia. Foreign Affairs.

SCOTT, HUGH D. (R Pa.) H Res 887.....12/7/50. Recommend the resignation of the Secretary of State. Foreign Affairs.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) H Con Res 290..... 11/30/50. Express sense of Congress that the U.S. should emphasize to the nations and peoples of the world that the U.S. is not an aggressor nation. Foreign Affairs.

House Votes: Korean, Far Eastern Aid

1. Korea Aid Act (HR 5330). Authorize $60 million for Korean participation in ECA. Vorys (R Ohio) motion to recommit. Rejected, 190-194, January 19. (See page 223)
2. Korea Aid Act (HR 5330). Passage of bill. Rejected, 191-192, January 19.
3. Far Eastern Assistance Act (S 2319). Miller (R Neb.) motion to recommit with instructions to cut authorization from $60 to $20 million. Rejected, 137-239, February 9.
4. Far Eastern Assistance Act (S 2319). Passage of bill. Passed, 240-134, February 9.
5. Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950 (HR 7797). Resolution (H Res 518) providing for consideration and six hours of general debate on HR 7797. Adopted, 262-22, March 24. (See page 204)
6. Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950 (HR 7797). Authorize funds for Economic Cooperation Act, U.N. Refugee Palestine Aid Act for International Development. Smith (R Wis.) motion to recommit with instructions to delete Title II (aid to underdeveloped countries). Rejected, 150-220, March 31.
7. Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950 (HR 7797). Passage of bill providing $3.1 billion for foreign aid during fiscal 1951 (including $2.9 billion for ECA, $100 million for Korean aid, and $25 million for Point Four). Passed, 287-86, March 31.
8. Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950 (HR 7797). Adoption of conference report. Agreed to, 248-88, May 23.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	190	191	137	240	262	150	287	248
NAYS	194	192	239	134	22	220	86	88

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	58	170	37	198	166	31	209	185
NAYS	173	61	203	42	6	191	16	13

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	131	21	99	42	96	118	78	63
NAYS	21	130	36	91	15	29	69	74

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Battle (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	√	Y
1 Boykin (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	?
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
7 Elliott (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y
4 Hobbs (D)	?	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Jones (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Rains (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Patten (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harris (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
2 Mills (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Norrell (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
3 Trimble (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	X	√	X	√	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Anderson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	?
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
2 Engle (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 Havenner (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
6 Miller (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
22 Phillips (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
1 Scudder (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Shelley (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
21 Sheppard (D)	?	?	N	Y	?	?	Y	?
10 Werdel (R)	Y	N	?	?	N	Y	N	N
9 White (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	X
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	X	?	?
18 Doyle (D)	?	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	?
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
16 Jackson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
17 King (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	N	X	√	Y	N	Y	?
12 Nixon (R)	Y	N	X	√	?	?	?	?
13 Poulson (R)	Y	N	N	?	?	N	Y	?
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Carroll (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	√	Y
2 Hill (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Marsalis (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 McGuire (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
5 Patterson (R)	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	√	Y
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Woodhouse (D)	?	√	X	√	?	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	√	X	Y	N	?	X	?	N
5 Herlong (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Peterson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
3 Sikes (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Smathers (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	N	Y	X	√	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Camp (D)	Y	N	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Cox (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Davis (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lanham (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Pace (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
1 Preston (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Vinson (D)	?	?	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	√	X	X
9 Wood (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	√	X	?
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	Y	N	X	√	Y	Y	N	N
1 White (D)	Y	N	√	X	?	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	?
17 Arends (R)	Y	N	√	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Bishop (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
23 Jenison (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
21 Mack (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Mason (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
22 McMillen (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
25 Price (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Reed (R)	Y	N	√	X	?	Y	N	N
20 Simpson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
18 Velde (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
24 Vursell (R)	√	X	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	X	?	Y
11 Chesney (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	?	Y
13 Vacancy								
1 Dawson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	X	√	?
8 Gordon (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Hoffman (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	√	X	X
12 Jonas (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
5 Vacancy								
3 Linehan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
6 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Sabath (D)	N	Y	X	√	?	?	?	?
9 Yates (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Denton (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Halleck (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Harden (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
10 Harvey (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y
11 Jacobs (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Kruse (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	X	?	Y
1 Madden (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Noland (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Walsh (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Wilson (R)	Y	N	?	?	?	Y	N	N
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Gross (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Jensen (R)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Martin (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
2 Talle (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hope (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Vacancy								
4 Rees (R)	Y	N	√	X	Y	Y	N	N
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	N	Y	X	√	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Chelf (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Golden (R)	Y	N	√	X	Y	Y	N	N
1 Gregory (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Morton (R)	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Spence (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Underwood (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Whitaker (D)	?	√	N	Y	?	X	?	?
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?
2 Boggs (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 Brooks (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	?
1 Hebert (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	X	√	√
7 Larcade (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	X
6 Morrison (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	?
5 Passman (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Willis (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	Y	N	?	N	Y	?	?	N
1 Hale (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	√	Y
2 Nelson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	?	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Bolton (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Miller (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)						Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Herter (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Heselton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
7 Lane (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
14 Martin (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X
3 Philbin (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
6 Blackney (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Crawford (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	√	X	X
9 Engel (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Ford (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Michener (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Potter (R)	Y	N	√	X	?	Y	N	N
3 Shafer (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	?	N
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
17 Dondero (R)	√	X	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Rabaut (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
1 Sadowski (D)	Y	N	√	X	?	√	X	X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
1 Andresen (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Blatnik (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Hagen (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Judd (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
6 Marshall (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Wier (D)	?	✓	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Colmer (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Whitten (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Whittington (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	N	✓	X	N	Y	N	N
5 Winstead (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
9 Cannon (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Christopher (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Irving (D)	?	✓	N	Y	?	N	Y	?
10 Jones (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Karst (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
13 Karsten (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Magee (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
2 Moulder (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Short (R)	Y	N	✓	X	N	Y	N	N
11 Sullivan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	X	?	✓
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Mansfield (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
4 Miller (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 O'Sullivan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Stefan (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	✓	Y
2 Hand (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	X	
14 Hart (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	✓
13 Norton (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)					Y	N	Y	?
9 Towe (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	✓	X	N
1 Wolverton (R)	X	✓	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y
AL Miles (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	?	?	?
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	✓
39 Cole (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Davies (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y
28 Gamble (R)	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
44 Gorski (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	N	X	✓	Y	Y	N	?
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	N	Y	X	✓	?	Y	Y	Y
31 Kearney (R)	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?
40 Keating (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
30 LeFevre (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Macy (R)	?	X	✓	X	?	✓	X	N
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	X	✓	X	✓	?	X	?	✓
45 Reed (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	✓	X	N
36 Riehlman (R)	N	Y	N	Y	?	✓	✓	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?
38 Taber (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
43 Tauriello (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
33 Taylor (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
41 Wadsworth (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	?	?	N	Y	?	N	Y	?
15 Celler (D)	?	?	N	Y	?	X	✓	Y
4 Clemente (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
17 Coudert (R)	✓	X	X	✓	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Delaney (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	?	?	N	Y	?	N	Y	?
7 Heller (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
21 Javits (R)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
10 Kelly (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
9 Keogh (D)	X	✓	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
19 Klein (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
3 Latham (R)	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
23 Lynch (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Marcantonio ALP	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
26 McGrath (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Multer (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
16 Murphy (D)	?	?	N	Y	?	X	?	Y
13 O'Toole (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
22 Powell (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	✓	X	N
5 Quinn (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	?
12 Rooney (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	?	N
1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
11 Vacancy								
7 Carlyle (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	?
5 Chatham (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	?
4 Cooley (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
8 Deane (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
9 Doughton (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	?	Y
6 Durham (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
10 Jones (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
2 Kerr (D)	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Redden (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (R)	?	?	N	Y	?	✓	X	?
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	N	Y	X	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Breen (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Brehm (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Brown (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Burke (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
21 Crosser (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Elston (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Hays (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Huber (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
19 Kirwan (D)	N	Y	X	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
17 McGregor (R)	Y	N	✓	X	Y	✓	X	N
16 McSweeney (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Polk (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Secrest (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X
8 Smith (R)	✓	X	✓	X	?	✓	X	?
12 Vorys (R)	Y	N	X	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Wagner (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Welchel (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
AL Young (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Gilmer (D)	X	✓	X	✓	?	?	✓	?
5 Monroney (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	?
6 Morris (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Steed (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
8 Wilson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	✓	✓	Y
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Norblad (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Stockman (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
23 Cavalcante (D)	?	?	N	Y	?	✓	X	Y
30 Corbett (R)	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
29 Davenport (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Fenton (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
11 Flood (D)	?	✓	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
31 Fulton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
19 Gavin (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
14 Gillette (R)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
25 Graham (R)	Y	N	✓	X	Y	Y	N	N
7 James (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	✓	✓	N
28 Kearns (R)	Y	N	✓	X	?	Y	Y	Y
27 Kelley (D)	N	Y	N	?	Y	X	✓	Y
18 Kunkel (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	Y	N	✓	X	?	✓	✓	?
21 Lind (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 McConnell (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
24 Morgan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
15 Rich (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
26 Saylor (R)	Y	N	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
17 Simpson (R)	?	?	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	N	✓	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Walter (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	✓	Y
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	?	?	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
4 Chudoff (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
2 Granahan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
5 Green (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	?
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Forand (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Hare (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 McMillan (D)	N	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Richards (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
1 Rivers (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	✓	?	?
2 Sims (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
1 Lovre (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	✓	X	N
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Davis (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	?
3 Frazier (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Gore (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
2 Jennings (R)	Y	N	?	X	Y	Y	N	N
8 Murray (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Phillips (R)	?	?	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
6 Priest (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Sutton (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	X
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Gossett (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Lucas (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
14 Lyle (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
1 Patman (D)	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Pickett (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
11 Poage (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague (D)	Y	N	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Wilson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Guill (R)								N
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
1 Granger (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	Y
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	?
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	?	?	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
1 Robeson (D)								Y
6 Burton (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
9 Fugate (D)	?	✓	N	Y	?	N	Y	?
3 Gary (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
2 Hardy (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Harrison (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y	✓	✓	Y
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Jackson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Mack (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Mitchell (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	X	?	Y
4 Burnside (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	?	Y
5 Kee (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Ramsay (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers (D)	N	Y	X	✓	Y	X	?	Y
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Davis (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Hull (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	✓	X	N
6 Keefe (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
7 Murray (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
10 O'Konski (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	✓	X	N
1 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Withrow (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Zablocki (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	N	N

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House Votes: Defense Act, Yugoslav Aid, CARE, Export-Import

1. Mutual Defense Assistance Act Extension (S 3809). Extend mutual defense assistance program and authorize $1,222,500,000 for that purpose. Passage of bill. Passed, 362-1, July 19. (See page 220)
2. Yugoslavia Emergency Relief Assistance Act of 1950 (HR 9853). Authorize use of $50 million of ECA funds for emergency relief to Yugoslavia. Passage of bill. Passed, 225-142, December 13.
3. CARE Contribution (HR 5953). Authorize contribution to CARE of $1.23 million earned by conscientious objectors during World War II. Stefan (R Neb.) motion to strike the enacting clause. (This action killed the bill.) Agreed to, 265-102, March 1.
4. International Organizations Contributions (H J Res 334). Provide increased authorizations for U.S. contributions to certain international organizations of which U.S. is a member. Passage of resolution. Passed, 209-91, June 22. (See page 233)
5. Export-Import Bank Foreign Investment Guarantee (HR 8083). Authorize Export-Import Bank to make guarantees totaling $250 million of private capital invested abroad. Wolcott (R Mich.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 156-184, July 12. (See page 233)
6. Export-Import Bank Foreign Investment Guarantee (HR 8083). Passage of bill. Passed, 195-151, July 12.
7. International Claims Settlement Act (HR 4406). Settle claims of U.S. on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against foreign governments. Conference report. Agreed to, 209-165, March 7. (See page 239)
8. Nationality Act Amendment (H J Res 238). Grant privilege of becoming naturalized citizen to aliens having right of permanent residence and provide for revocation of such citizenship in certain cases. Passage over President's veto (two-thirds majority, or 213 yeas, required). Passed, 307-14, September 14.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	362	225	265	209	156	195	209	307
NAYS	1	142	102	91	184	151	165	14

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Battle (D)	Y	Y	N	?	X	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	?
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Hobbs (D)	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains (D)	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Patten (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Harris (D)	?	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	√	Y
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Anderson (R)	Y	N	?	N	√	X	N	?
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	√	Y
4 Havenner (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
3 Johnson (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	?
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Miller (D)	Y	Y	N	?	X	√	Y	?
22 Phillips (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	?	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Shelley (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	?
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
10 Werdel (R)	Y	X	Y	?	?	?	N	?
9 White (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	√	Y
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	Y
18 Doyle (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
20 Hinshaw (R)	?	N	?	?	√	X	N	?
19 Holifield (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
16 Jackson (R)	Y	N	?	Y	√	X	N	?
17 King (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 Nixon (R)	Y		N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
13 Poulson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Carroll (D)	?	Y	?	?	X	√	Y	Y
2 Hill (R)	?	N	Y	N	?	?	N	?
3 Marsalis (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	Y	?	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y
3 McGuire (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	?
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
2 Woodhouse (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Peterson (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
3 Sikes (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
4 Smathers (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	Y
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Camp (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Cox (D)	?	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
5 Davis (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Lanham (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Pace (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	Y
1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
6 Vinson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
9 Wood (D)	Y	?	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
1 White (D)	?	N	?	Y	?	?	?	?
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
17 Arends (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
26 Bishop (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	√	X	N	Y
23 Jenison (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
21 Mack (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Mason (R)	Y	N	Y	N	√	X	N	?
22 McMillen (R)	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
25 Price (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Reed (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
20 Simpson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
18 Velde (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
24 Vursell (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
11 Chesney (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Vacancy								
1 Dawson (D)	?	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	?
8 Gordon (D)	?	Y	N	Y	?	√	Y	?
10 Hoffman (R)	Y	N	?	?	Y	N	X	?
12 Jonas (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Vacancy								
3 Linehan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 O'Hara (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
7 Sabath (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N
9 Yates (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
2 Halleck (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?
6 Harden (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Harvey (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Jacobs (D)	Y	X	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Kruse (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Noland (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Walsh (D)	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Wilson (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
3 Gross (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Jensen (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Martin (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
2 Talle (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
3 George (R)		N						
REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	151	43	128	38	138	12	2	123
NAYS	0	100	20	82	6	132	151	2
4 Rees (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	N	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	?
4 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Golden (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Gregory (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?
3 Morton (R)	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins (D)	?	Y	N	?	X	√	Y	Y
5 Spence (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Underwood (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitaker (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	√	?
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	?	Y	?	Y	?	?	?	?
2 Boggs (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	X	√	Y	Y
4 Brooks (D)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	?
1 Hebert (D)	Y	√	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
7 Larcade (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
6 Morrison (D)	?	Y	?	?	X	√	√	?
5 Passman (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Willis (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
2 Nelson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
2 Bolton (D)	Y	N	?	?	X	Y	?	Y
4 Fallon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller (R)	Y	X	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Donohue (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	?
10 Herter (R)	Y	√	?	Y	Y	N	X	Y
1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	Y	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
12 McCormack (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Philbin (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
5 Rogers (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
6 Blackney (R)	Y	N	?	?	Y	N	N	Y
8 Crawford (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
9 Engel (R)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	N	?
5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Michener (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Potter (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
3 Shafer (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	?	?	N	?	?	?	Y	?
17 Dondero (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
14 Rabaut (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	Y	Y
1 Sadowski (D)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	√	?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Andresen (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Marshall (D)	?	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	?	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Wier (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?
1 Rankin (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Whitten (D)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Whittington (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Winstead (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	N	Y
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	√	Y
9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
6 Christopher (D)	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
4 Irving (D)	?	?	N	?	?	√	Y	?
10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Karst (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Magee (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
2 Moulder (D)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Short (R)	√	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	?	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 O'Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Stefan (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	X	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Eaton (R)	Y	√	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?
2 Hand (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	X	Y
14 Hart (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
13 Norton (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	X	?	?	?
10 Rodino (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Towe (R)	Y	N	?	?	√	X	N	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
AL Miles (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	√	Y
39 Cole (R)	?	√	Y	?	N	Y	N	?
35 Davies (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
44 Gorski (D)	Y	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	N	N	?	Y	N	?	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	N	?
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	?
31 Kearney (R)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
30 LaFevre (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y
1 Macy (R)	?	?	?	?	Y	N	N	?
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	Y	?	Y	?	√	X	?	?
45 Reed (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
38 Taber (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
43 Tauriello (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
33 Taylor (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	X	Y
41 Wadsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?	?
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
15 Celler (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	√	N
4 Clemente (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	X	Y
6 Delaney (D)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
11 Heffernan (D)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Heller (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Javits (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Kelly (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Keogh (D)	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	?
19 Klein (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	√	Y	?
3 Latham (R)	Y	N	Y	N	√	X	N	Y
23 Lynch (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
18 Marcantonio ALP	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
26 McGrath (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Multer (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
16 Murphy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 O'Toole (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	Y	?	N	?	N	Y	Y	?
22 Powell (D)	?	?	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
5 Quinn (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
12 Rooney (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	Y	Y	?	Y	X	√	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Jones, W. (D)		Y						
7 Carlyle (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
5 Chatham (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	√	?
4 Cooley (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
8 Deane (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	√	?
9 Doughton (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones, H. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	Y	√	Y	?	N	Y	?	?
12 Redden (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	?
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	N	Y
3 Breen (D)	?	Y	Y	?	?	√	Y	Y
11 Brehm (R)	Y	?	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
7 Brown (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Burke (D)	Y	Y	N	?	X	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
21 Crosser (D)	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Elston (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
20 Feighan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
14 Huber (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Smith (R)	?	X	?	?	Y	N	X	?
12 Vorys (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Wagner (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 McGregor (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
16 McSweeney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	?	Y	?	?	X	√	Y	Y
6 Teague (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	?	Y
8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	X	√	Y	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Guill (R)	Y	Y		Y	Y	N		?
AL Young (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Gilmer (D)	?	N	?	?	?	√	√	?
5 Monroney (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	Y	Y
4 Morris (D)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Stigler (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y
8 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	N	?
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	X	?
1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Stockman (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	?
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Cavalcante (D)	Y	?	Y	?	Y	N	?	Y
30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
29 Davenport (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	?	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
12 Fenton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Flood (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
31 Fulton (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Gavin (R)	Y	?	Y	N	√	X	N	Y
14 Gillette (R)	?	?	Y	?	√	X	N	?
25 Graham (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 James (R)	Y	N	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
28 Kearns (R)	?	N	Y	?	√	X	N	Y
27 Kelley (D)	Y	N	N	?	?	?	Y	Y
18 Kunkel (R)	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	N	?
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	Y	X	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
21 Lind (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 McConnell (R)	√	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
24 Morgan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Rich (R)	?	?	Y	N	√	X	N	Y
26 Saylor (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
20 Walter (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	X	√	Y	Y
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	?	Y
4 Chudoff (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Granahan (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Green (D)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	?	?	√	X	X	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	?
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	N	Y	Y
1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
3 Hare (D)	?	X	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	?
1 Rivers (D)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
2 Sims (D)	?	Y	N	?	?	?	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
1 Lovre (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	?
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
10 Davis (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
5 Evins (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
3 Frazier (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
4 Gore (D)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
2 Jennings (R)	?	?	Y	N	√	X	N	Y
8 Murray (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 Phillips (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
6 Priest (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y
7 Sutton (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	?	?	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y
21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
13 Gossett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Lyle (D)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	?
19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	?	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	Y
7 Pickett (D)	?	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
11 Poage (D)	Y	√	?	Y	N	Y	Y	?
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	?	Y	?	?	X	√	Y	Y
6 Teague (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	?	Y
8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	X	√	Y	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Guill (R)	Y	Y		Y	Y	N		?
2 Bosone (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 Granger (D)	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	?	Y
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	Y	?	Y	?	√	X	X	?
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Robeson (D)	?	N		Y	N	N		Y
6 Burton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Fugate (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
7 Harrison (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
5 Stanley (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Jackson (D)	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
1 Mitchell (D)	Y	Y	N	?	X	√	Y	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
4 Burnside (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee (D)	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Ramsay (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Hull (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Keefe (R)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	N	?
7 Murray (R)	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 O'Konski (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
1 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Withrow (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	?	N	Y	N	?	?	N	?

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Senate Votes: Displaced Persons

1. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). Technical amendment to correct subsection references (made necessary by proposed Committee amendment No. 3). Rejected, 37-48, April 5. (See page 225)
2. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). Grammatical amendment (made necessary by proposed Committee amendment No. 3). Rejected, 38-47, April 5.
3. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). Cain (R Wash.) amendment to Committee amendment No. 3 to change cut-off date from January 1, 1949 to April 21, 1947. Rejected, 40-45, April 5.
4. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). Committee amendment No. 3 changing definition of "displaced person" to include 8 million persons of German ethnic origin in group from which selections for admission are made. Rejected, 37-48, April 5.
5. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). Committee amendment No. 12 reducing number of persons to be admitted under quota from 339,000 to 320,000, as modified by Knowland (R Calif.) to add 4,000 White Russian refugees from China. Rejected, 39-45, April 5.
6. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). Committee amendment No. 15 providing that DP's admitted must be charged against 50 per cent, rather than 25 per cent, of normal immigration quota during fiscal years from July 1, 1949, to July 1, 1954. (1948 Act had provided for the 50-per-cent charge rate; House passed the 25-per-cent amendment and Senate failed to strike it out.) Rejected, 37-44, April 5.
7. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). Committee amendment No. 24 giving preference to agricultural workers with at least two years' experience, and reserving 30 per cent of quota for such workers. Rejected, 33-49, April 5.
8. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). Committee amendment No. 25 providing that Immigration and Naturalization Service and American Foreign Service shall have final determination of eligibility of applicants. Rejected, 41-42, April 5.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	37	38	40	37	39	37	33	41
NAYS	48	47	45	48	45	44	49	42

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	19	20	16	19	18	18	16	20
NAYS	27	26	29	27	27	24	28	25

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	18	18	24	18	21	19	17	21
NAYS	21	21	16	21	18	20	21	17

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Sparkman (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
McFarland (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Knowland (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Millikin (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
McMahon (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pepper (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GEORGIA								
George (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Russell (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Taylor (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Lucas (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	?	N	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Withers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y
Long (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Smith (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tydings (D)	N	N	N	N	N	?	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Saltonstall (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Vandenberg (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Thye (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stennis (D)	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kem (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓
Murray (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McCarran (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	?	?	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Tobey (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Smith (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Chavez (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X
Hoey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Taft (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Thomas (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morse (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	N	N	N	?	?	?	?	?
Myers (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Leahy (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maybank (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
McKellar (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
Johnson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Flanders (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Robertson (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Neely (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Wiley (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	N	N	N	N	?	N	N
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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Senate Votes: Displaced Persons

1. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). McCarran (D Nev.) amendment to require that assurances for displaced persons shall be given by a citizen of the U.S. only. Rejected, 41-42, April 5. (See page 225)
2. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). McCarran (D Nev.) amendment authorizing $5 million for transportation from ports of entry to points of destination within U.S. of displaced persons, and to provide transportation from European ports to U.S. ports of entry of persons not eligible for transportation under IRO. (Greeks and persons of German ethnic origin displaced from "iron curtain" countries do not come within the International Refugee Organization program.) Rejected, 32-46, April 5.
3. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). McCarran (D Nev.) amendment barring admission of DP's whenever unemployment in U.S. exceeds 4 million, or whenever the housing shortage necessitates "doubling up" of as many as 2 million families. Rejected, 17-61, April 5.
4. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). McCarran (D Nev.) amendment barring admission of DP's whenever unemployment in U.S. exceeds 6 million. Rejected, 28-49, April 5.
5. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). Cain (R Wash.) amendment (to Kilgore (D W.Va.) substitute) to change cut-off date from January 1, 1949 to April 21, 1947. Rejected, 35-43, April 5.
6. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). Humphrey (D Minn.) motion to reconsider vote by which Senate rejected his amendment to facilitate entry and adoption of war orphans. (Humphrey amendment to Kilgore substitute was then reconsidered and agreed to by voice vote.) Passed, 42-32, April 5.
7. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). Chavez (D N.M.) amendment (to Kilgore substitute) to include certain refugees from Czechoslovakia and Spain. Rejected, 34-40, April 5.
8. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). Malone (R Nev.) amendment (to Kilgore substitute) providing that Immigration and Naturalization Service and American Foreign Service shall have final determination of eligibility of applicants. Rejected, 24-47, April 5.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	41	32	17	28	35	42	34	24
NAYS	42	46	61	49	43	32	40	47

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	20	15	11	11	14	30	29	4
NAYS	25	29	33	29	27	7	7	30

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	21	17	6	17	21	12	5	20
NAYS	17	17	28	20	16	25	33	17

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Sparkman (D)	N	N	N	X	X	?	?	X
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	?	X
Knowland (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
McMahon (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	?	?	Y	?	Y	?	N	?
Williams (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Pepper (D)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
GEORGIA								
George (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	?	?
Russell (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?	?	?
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Taylor (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
Lucas (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	?
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Withers (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓
Long (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	X
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Smith (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Tydings (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Saltonstall (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Vandenberg (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Thye (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	✓
Stennis (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Kem (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
Murray (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?	X
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
McCarran (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Tobey (R)	N	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Smith (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	N
Chavez (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
Hoey (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
Taft (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Thomas (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	N	N	Y
Morse (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Myers (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Leahy (D)	X	X	X	X	X	?	?	X
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Maybank (D)	Y	Y	N	?	✓	?	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
McKellar (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	?
Johnson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Flanders (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	?	?	Y
Robertson (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	?	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Magnuson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Neely (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Wiley (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?	N
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N

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Senate Votes: DP's, Economic Aid

1. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). McCarran (D Nev.) amendment (to Kilgore substitute) to insert a definition of "displaced person" to include 8 million persons of German ethnic origin in group from which selections for admission are made. Rejected, 24-46, April 5. (See page 225)
2. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). Hunt (D Wyo.) amendment (to Kilgore substitute) to require a displaced person to engage for one year in the occupation for which he was granted preferred entrance status, and to continue for one year in the employment of his guarantor; and providing for hearings on complaints. Rejected, 27-47, April 5.
3. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). Adoption of Kilgore substitute for committee amendments. Agreed to, 49-25, April 5.
4. Displaced Persons Act Amendment (HR 4567). Passage of bill. Passed, 58-15, April 5.
5. Foreign Assistance Act of 1950 (S 3304). McCarran (D Nev.) and Brewster (R Maine) amendment to include $50 million for aid for Spain. Rejected, 35-42, April 27. (See page 204)
6. Foreign Assistance Act of 1950 (S 3304). Kem (R Mo.) amendment to reduce authorization by $1 billion, from $2.95 to $1.95 billion. Rejected, 17-62, May 5.
7. Foreign Assistance Act of 1950 (S 3304). Taft (R Ohio), Ives (R N.Y.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa) and Bridges (R N.H.) amendment to reduce authorization by $500 million. Rejected, 40-40, May 5.
8. Foreign Assistance Act of 1950 (S 3304). Bridges (R N.H.) amendment to reduce authorization by $250 million. Agreed to, 47-33, May 5.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	24	27	49	58	35	17	40	47
NAYS	46	47	25	15	42	62	40	33

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	9	13	25	27	14	5	10	14
NAYS	25	24	11	8	28	38	34	30

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	15	14	24	31	21	12	30	33
NAYS	21	23	14	7	14	24	6	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Sparkman (D)	X	X	√	√	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
McFarland (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	?	?	?	?	X	N	N	N
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	X	X	√	√	?	X	X	X
Knowland (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
McMahon (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	?	Y	Y	?	X	N	Y	Y
Williams (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Pepper (D)	X	X	√	√	X	X	X	X
GEORGIA								
George (D)	?	?	X	?	N	N	Y	Y
Russell (D)	?	?	X	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Taylor (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Lucas (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	√	√
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	?	?	√	√	√	X	√	√
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	√	√
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X	X	X
Withers (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	√	√	X	X	Y	N	Y	Y
Long (D)	X	X	√	√	Y	√	√	√
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X
Tydings (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Saltonstall (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Vandenberg (R)	X	X	√	√	X	X	X	X
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Thye (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	√	√	X	X	Y	N	N	N
Stennis (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Kem (R)	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	√	√	X	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray (D)	X	X	√	√	?	N	N	N
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McCarran (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√	√	√
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Tobey (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith (R)	N	N	Y	Y	X	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Chavez (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	√	√	√
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	X	X	√	√	?	N	N	N
Hoey (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
Young (R)	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Taft (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	?	?	?	?	√	N	N	N
Thomas (D)	?	?	X	?	Y	X	X	X
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Morse (R)	N	N	Y	Y	X	X	X	X
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	?	?	√	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Myers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Leahy (D)	X	√	√	√	N	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Maybank (D)	√	N	X	X	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
McKellar (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	N	N	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Johnson (D)	?	?	?	?	N	N	N	N
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Watkins (R)	Y	N	N	Y	√	X	√	√
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	N	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y
Flanders (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y	Y
Robertson (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	N	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	Y	Y	N	N	√	N	Y	Y
Magnuson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Neely (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Wiley (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
O'Mahoney (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N

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Senate Votes: Economic Aid

1. Foreign Assistance Act of 1950 (S 3304). Kem (R Mo.) amendment to terminate aid to any country which permits exports to Russia or satellite countries of any article or commodity which could be used to maintain or expand, directly or indirectly, the military forces of such countries. Rejected, 24-52, May 5.
2. Foreign Assistance Act of 1950 (S 3304). Young (R N.D.), Thomas (D Okla.) amendment to declare as "surplus" any agricultural commodity designated by Agriculture Secretary, or any agricultural commodity selling below support price. (Success of this amendment would require ECA food purchases to be made from U.S. surplus.) Rejected, 31-46, May 5.
3. Foreign Assistance Act of 1950 (S 3304). Wherry (R Neb.) amendment to direct Administrator to withhold approval of counterpart funds expenditures in any country which discriminates against U.S. products or businesses owned by U.S. citizens. Rejected, 21-52, May 5. (See page 204)
4. Foreign Assistance Act of 1950 (S 3304). Bridges (R N.H.), Wherry (R Neb.) amendment to require labeling of goods to show they were supplied by U.S. for European recovery. Rejected, 37-39, May 5.
5. Foreign Assistance Act of 1950 (S 3304). Kem (R Mo.) amendment to terminate aid to any country that hereafter nationalizes any basic industry. Rejected, 17-55, May 5.
6. Foreign Assistance Act of 1950 (S 3304). Bridges (R N.H.) amendment to stop dismantling of German plants which can be used for peacetime production. Rejected, 27-44, May 5.
7. Foreign Assistance Act of 1950 (S 3304). Millikin (R Colo.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) substitute for Connally (D Tex.) Point Four amendment, to create a bipartisan commission to study Point Four proposals and existing related programs. Rejected, 33-41, May 5.
8. Foreign Assistance Act of 1950 (S 3304). Connally (D Tex.) amendment to add Title V, providing for initiation of the "technical knowledge and skills" portion of the Point Four program. Agreed to, 37-36, May 5.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	24	31	21	37	17	27	33	37
NAYS	52	46	52	39	55	44	41	36

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	2	6	0	5	1	7	5	29
NAYS	39	36	41	36	40	32	36	11

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	22	25	21	32	16	20	28	8
NAYS	13	10	11	3	15	12	5	25

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	Y
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
McClellan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	X	X	X	X	X	?	X	✓
Knowland (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	Y	X	N	Y	✓
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	X	X	X	N	?	N	Y
McMahon (D)	N	N	N	N	N	?	N	Y
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Williams (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Pepper (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Russell (D)	X	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Taylor (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Lucas (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	X	✓	✓	?	X	?	X	✓
Hickenlooper (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	X	X	X	X	X	?	X	✓
Withers (D)	X	X	X	X	X	?	X	✓
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Long (D)	?	✓	X	?	?	?	X	✓
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Smith (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Tydings (D)	X	N	N	N	X	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Saltonstall (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Vandenberg (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Thye (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	Y	X	N	N	Y	N	N
Stennis (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Kem (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Murray (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
McCarran (D)	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Tobey (R)	N	Y	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Smith (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Chavez (D)	?	✓	?	X	X	?	X	✓
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Hoey (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Young (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	N
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N
Taft (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Thomas (D)	X	✓	?	X	X	X	X	✓
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	N	Y	✓	N	N	N	Y	N
Morse (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Myers (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Leahy (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Maybank (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	✓
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
McKellar (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?	N
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Watkins (R)	✓	?	?	?	?	?	✓	X
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Flanders (R)	N	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
Robertson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Magnuson (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Neely (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N
Wiley (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	?	X	✓

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Senate Votes: Economic, Military Aid, Nominations

1. Foreign Assistance Act of 1950 (S 3304). Millikin (R Colo.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) amendment to add new title creating a bipartisan commission to study all programs to stimulate capital investments in and technical assistance to underdeveloped areas. Rejected, 33-39, May 5. (See page 204)
2. Foreign Assistance Act of 1950 (S 3304). Passage of bill, authorizing $2.7 billion for ECA for fiscal 1951 and $45 million for Point Four program. Passed, 60-8, May 5.
3. Foreign Assistance Act of 1950 (HR 7797). Adoption of conference report. Agreed to, 47-27, May 25.
4. Mutual Defense Assistance Act Extension (S 3809). Extend mutual defense assistance program and authorize $1,222,500,000 for that purpose. Passage of bill. Passed, 66-0, June 30. (See page 220)
5. Nominations to Export-Import Bank. Morse (R Ore.) motion to recommit, pending further hearings, four nominations to Board of Directors of Export-Import Bank of Washington. Rejected, 8-50, July 18. (See page 237)
6. O'Dwyer Nomination. Nomination of William O'Dwyer to be Ambassador to Mexico. Ives (R N.Y.) motion to defer further consideration until Sept. 20. Rejected, 25-36, Sept. 18. (See page 237)
7. O'Dwyer Nomination. Nomination of William O'Dwyer to be Ambassador to Mexico. Ives (R N.Y.) motion to recommit to Foreign Relations Committee for further study. Rejected, 24-40, Sept. 18.
8. O'Dwyer Nomination. Nomination of William O'Dwyer to be Ambassador to Mexico. Confirmed, 42-22, Sept. 18.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	33	60	47	66	8	25	24	42
NAYS	39	8	27	0	50	36	40	22

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	3	36	38	34	1	2	0	38
NAYS	36	1	4	0	25	35	38	0

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	30	24	9	32	7	23	24	4
NAYS	3	7	23	0	25	1	2	22

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	Y	Y	√	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	Y	√	?	?	?	√
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	X	√
McFarland (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	N	Y
McClellan (D)	N	Y	X	Y	N	?	N	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	X	√	√	√	?	?	?	?
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	?	√	Y	√	?	N	N	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	?
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	√	Y	√	?	N	N	Y
McMahon (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	√
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	Y	√	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Williams (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Pepper (D)	X	√	√	√	N	?	?	√
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	Y	Y	√	?	X	X	√
Russell (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
Taylor (D)	N	Y	Y	√	?	?	?	?
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Lucas (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	X	√
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	X	X	N	?	?	?	?	?
Jenner (R)	N	N	N	?	N	?	?	?
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	X	√	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	?	√	?	Y	N	?	?	?
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Schoeppel (R)	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	X	√	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Withers (D)	X	√	Y	Y	?	X	X	√
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Long (D)	X	√	Y	√	?	N	N	Y
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	Y	Y	N	√	N	?	?	?
Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	X	√	Y	√	?	N	N	Y
Tydings (D)	N	Y	√	Y	N	X	?	√
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	Y	√	Y	N	?	?	?
Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Vandenberg (R)	√	√	√	√	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Thye (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	Y	Y	√	?	?	?	?
Stennis (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Kem (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Murray (D)	X	√	√	Y	?	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Wherry (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	N	N	?	X	√	Y	N
McCarran (D)	?	√	N	√	?	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	Y	Y	N	√	?	?	?	?
Tobey (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	?	√	√	X
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	?
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Chavez (D)	X	√	√	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	N	√	√	√	Y	N	N	Y
Hoey (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	?	X	X	?	Y	Y	Y	N
Young (R)	Y	N	X	?	N	Y	Y	N
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	N	√	N	?	?	?
Taft (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	?
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	Y	√	√	N	N	N	Y
Thomas (D)	X	√	√	√	?	N	N	Y
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
Morse (R)	√	√	√	Y	Y	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Myers (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	X	X	√
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	Y	√	Y	?	N	N	Y
Leahy (D)	N	Y	Y	√	?	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	N	X	√	?	?	?	√
Maybank (D)	X	√	Y	√	N	?	?	√
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?	Y	N
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	Y	Y	Y	√	?	N	N	Y
McKellar (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
Watkins (R)	√	√	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	?
Flanders (R)	√	√	√	Y	?	?	?	?
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	N	X	N	Y	?	?	?	?
Robertson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
Magnuson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	X	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Neely (D)	N	Y	Y	√	?	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?	?	?
Wiley (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	X	√	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y

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Senate Votes: Yugoslav Aid, Truman-Attlee Meeting

1. Yugoslavia Emergency Relief Assistance Act of 1950 (S 4243). Authorize use of $50 million of ECA funds for emergency relief to Hugoslavia. Knowland (R Calif.) motion to recommit with instructions to report back forthwith. (Object of this motion was to void the unanimous consent agreement, under which the bill was being considered, which precluded the consideration of amendments not germane to the bill.) Rejected, 38-42, December 11. (See page 238)
2. Yugoslavia Emergency Relief Assistance Act of 1950 (S 4234). Passage of bill. Passed, 60-21, December 11.
3. Motion to Recess. Lucas (D Ill.) motion that Senate take a recess in accordance with order previously entered. (This motion countered a motion of Kem (R Mo.) that the Senate proceed to consideration of S Res 371 calling for a report on Truman-Attlee Conference.) Agreed to, 37-36, Dec. 14.
4. Kem Resolution (S Res 371). Request full report on Truman-Attlee conference. Kem (R Mo.) amendment to Connally (D Tex.) motion to refer resolution to Foreign Relations Committee, specifying that Committee report back not later than Dec. 21. Rejected, 30-45, Dec. 18.
5. Kem Resolution (S Res 371). Connally (D Tex.) motion to refer resolution to Foreign Relations Committee. Agreed to, 47-29, Dec. 18.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	38	60	37	30	47
NAYS	42	21	36	45	29

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	4	35	37	0	44
NAYS	37	7	0	42	0

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS	34	25	0	30	3
NAYS	5	14	36	3	29

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
Hill (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	?	?	?	?	?
ARIZONA					
Hayden (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
McFarland (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
McClellan (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Nixon (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
COLORADO					
Johnson (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					
Benton (D)	X	✓	?	?	?
McMahon (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear (D)	N	N	?	N	Y
Williams (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N
FLORIDA					
Holland (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Pepper (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA					
George (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y
Russell (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N
Taylor (D)	?	?	?	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Lucas (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA					
Capehart (R)	Y	N	N	?	?
Jenner (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N
IOWA					
Gillette (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N
KANSAS					
Carlson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	?	✓	X
KENTUCKY					
Chapman (D)	X	✓	?	N	Y
Clements (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y
Long (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y
MAINE					
Brewster (R)	Y	X	N	Y	N
Smith (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND					
O'Conor (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Tydings (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Lodge (R)	?	✓	?	?	?
Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
Ferguson (R)	?	X	?	?	?
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey (D)	X	✓	?	?	?
Thye (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland (D)	X	✓	?	N	Y
Stennis (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI					
Donnell (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Kem (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N
MONTANA					
Ecton (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N
Murray (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
Butler (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	X
Wherry (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N
NEVADA					
Malone (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N
McCarran (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges (R)	?	Y	N	✓	X
Tobey (R)	N	Y	N	✓	X
NEW JERSEY					
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Chavez (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK					
Ives (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Smith (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Hoey (D)	X	✓	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer (R)	Y	N	X	Y	N
Young (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N
OHIO					
Bricker (R)	Y	N	N	?	?
Taft (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Thomas (D)	?	?	Y	?	?
OREGON					
Cordon (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N
Morse (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
Martin (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N
Myers (D)	X	✓	Y	X	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Green (D)	X	✓	?	?	?
Leahy (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y
Maybank (D)	X	✓	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Gurney (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Mundt (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE					
Kefauver (D)	X	Y	Y	?	?
McKellar (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
TEXAS					
Connally (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH					
Thomas (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
VERMONT					
Aiken (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N
Flanders (R)	N	Y	N	✓	X
VIRGINIA					
Byrd (D)	N	N	Y	?	?
Robertson (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
Cain (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?
Magnuson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Kilgore (D)	N	Y	Y	X	✓
Neely (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Wiley (R)	N	Y	?	Y	N
WYOMING					
Hunt (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y

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LABOR

Major Actions

Maritime hiring halls legalization - reported by Senate Labor Committee (page 272).

Railway union shop authorization - enacted into law (page 281).

Coal strike probe - hearings held by both House and Senate Labor Committees (page 275).

Labor-management relations - surveys made by Senate Labor-management Subcommittee (page 279).

Maritime Hiring Halls

S 2196

SUMMARY

The union hiring hall method of employing seamen in the maritime industry was endorsed under the terms of this bill reported to the Senate in June, 1950, but never acted upon by the upper chamber.

If the measure had drawn action from Congress, it would have waived the Taft-Hartley law's ban on the closed shop with respect to waterfront hiring halls. The Supreme Court, by refusing in March, 1950, to review the matter, had in effect upheld a lower court's decision that the Taft-Hartley law did outlaw hiring halls.

Sponsored by Sen. Warren Magnuson (D Wash.) S 2196 received lengthy hearings before a Senate Labor and Public Welfare subcommittee. A companion bill (HR 5008) had also received hearings in 1949 before the House Education and Labor Committee (see CQ Almanac, Vol V, page 461) but failed to receive action either at that time or in 1950.

The hiring hall system, which would have been legalized by the proposed legislation, provides that ship companies must call on the union for seamen. The union posts job notices in its hiring hall and men, union and non-union, are signed out on a rotating basis.

BACKGROUND

Hiring hall practices went into effect in 1937 after some 15 years of union struggle to protect seamen from "crimp - joint" employment agencies. Claiming that 1947 amendments (The Taft-Hartley law) to the National Labor Relations Act, prohibiting employers from hiring practices that discriminate on the basis of membership or nonmembership in unions, outlawed hiring halls, steamship operators refused to continue preferential hiring when new collective bargaining agreements were being negotiated in the Spring of 1948.

After negotiations ended in stalemate, the National Maritime Union authorized a strike. The companies filed charges of unfair labor practices against the union. The President appointed a fact-finding board and an injunction was issued continuing the status quo for 80 days. By that time, the union had negotiated agreements to continue the hiring halls with various companies. However, following a National Labor Relations Board decision that hiring halls discriminate unlawfully against nonmembers of the union, a cease and desist order was issued.

Court Upholds Ban

This order was upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York in a decision by Judge Jerome Frank which stated significantly that "if our interpretation of the Supreme Court is sound, then respondents, who deem the statute harmful, must pursue the constitutional democratic process of either persuading the present Congress or electing new Senators and Congressmen who agree with them."

In 1949, S 2196 and HR 5008 were introduced authorizing a new subsection (c) to be added to section 14 of the National Labor Relations Act as amended. The new subsection would make it legal (not an "unfair labor practice") to use in collective bargaining agreements "any hiring or employment practices prevailing in the maritime industry prior to June 15, 1947."

A hearing was held in 1949 on HR 5008, (see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 461) but it was never reported. Nor did S 2196 receive action that year.

1950 Attention Pledged

"Prompt attention" would be given the situation created by the U. S. Supreme Court's ban on the maritime industry's hiring hall system, Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.), of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, promised Feb. 13, 1950. Murray, chairman of a Labor Study Subcommittee, said the hiring hall system had "worked satisfactorily" and he expressed fear its abandonment "could lead to a lot of trouble and strife." But he conceded it would be "very difficult" to get action on S 2196 to legalize hiring halls. In his opinion, said Murray, the legislation probably "would have to be considered in a wider program of Taft-Hartley repeal." Senate leaders, however, discounted possibility of T-H repeal in 1950.

Hoyt S. Haddock, legislative representative of the National Maritime Union-CIO, predicted that a determined drive would be made nevertheless for passage of either S 2196 or HR 5008, by Rep. John Lesinski (D Mich.), which would accomplish the same purpose.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), in a statement Feb. 20 contended he was unopposed to union hiring halls if they let in non-union members. He said: "It looks as though the unions are trying to use this thing to kill the whole closed shop proposition. I don't see how we can do it for the maritime unions unless we do it for all."

Later, on Feb. 28, Murray reiterated his belief that the hiring system should be legalized "to prevent chaotic conditions" in the maritime industry.

SENATE

Hearings

A Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee group headed by Sen. James Murray (D Mont.) opened hearings on March 13 on S 2196 and also general hiring-hall employment practices in the maritime industry.

In a brief preface to the initial hearing, Murray cited a Feb. 13 refusal by the Supreme Court to review a lower court's ruling that the hiring hall system did give preference to union members and thus violated the Taft-Hartley law's ban on preferential hiring. Murray said that "if enforcement of this (Court ruling) means strife in the industry, and this is probable, it seems to me that this subcommittee and the Congress should act to prevent it."

Sen. Warren Magnuson (D Wash.), sponsor of S 2196, was the first witness before the Murray group. He defended the hiring hall system. Endorsement also came when the Pacific Maritime Association, which includes shoreside as well as ship operating employers, filed a statement supporting some type of hiring hall as a necessity for efficient ship operation.

Labor Testimony

Joseph Curran, president of the CIO National Maritime Union, reminded the Committee the union was not asking a law to require the hiring hall but only for permission to operate a hall where it was negotiated in collective bargaining. He testified "there is no better way of stabilizing labor in the maritime industry than through rotary hiring halls policed by the union seamen themselves."

Andrew MacDonald, general chairman of the AFL Radio Officers Union, said March 14 the ban on hiring halls "will put our union out of busi-

ness." MacDonald was backed up by W. J. Van Buren, secretary-treasurer of the National Organization of Masters Mates and Pilots of America, and H. L. Daggett, president of the CIO-National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.

William Glazier, Washington representative of the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, told the subcommittee March 16 that abandonment of the hiring hall arrangement would "bring chaos" to the West Coast maritime industry. He pointed out that his union, headed by Harry Bridges, recently reached an agreement with the Pacific Maritime Association providing for hiring halls jointly operated by the union and employers. "The longshoremen will never return to the waterfront jungle that prevailed before (the strike of) 1934 and still exists in some ports of the United States," Glazier declared.

Management Testimony

The subcommittee also received a telegram from the Alaska Steamship Company favoring S 2196.

Capt. L. M. Jonassen, president of the Cleveland Tankers Inc., testified that his company had a contract with the National Maritime Union — CIO and that the hiring hall provision in the contract was "most unsatisfactory." He claimed hiring halls perpetuate "incompetency," and he asserted "a union seaman in good standing regardless of ability can bar the best sailor in the world from the job merely because the latter has exercised his American right of choosing to join another union or none at all."

D. A. Wright, president of the Lake Tankers Corp. filed a statement saying his experience had been similar to Capt. Jonassen's. Thomas B. Mann, vice president of the Great Lakes Transport Corp., testified similarly, explaining that before the hiring hall came into use in 1939, replacements of seamen on a vessel would be about 12 a year. Now, he added, replacements on one vessel totaled 56 in the unlicensed crew in a single year.

Taft Comment

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), a subcommittee member, said March 21 while questioning Harry Lundeberg, president of the Seafarers International Union — AFL, that he did not think the Taft-Hartley law was intended to abolish the hiring hall. He agreed, however, that the law was not clear on that point and needed some amendment. Lundeberg had declared the hiring hall cannot be taken away from the seamen. "Take it out of the contract, we'll still have it," he predicted. In answer to questions, Lundeberg conceded the closed shop was the intent of the seniority preferential hiring clause in his organization's Pacific coast contract. "It just happens every man with seniority is a union man," he said.

In a letter to the subcommittee March 21, Cyrus S. Ching, director of the Federal Mediation Service, predicted the final outlawing of the hiring halls would result in widespread seamen's strikes. Ching said the seafaring unions, as well as most employers in the maritime industry, want the hiring halls retained.

George W. Morgan, president of the Association of American Ship Owners, called the proposed legislation "vague and indefinite." While stating he favored legislation to clarify the hiring hall situation, Morgan opposed the Magnuson bill on the grounds it "would apparently not only render largely ineffective the Labor Management Act, but would even contravene the policy established under the Wagner Act as well."

Hearings concluded

Bringing the hearings to an end on March 28, the Murray subcommittee heard Hoyt Haddock, executive secretary of the National Maritime Union — CIO, urge changes in the Taft-Hartley law to permit operation of the halls. "The seamen are not going to give (them) up," he declared. Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho) also endorsed S 2196 saying its language should make certain that the maritime unions derive security from the measure.

As hearings concluded, Murray stated he believed some solution could be found in the controversial matter. This occurred as the U. S. Supreme Court, by refusing to review a decision of a New York Circuit Court, March 27 upheld a ban on the hiring halls as a violation of the Taft-Hartley law. The Supreme Court Feb. 13 previously had denied appeal of the lower court's decision.

(For a recapitulation of lobby stands, see page 274.)

Committee

The Murray subcommittee voted 5-2 on April 28 to recommend S 2196 favorably to the full Committee.

Approving the bill were James E. Murray (D Mont.), Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Claude Pepper (D Fla.), and Wayne L. Morse (R Ore.). Two other Republicans, Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Forrest C. Donnell (R Mo.) dissented.

The full Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted, 8 to 3, on May 26 to report to the Senate a bill (S 2196) legalizing the preferential hiring halls used to obtain ships' crews in the maritime industry.

Before accepting the bill, the Committee overrode a substitute offered by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), one of the Taft-Hartley authors. Taft proposed writing into the law a provision for preferential union hiring based on seniority. This was the principle advocated during the hearings by Harry Lundeberg, president of the Seafarers International Union-AFL, and generally referred to as the "Lundeberg formula."

Committee Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D Utah) said all those voting for the bill were Democrats and those against were Republicans. They were, for: Thomas, James E. Murray (Mont.), Claude Pepper (Fla.), Lister Hill (Ala.), Matthew M. Neely (W.Va.), Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and Garrett L. Withers (Ky.). Those against were: Taft, Forrest C. Donnell (Mo.) and H. Alexander Smith (N.J.).

The measure was formally reported June 12.

Report

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee June 18 submitted a written indorsement of the union hiring hall method of employing seamen in the maritime industry. The indorsement was contained in a majority report urging the Senate to adopt S 2196 waiving the Taft-Hartley law's ban on the closed shop insofar as it has been interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court to outlaw the hiring halls.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) disclosed his disagreement with his view in a dissent accompanying the report. He asserted he believed the union hiring halls were "wholly consistent" with the Taft-Hartley law's union shop provisions. He opposed any waiving of the closed shop ban to accommodate the system, however. He revealed he was willing to go along to

some extent with a new hiring hall law, saying he would not object to allowing the maritime industry to hire employees on a seniority basis.

Although set before the Senate, S 2196 failed to draw action during the remainder of the 81st Congress.

LOBBY STANDS

These were organizations registering their views on S 2196 before the Murray subcommittee in 1950:

For the legislation:

American Radio Association

CIO

AFL

Radio Officers Union, AFL

Masters, Mates and Pilots, AFL

National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association

National Maritime Union, CIO

Marine Firemen's Union

Sailors Union of the Pacific

Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers Association

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards

Alaska Steamship Company

Seafarers International Union

Against the legislation:

Chamber of Commerce

Cleveland Tankers, Inc.

Lake Tankers Corp.

Great Lakes Transport Corp.

Association of American Ship Owners

International Longshoremen's Association, AFL (against hiring halls where shape-up system used.)

Equal Pay for Equal Work

S 706

SUMMARY

Passage of S 706 would have made it unlawful for any employer of eight or more persons to pay his female employees less than he paid his male employees for comparable work requiring comparable skills. The 81st Congress never acted on the measure, however.

Hearings were held in 1950 on this so-called "equal pay for equal work" legislation before a House Education and Labor subcommittee. Numerous officials of federal agencies and interested groups testified, most of them in favor of the legislation. In the Senate the legislation was considered by the Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

The Senate group favorably reported its version of the proposal (S 706) on Aug. 9. The upper chamber never acted on it. In the House, the Education and Labor group never reported its bill.

Provisions

As set before the Senate, the "Women's Equal Pay Act of 1950" (S 706) provided that:

1. Congress shall proceed "to correct, and as rapidly as possible, to eliminate discriminatory wage practices against women based on sex" by exercising Congress' right to intervene in matters of interstate commerce.

2. Paying women less than men for comparable work requiring comparable skills shall constitute "an unfair wage practice." Wage differences based on seniority or merit increase systems that do not discriminate on the basis of sex were exempted.

3. Persons filing charges that unfair wage practices exist in their shops shall not be laid off, fired or discriminated against for this action.

4. The Secretary of Labor shall administer the new law, and report annually to the Congress on its operation. The Secretary shall be empowered to investigate grievances, conduct hearings, issue subpoenas and pay witness fees. Employers shall keep appropriate records, which the Secretary shall prescribe.

5. If, as a result of hearings, the Secretary finds that an unfair wage practice exists, he shall issue an order to the employer to desist and may petition the proper circuit or district court for enforcement. If he finds that no unfair practice exists he shall issue an order dismissing the complaint. Appeals may be made to the proper circuit court for review of the Secretary's orders.

6. Any person convicted of willful interference with administration of the act, willful failure to keep or produce the proper records, or falsification of records, may be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee held no hearings on S 706. Instead, the group studied testimony given the House Education and Labor subcommittee considering a similar bill. Also, the Senate group fell back upon testimony heard on comparable legislation in previous Congresses.

The Senate Committee voted 8-4 on July 13 to approve S 706, after making an addition to the original draft introduced by Sen. Claude Pepper (D Fla.). The addition provided that the Secretary of Labor seek informal correction of any discrimination before resorting to the bill's enforcement provisions.

Voting against the measure were Sens. Lister Hill (D Ala.), Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), Forrest C. Donnell (R Mo.) and H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.).

The measure was formally reported on Aug. 9.

Report

Sen. Pepper wrote the Committee's majority report with respect to S 706, but Sens. Taft, Smith and Donnell each issued "individual views."

For the majority, Sen. Pepper said that "widespread discriminatory wage practices against women" on the basis of sex are evils that "can be remedied effectively . . . only by Federal legislation. Enactment of S 706 will accomplish this objective."

Pepper asserted discrimination "is continuing and insidious in character, constantly undermining our economy

wherever it prevails." He noted, however, that fears had been expressed about "the potential cost to industry of an equal-pay policy in law." But since this policy was "endorsed by large segments of management," Pepper said, "it may be assumed that serious difficulties will not be encountered." In fact, greater purchasing power of consumers would result from the elimination of wage discrimination.

Taft Views

In his "individual views", Sen. Taft complained S 706 would "set up another Nation-wide Federal bureaucracy (costing) many millions of dollars annually . . . a large force of inspectors would be necessary to make wage inspections . . . the bill would put American industry to tremendous expense in additional record keeping."

Taft called the bill a "blank check" for federal regulation of a type that is "usually inefficient, unjust and tyrannic." Employers might be faced with "large, retroactive liabilities." He said he saw no reason "to bring into effect the dangerous and arbitrary powers of a Federal dictator."

Concluding that S 706 "might seriously deter the progress which is being made" toward elimination of wage discrimination, Taft called for rejection of a bill that "injects the Federal Government into a tremendous bureaucratic job with complete disregard of justice . . . "

Smith Views

In his views, Sen. Smith said he concurred largely with Sen. Taft, and that governmental intervention in the problem "is completely unjustified and would only multiply the army of bureaucrats . . ." Said Mr. Smith: "If the gap between principle and practice in this matter is so great as to involve substantial injustice and economic loss, it seems to me that the most desirable approach by the Federal Government would be through research, education and persuasion."

Donnell Views

Sen. Donnell complained that no hearings had been held on the bill in 1950, and urged that "the committee make further study . . . " He said the list of persons testifying in earlier Congresses on like legislation "apparently does not include any employer representing management (or) members of the management group." Donnell indicated most of the previous witnesses had come from labor or consumer organizations.

HOUSE

Committee

A subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee opened hearings on May 17 on two measures providing equal pay for equal work by women. The bills were HR 1584 by Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D Calif.) and HR 2438 by Rep. Chase Going Woodhouse (D Conn.). Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.) was chairman of the group.

An initial witness was Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers of America, who told the group that differentials of more than $30 a week existed in the telephone industry between maximum pay for men and women on virtually the same job.

Beirne specifically cited the case of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., in Baltimore, which he said paid a maximum of $90 a week to men and $59 to women on a job dealing with complaints of customers and arranging for additional services on request.

Helen Blanchard, testifying for both the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said that 12 states and Alaska had an equal pay law and found it workable.

On May 18, the National Association of Manufacturers went on record favoring equal pay "not only as a matter of policy but as practice." The NAM, however, opposed the provisions of the bills which made equal pay for equal work mandatory.

Following the NAM came strong support for the bills from the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Consumers League, the League of Women Voters, the National Council of Jewish Women and the National Women's Trade Union League.

The next day, May 19, Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin and Frieda S. Miller, head of the Department's Women's Bureau, both supported the legislation. On May 20, however, the Chamber of Commerce in a letter to Rep. Kelley said it opposed achievement of equal pay for equal work by statute, and preferred that the question be handled on a voluntary basis.

The Kelley subcommittee ultimately approved HR 1584 on Aug. 29. But the full Education and Labor Committee never reported the bill to the House for action.

LOBBY STANDS

These were organizations generally favoring S 706 and related legislation which registered their views to Senate and House groups in 1950:

- Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
- National Board of the YWCA
- National Consumers League
- National Federation of Business and Professional Women, Inc.
- National League of Women Voters
- United Automobile Workers, CIO
- National Women's Trade Union League
- United Textile Workers of America
- Communications Workers of America
- U. S. Department of Labor
- N. Y. State Department of Labor
- Rhode Island State Department of Labor
- Illinois State Department of Labor
- National Council of Jewish Women

Against the provisions in the legislation attempting to eliminate wage discrimination via statute were the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce.

Coal Strike

SUMMARY

A long-drawn-out contract dispute between soft coal mine operators and the miners, represented by the United Mine Workers, awakened loud — and numerous — echoes on Capitol Hill throughout the first half of the 81st Congress' second session.

Six bills were introduced, two of them proposed by President Truman, to deal in one way or another with the coal stoppage which finally climaxed the dispute. None was ever enacted. The House Education and Labor and the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committees did hold hearings on some of the measures, but none was sent to the House or Senate.

The strike was settled March 6, 1950, and the clamor for action subsided to a murmur, to be aroused only once again in the session. This occurred when a House Labor Subcommittee, headed by Andrew Jacobs (D Ind.), tried to subpoena UMW

Chief John L. Lewis for testimony in connection with his conduct of the strike. The late John Lesinski (D Mich.), who was then chairman of the Labor Committee, revoked Jacobs' subpoena power. Jacobs, nevertheless, held his proposed hearing, but he was able only to "invite" Lewis to appear, and Lewis, as anticipated, declined. The entire matter was then dropped for the session.

BACKGROUND

The dispute between soft coal miners and the operators began June 30, 1949, while the first session was still in progress. At that time, the union contract with the operators ran out, with no prospect in sight of its being succeeded by a new one satisfactory to both sides. The miners, who previously under such circumstances had resorted to the practice of "no contract, no work," chose a new tactic and went on a three-day work week. Negotiations for a new contract were initiated but, though they continued month after month, they failed to produce agreement. The slowdown was still in effect when the second session was reconvened in Jan., 1950.

Major issues in the contract dispute were:

Wages: The UMW wanted a 95-cent-a-day wage increase. Miners under the old contract got $14.05 a day. The union contended the increase could be paid out of then-current profits. The industry countered, saying it would mean much higher retail coal prices.

Welfare Benefits: The union wanted producers' payments to the union welfare and retirement fund increased from 20 cents a ton on all coal mined to 35 cents. The union argued the 20-cent levy did not raise enough money to pension its maimed or aged. The operators said they paid in more than any other basic industry and that much of the money was wasted.

Work Clause: Lewis wanted a clause specifying that miners must work only when "willing and able",—this, he said, was to promote union security and to "stabilize" coal production, which since the war has frequently been in excess of demand. The industry contended such a clause gave Lewis control over production by arming him with arbitrary power to shut down the mines.

On Jan. 3, 1950, when the second session got under way, proposals were offered to provide new legal tools to deal with Lewis and the UMW's three-day work week.

President Truman, at the same time, was urged repeatedly to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act's emergency injunction provisions dealing with strikes that affect national welfare. Similar appeals were directed to Robert L. Denham, general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, whose office was given autonomous standing by the Taft-Hartley law. While the President took no action for most of the first month of the session, Denham responded with a court suit against the UMW, charging unfair labor practices. Mr. Truman's early position was that the partial strike, called by Lewis in support of his contract demands, had not created a national emergency sufficient to warrant use of the Taft-Hartley injunction proviso.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

One of the first moves on Capitol Hill came from seven Republicans who Jan. 11 introduced a resolution (S Con Res 68) calling on the President—but not requiring him—to restore full coal production via Taft-Hartley. Needing approval of both the Senate and House, the resolution never got out of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, which tabled it Jan. 27 by a vote of 6 to 5 after several hearings. Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) Jan. 30 offered a new resolution (S Res 221) but asked that it lie on the table, a maneuver to keep it from going to committee and to permit it to be called up at any time by majority vote. But the resolution was never acted upon.

The Committee's vote on S Con Res 68 was taken on a motion by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.). He said he favored deferment of the measure because "negotiations are under way" to settle the coal dispute. He referred to a resumption of contract talks which that day had been agreed upon by the operators and the UMW. (For further reference to these talks, see below.)

Sponsors of the resolution, all Republicans, were: Sens. Homer Ferguson (Mich.), Robert A. Taft (Ohio), Alexander Wiley (Wis.), Forrest C. Donnell (Mo.) William E. Jenner (Ind.), Edward Martin (Pa.), and Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa).

Rep. Ralph E. Church (R Ill.), who died later in the session (see page 20), introduced a similar measure (H Con Res 157) in the House Jan. 12, but it was never acted on by the House Education and Labor Committee.

Report Issued

Another early move came from the Senate Banking and Currency Committee which Jan. 10 issued a unanimously-approved report on its mid-1949 investigation of the coal industry, in which it asked the Senate Judiciary Committee to study the findings with a view to determining whether or not anti-trust laws should be applied to labor unions. Sharply critical of the 3-day work week, the Committee said the way the anti-trust laws stood, unions were free to upset the banking and credit structure of the country, control production and prices and drive out small business. Sen. Ferguson said he hoped the Judiciary Committee, of which he is a member, would hold hearings at once, but it was Feb. 16 before the Committee got around to it. By that time, the miners had shut down the mines completely, having begun an all-out strike Feb. 6, 1950. The Judiciary Committee then held hearings on a bill (S 2912) by Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) which would have subjected labor unions to civil and criminal action under the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts if they were found to exercise unreasonable restraint on a basic industry. Its primary purpose, Robertson acknowledged, was to deal with the mine shutdown. However, by the end of some three weeks of hearings the strike was settled, and the Committee never reported the bill. (See page 283, for details of these hearings)

Demands for Action

Individual demands for administration action by the President in the coal dispute were numerous. Sen. Owen Brewster (R Maine) made such an appeal on behalf of the entire Maine delegation. Other demands came from Rep. Andrew Jacobs (D Ind.), Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.), Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), Rep. A. Leonard Allen (R Ill.), Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) and Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.). Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) said impeachment action should be brought against President Truman if he did not act to get the mines back to full production. In floor speeches, Sens. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), Edward Martin (R Pa.), Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) and Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) all spoke out for Presidential action.

Other Moves

While President Truman continued to ignore demands for action in the dispute, NLRB General Counsel

Denham moved in. On Jan. 18, he filed a petition for a temporary injunction to require the miners to work a normal week pending hearings by the NLRB on charges, brought by the mine owners, that Lewis and the UMW were engaging in unfair labor practices and were attempting to win a new contract by coercion. Denham based his petition on the section of the Taft-Hartley law forbidding any labor practice adjudged to be unfair. He said the UMW — as the operators alleged—was seeking to impose on the operators contract provisions which were illegal. The provisions cited were, in the main, carry-overs from the contract that expired June 30, 1949, including the union shop clause and the clause permitting the miners to work only when they were "able and willing." Sen. Taft was immediately critical of Denham's action, saying the Taft-Hartley "unfair practices" section cited by the NLRB official was never intended to force men back to work when they had no contract and it was not a suitable substitute for the emergency injunction section. A hearing was first set for Jan. 26, then delayed until Feb. 1, on the Denham petition.

Before the hearing could be held, Lewis and the operators agreed to reopen the contract negotiations which had been closed since Oct. 21. The date set was Feb. 1. But after two days the contract talks were again abandoned.

In the meantime, the hearing on Denham's injunction petition was postponed until Feb. 6. This was done to give the UMW opportunity to file a brief in answer to NLRB and management charges.

President Intervenes

But while this was going on, President Truman decided to intervene in the dispute. On Jan. 31, in an effort to avert what by then appeared to be the impending shutdown of the mines, the President asked the miners and the operators to agree to continue production for 70 days while a fact-finding board reviewed the issues and recommended terms for settlement. The operators agreed. The UMW rejected the idea on the grounds, announced by Lewis, that the arbitration would be by "strangers who know not of the industry nor the human beings who delve in it."

The UMW's striking miners made the next move. They went on strike Feb. 6, and within hours, the President invoked the Taft-Hartley law and appointed an emergency board of inquiry, as provided under the law, to find the facts but not to make recommendations. The Board reported Feb. 11 to the President. It said it had found that neither side had bargained collectively on the essential issues of the dispute. Promptly, Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath petitioned for an injunction to stop the strike and to force both parties to bargain in good faith. The order was issued in a matter of minutes by a District of Columbia Federal Court.

The contract negotiations were resumed Feb. 15, but the miners, meanwhile, defied the court order and refused to go back to work, even though Lewis publicly instructed them to do so. On Feb. 20 the Attorney General started proceedings against the UMW, charging it with contempt of court. Nevertheless, the court March 2 found the UMW itself was not in contempt, because Lewis had complied with the injunction and ordered the miners back to the pits.

Congress' Turn Again

On March 3, the President sent a special message to Congress proposing two further actions: 1. Government seizure of the coal mines. 2. Creation of a commission of inquiry to make a study of the coal industry as a basis for new legislation.

In his message, the President noted that negotiations between the operators and the union had been resumed March 2, and he expressed the hope agreement would be reached before it "actually becomes necessary for the government to take possession of the mines."

Only a few hours later, the disputants came to agreement on a new contract, ending the 8-month-old controversy. The contract was signed March 5, giving the miners 70 cents more a day, increasing by 10 cents a ton the operators' payments to the miners' welfare fund, eliminating the "able and willing" clause and substituting a "good faith" clause and referring the controversial union shop issue to counsel.

On March 7, therefore, the President asked Congress to shelve the seizure plan, and in identical letters to Vice President Alben Barkley and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) he proceeded to enlarge upon the idea of the coal commission he wanted instead. He spelled out a nine-member commission, to be composed of two Senators, two Representatives, and five members he himself would name, with one from government and the other four from the public at large.

President Truman said he wanted the commission to recommend solutions for the basic problems of the coal industry.

The proposition received a generally warm welcome on Capitol Hill, though Sen. Taft said he doubted the wisdom of the proposal and, in a lengthy Senate speech March 8, accused the President of mishandling the coal strike from start to finish. He said it had been an attempt to discredit the Taft-Hartley law.

Chairman John Lesinski (D Mich.), of the House Education and Labor Committee, said his group would give early consideration to the requested commission. Similar attention also was promised by Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The idea was never acted upon in the House. The O'Mahoney committee, however, took up the proposal on July 13 when it opened a study of several resolutions calling for a survey of the coal industry. (For story of this action, see p. 659)

Seizure Bill Abandoned

Here is what had happened to the mine seizure bill before it was abandoned:

Within hours after the UMW was acquitted of contempt of court charges March 2, Sen. Wayne Morse (R Ore.) offered a mine seizure bill (S 3169) on which the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee scheduled an immediate hearing March 3. But on that day, the President sent to Capitol Hill his recommendations, one of which permitted seizure of the struck mines.

Morse's bill was replaced by the President's (S 3178), which had a companion bill in the House (HR 7552). Special Saturday sessions were scheduled for March 4 by both House and Senate, while immediate hearings on the plan were prepared by the Labor Committees of the two chambers. Shortly after the hearings were started, settlement of the strike was announced, and the House group adjourned almost at once. The Senate unit, after some discussion of proposed amendments to the bill, did not even attempt a tentative rewrite. The bill was permanently scrapped.

AFTERMATH

One of the major reactions to the strike came from Sen. Harley W. Kilgore (D. W. Va.). On April 10 he proposed a five-member commission to be appointed by the President, to regulate the soft coal industry and fix coal prices at the minehead. His proposal was outlined in a bill (S 3383) to set up:

23 district producers boards to advise the commission and to carry out administrative duties.

A national distributors' board to aid in the regulation of coal distribution.

An office of consumer counsel in the Interior Dept. to give the public a voice in the fixing of prices.

In a statement, Kilgore explained: "There is a great excess of potential producing capacity over potential consumer demand for coal, and this unhealthy situation, if permitted to continue unchecked, might easily lead to disastrous cut-throat practices in the industry. Both labor and management would suffer tremendously under such conditions." The measure was referred to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, where it remained through the end of the session.

Lewis Probe

A month later the final echo of the coal strike sounded on Capitol Hill. On May 10, a House Education and Labor Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Andrew Jacobs (D Ind.) announced it would subpoena John L. Lewis, UMW Chief, to answer charges he had used a secret code in February to direct his miners to disobey the federal court's back-to-work order. But Committee Chairman John Lesinski (D Mich.) succeeded in nipping this in the bud when he revoked Jacobs' authority to issue subpoenas.

All this came about after Lloyd H. Sidener, a Canton, Ill., miner and head of the Canton local of the UMW, publicly charged that he was deposed as head of the local and fined $50,000 for leading a back-to-work movement when the government ordered reopening of the mines. Jacobs' subcommittee, which had been engaged in investigating "un-American practices in labor unions," promptly took up the charge and started to act. Lesinski, however, denounced Jacobs' action as high-handed and issued an order dissolving the subcommittee. Jacobs appealed to the full committee. By a 7 to 5 vote, it stayed Lesinski's order and decided to consider Jacobs' appeal. But Lesinski got around this by rescinding his dissolving order and, instead, revoking Jacobs' subpoena authority.

Shorn of this power, Jacobs nevertheless held an "invitational" hearing May 16 and heard the complaints of Sidener and those of another miner, Joseph L. Dickmos, of Library, Pa., who said he was suspended from his union for six months after referring to Lewis as "a dictator."

Lewis also was asked to testify but he declined the invitation. In a letter transmitting his refusal, the UMW leader denied Sidener's charge and added that any "unjust or extreme" action taken against Sidener would be redressed if "he would avail himself of his unqualified right to . . . appeal from action of the local union."

Rail Strikes Ban

S 3463

At the height of the railroad firemen's strike in May, Sen. Forrest C. Donnell (R Mo.) introduced a bill (S 3463) which would amend the Railway Labor Act so that strikes would be prohibited and compulsory arbitration required in the railroad industry. Unions and carriers would be required to submit all disputes on which they could not agree to an arbitration board set up by the President. The decisions of the board would be binding on both parties, though the courts would be allowed to review the question up to 30 days following the issuance of a decision. Persons found guilty of violating the bill's no-strike, no lock-out provisions would be liable to fines ranging from $1,000 to $20,000 and to a maximum jail term of six months.

A special subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee was constituted to look into Donnell's proposal. The group opened hearings on it May 8.

The Donnell bill was strongly supported by presidents of two eastern railroads, Gustav Metzman of the New York Central Railroad, and Walter S. Franklin, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Franklin said that since 1941, rail unions had refused in five out of seven important disputes to accept decisions of a presidential fact-finding board set up under the Railway Labor Act, while the railroads had accepted the recommendations in every case. "In the light of this experience," he declared, "the conclusion is inescapable that the operation of the machinery of the Railway Labor Act. . . has completely broken down."

The railroad officials traced the origins of the strike, which, they related, grew from the firemen's demands that an additional fireman be assigned to diesel locomotives.

J. Carter Fort, vice-president of the Association of American Railroads, declared the threat of a national railroad strike "justifies and demands special treatment" because "in no other industry would a strike have the same immediate and catastrophic effect as in the railroad industry."

"Reluctant" Support

Hearings were temporarily suspended until May 23, when Daniel B. Loomis, a spokesman for the Association of American Railroads, told the Subcommittee the AAR "reluctantly" favored enactment of the bill. This brought the comment from Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) that the bill might lead to government ownership of the railroads. Terming it "an extremely revolutionary proposal", Lehman said the bill's endorsement by railway management represented a "complete reversal of the attitude" of the industry.

George M. Harrison of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks June 5 criticized the bill, characterizing it as "conceived in stress and hysteria." He contended it would destroy half a century of efforts to cultivate peaceful labor relations in the railway industry. Fred H. Nemitz, president of the Order of Railway Conductors of America, June 7 said the bill would destroy the Railway Labor Act and morale of railway workers and would end a period of collective bargaining which has been considered a model for industry generally.

Testimony by D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, June 8 that the Donnell bill would lead eventually to nationalization of the carriers evoked a sharp difference of opinion between Sens. Donnell and Wayne Morse (R Ore.).

To be fair, Morse said, a government board with authority to settle

a railroad wage dispute should also have authority to fix the rates railroads charge. From this it would be but a short step to government operation of the carriers. But Donnell argued that the time when the public speaks most often of the desirability of the government taking over the railroads is during a strike. Stop strikes, he declared, and you reduce the demand for nationalization.

"Insult" Charged

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, testified June 12 that the bill was a "gratuitous insult" to American labor. Green said the bill was an attempt "to establish a phase of Russian philosophy into American life." It was unnecessary, he stated, because there were fewer strikes on railroads than in any other industry and most rail strikes are local in nature. He also maintained it was false to assume that "the working men and women of this nation have so little regard for their country and its institutions as ever to permit a situation to arise where the existence of the nation, the maintenance of its institutions and the health and welfare of its citizens are in actual fact imperiled."

Although the President has no specific legal authority to take over the railroads except in time of war to move troops and essential materials, Green told the Subcommittee that the President has "an inherent power" to seize industries where labor disputes imperil the national health, safety or welfare. Donnell, however, maintained that the President's power should be written into law because the public interest is predominant to the interests of either labor or management in strikes that threaten a national emergency.

Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.) told the Subcommittee that the "Donnell bill would provide unlimited aid and comfort for every Communist recruiter in the country who seeks recruits in ranks of labor." Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D Utah) said the right to strike is not "absolute," but reiterated his previous opposition to the Donnell measure.

The Senate Labor Committee concluded its hearings July 3 on S 3463 as Chairman Thomas (D Utah) warned railway labor and management that the American public would not stand for a transportation tie-up in the face of the Korean war. Ten days later, the Committee voted 1-10 against Donnell's bill. Donnell cast the lone vote in its favor.

Disapproval Reaffirmed

By the middle of August, another rail strike loomed, this time involving the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors. However, the Senate Committee reaffirmed its previous position on Donnell's bill. On Aug. 25, the group adversely reported S 3463 to the Senate, and recommended against its passage. This recommendation was endorsed by a 11-1 vote in Committee, with Donnell again the only member dissenting from the majority.

The vote to report S 3463 unfavorably came after votes on two previous motions in Committee the same day. The first of these was a motion to report the bill favorably. This was rejected 11 to 1. The second was a motion to report the measure without recommendation. This was rejected 10 to 2.

Although Donnell was the lone Senator voting to report the bill favorably, he was joined by H. Alexander Smith (R N. J.) in voting to report the measure without recommendation. Those rejecting the motion to report favorably were Elbert D. Thomas (D Utah), James E. Murray (D Mont.), Claude Pepper (D Fla.), Lister Hill (D Ala.), Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), George D. Aiken (R Vt),. Wayne Morse (R Ore.), and Smith. The same group voted to approve the motion to report unfavorably. The only member of the Committee not taking part in the balloting was Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), who was reported in his home state at the time.

Although reported to the Senate, the legislation did not receive further action in 1950.

Labor Relations Surveys

Headed by Sen. James Murray (D Mont.), a subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee in 1950 made inquiries into labor-management relations in three industries: textiles, telephones and oil tankers. Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), Claude Pepper (D Fla.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), Forrest Donnell (R Mo.) and Wayne Morse (R Ore.) were other members of the Murray group.

Textile Inquiry

Two investigators were sent June 1 by the Subcommittee to Morristown, Tenn., to probe charges that state and local authorities were conducting a "reign of terror" against striking rayon workers. The charges were made by the Textile Workers of America-CIO and supported by CIO President Philip Murray. They were denied by officials in Tennessee.

The strike was of TWA Local 1054 against the tirecord mill of the American Enka Corp. Called March 28, the strike was over a demand for a 10-cent-an-hour pay increase plus 10 cents more in other benefits. The alleged violence occurred when National Guardsmen were sent to Morristown along with some state police.

As a result of the report by the investigators, an on-the-spot study of the violence-marked strike at the Enka plant was voted June 13 by the Senate Labor Committee. By a 4-2 ballot, the group decided to send Sens. James Murray (D Mont.) and Hubert Humphrey (D Minn.) to the site to determine whether it had been necessary to send National Guard troops there to quell disorders between strikers and non-strikers.

Voting for the Enka survey were Subcommittee members Murray, Humphrey, Claude Pepper (D Fla.), and Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.). Opposed were Sens. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Forrest C. Donnell (R Mo.), both of whom said calling out the militia was a function of the Governor, and not within the purview of the Senate.

However, the on-the-spot inquiry ended more than 14 hours after testimony began June 16. The session was conducted by Sens. Murray and Humphrey, and heard testimony from twelve witnesses.

Murray declared he was in agreement with the CIO that the militia was not needed. He added, "Bringing in the National Guard is a favorite pastime" used in breaking unions.

Tennessee Governor Gordon Browning came back at Murray with the charge that the two Senators came to the strike scene as agitators rather than investigators. "I suppose they wanted me to wait until dozens of people got killed," he added. "Any statement that troops were not necessary in that emergency is untrue."

After this preliminary investigation in Tennessee was completed, the

scene shifted to Washington. On Aug. 22, the Murray Subcommittee heard officials of the CIO Textile Workers Union assert that workers who struck against the Anchor Rome Mills at Rome, Ga., in 1948 had been "blacklisted" in their hometowns, and could not find work. The strike was broken early in 1949 after local courts came to the "aid" of the company, it was charged.

On Aug. 23, former employees of the Anchor firm testified that non-union workers were sold weapons inside the company's plant, and were instructed to break windows. A union member testified that the windshield of his car was broken by a rifle bullet.

But also on Aug. 23, two company officials, presenting management's side of the strike, said they had purchased pistols after they had been threatened with violence. CIO Textile Union International President Emil Rieve was a witness Aug. 24 explaining the position of his union.

Rieve's testimony concluded the phase of the Murray inquiry that was devoted to the textile industry. The Subcommittee's report, however, was not due to be issued before the 82nd Congress convened in 1951.

In December, however, the Murray group decided to reopen hearings on the textile industry, to study "community resistance" at Anderson, S. C., to unionization of a mill there. On Dec. 7, the Senators decided to subpoena newspaper and radio officials in Anderson.

But the next day the group reversed itself, and canceled the subpoenas, saying the Committee's life would expire (on Dec. 31) before the witnesses could appear.

Telephone Inquiry

On Aug. 10, the Murray Subcommittee opened an investigation into labor-management relations in the Bell telephone system, represented by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers of America (CIO), told the Subcommittee Aug. 10 that:

1. The 20 Bell companies are tightly controlled by their parent, AT&T.

2. Industry-wide collective bargaining is needed to deal with the companies.

3. The Bell system "is a past master in rigid supervision, the speed-up and other methods for the exploitation of the workers."

Beirne detailed some of his criticisms of Bell labor policy Aug. 14 and 15. He said the Bell system used a "top-heavy" staff of supervisors to maintain the "speed up" and "intimidate" workers. At the same time, Beirne testified, the company did not meet needs of consumers by slashing personnel at Western Electric where telephone equipment is manufactured.

American Telephone and Telegraph, Beirne told Senators, "deliberately provoked" the 1947 telephone strike. AT&T, he added, controlled the labor policy of its subsidiaries — the Bell system — and was out to destroy the union. He blamed labor troubles in the telephone industry on AT&T policies.

Edward J. Moynahan, who said he was speaking for eight independent Bell unions, told the Subcommittee Aug. 16 that he was opposed to nation-wide collective bargaining in the Bell system. Moynahan repeated Beirne's complaints against Bell and AT&T, but said the CWA did not represent a majority of workers and should not be the sole bargaining agent.

Management Witness

Management witnesses appeared before the Murray Subcommittee on Aug. 28, Mark R. Sullivan, president of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., said with respect to nation-wide collective bargaining, that his company's position was that "administration of personnel is a matter tied to local conditions." He said his firm — not AT&T — had hire and fire power on the West Coast. He said "I am the president of a separate corporation, and I run it as a separate corporation."

The same day, George C. Gephart, vice-president of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., testified that "I have heard a lot of things here about bad labor relations, but I want to tell you and show you that our labor relations are good and have been during the 13 years that we have been dealing with the present union. . ."

E. R. McLaughlin, vice-president of the New York Telephone Co., testified Aug. 29. Asked if his "labor relations in New York State where one (telephone) company deals with eight unions constitute a mess?", McLaughlin answered, "No" J. N. Stansbury, vice-president of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., testified also that the management of his own company—not that of the AT&T—handled collective bargaining processes with the union.

AT&T spokesmen testified Aug. 29 and 30. C. F. Craig, vice-president of the firm, summed up its position by telling the Senators that when he bargained collectively with the union, no other company "delegated any authority to me to bargain" for them.

Tanker Inquiry

The report on this phase of the Subcommittee's inquiry was another one promised for 1951.

The Senate Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee Sept. 25 opened hearings on labor practices in the oil tanker industry and was immediately confronted with the failure of a scheduled witness, William P. Lage, attorney for Cities Service Oil Company, to appear.

Paul Hall, an official of the Seafarers International Union (AFL), was the initial witness. He accused Cities Service of resorting to wire tapping, labor spies and similar tactics to prevent unionization of its tanker crews. He named Lage as the man who engineered much of the anti-union fight.

Also on Sept. 26, Christopher Story, vice-president in charge of the marine operations of the Cities Service Oil Co., testified. After outlining the employment practices of his firm, Story said he had entered into contract with the SIU in good faith. With respect to his firm's labor relations, he said, "I hope that they will improve, and I think that they are improving."

Story said the charges raised against his company by the union "sounded like a Hollywood scenario to me." He said Hall's testimony especially was not entirely supported by facts.

The Murray Subcommittee's report on its findings in connection with the oil tanker industry inquiry was another one deferred to 1951.

Railway Union Shop

S 3295—P. L. 914

SUMMARY

The Senate on Dec. 11, 1950, passed a bill (S 3295) to permit railways and unions to make union shop and payroll check-off agreements. The measure prompted a flurry of record votes as it went through the upper chamber. A number of amendments were tacked onto it, to narrow down the reasons for which union members' pay envelopes could be nicked under the terms of the legislation. Final approval of the bill came on a voice vote, however.

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee had a companion bill (HR 7789) before it in 1950, and favorably reported the measure on Aug. 7. However, the House Rules Committee failed to clear the bill to the floor for action.

Nevertheless, House supporters of the legislation were able to bring up the original Senate bill in its stead, and the Senate measure was passed without change on Jan. 1, 1951, by a 292-52 vote. This cleared the bill to the White House, were President Truman signed it into law on Jan. 10, 1951.

BACKGROUND

The Railway Labor Act of 1926 was designed to restrict domination of railway unions by the railroads. Prior to that time labor organizations had contended that most railway unions were "company unions", headed by men picked from the ranks of management.

After the 1926 Act, the disputes abated. In 1934 Congress approved amendments to the law which restricted further the activities of the companies in union organizations. The new amendments made it unlawful for any carrier to influence employees to join any labor organization or to deduct from the wages of employees any dues or assessments payable to unions.

The unions subsequently complained that although this law effectively stopped company unions, it also outlawed agreements between carriers and unions to provide for a union shop (in which employees are required to join the union after being hired) and for check-off of union dues (the dues are taken from the pay checks of the workers by the company and turned over to the union.)

The Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley law) permitted voluntary union shop and check-off agreements between unions and management, but that act did not apply to railroads and airlines.

So unions petitioned Congress to change the Railway Labor Act to bring it into line with the Taft-Hartley law and permit union shop and check-off agreements. HR 7789 and S 3295 were submitted in answer to these petitions.

SENATE

Committee

S 3295 introduced by Elbert D. Thomas (D Utah) March 23, was referred to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. The bill provided for union shop agreements and payroll check-offs, provided that such agreements would not require persons to join the union who were not ordinarily allowed to be regular members. The proviso was designed to protect persons, usually Negroes, who were not allowed membership in some unions on equal terms with other members.

Hearings were held on the bill from May 1 through May 23. Representatives of unions, railways and airlines appeared. Included in the testimony received was the following:

Robert Ramspeck, executive vice-president of the Air Transport Association of America, told the Committee that continuation of the existing "somewhat haphazard regulation" of airline labor might lead to strikes. He pointed out the Railway Labor Act was expressly tailored for the railroads and their workers. He asked that the air carriers be put under general labor legislation — i. e., the Taft-Hartley law.

P. J. Neff, president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, said the bill would give unions "tyrannical and dictatorial power over the individual worker". C. A. Miller, vice president and chief lawyer for the American Short Line Railroad Association, an organization of 317 little roads, stressed that the union shop is not necessary for union growth and more democracy in the industry.

Daniel P. Loomis, Association of Western Railways, said the bill would infringe on the rights of individual workers who did not wish to join a particular union.

Giving railroad unions the right to make union shop agreements was opposed by leading Negro spokesmen, who appeared as witnesses May 18. The Negroes, all railway unionists, objected to the bill as introduced, though they said they favored the union shop. They advocated a change to limit the union shop privilege to unions which allow Negroes equal voting membership.

The "big four" unions operating the running trains all bar Negroes from membership, the Committee was told. In the group were: A. Philip Randolph, head of the Sleeping Car Porters-AFL; Joseph C. Waddy, general counsel of the International Association of Railway Employees, and Clarence Mitchell, labor secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

John T. Corbett, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, opposed the bill, saying it would require workers who were making the gradual transition from fireman to engineer classification to be members of both the fireman and engineer unions. Harry See, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said the same objection would apply to other transitional railway workers, but he endorsed the bill on the condition that it be amended to remove that objection.

The Committee approved the bill Aug. 9 with an amendment specifying that union shop agreements could not require union membership of persons who were denied membership in a union for any reason other than the failure to pay dues, etc.

Debate

The Senate took up the bill Dec. 7 and passed it by voice vote Dec. 11.

Spessard L. Holland, (D Fla.) attempted to amend the bill to rule out union shop agreements where they were banned by state law. The amendment was rejected, 23 to 59 on roll-call vote.

Holland said his amendment would make the bill conform to Taft-Hartley Act provisions and termed the measure "an entering wedge" to breach the Taft-Hartley Act. Holland said 18 or 20 states forbid union shop contracts, among them Florida.

Questioned by Holland, Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said he supported the bill, as amended, and had not made the amendment proposed by Holland a condition to his support.

Sen. Claude Pepper (D Fla.) opposed the Holland amendment, declaring that industry-wide contracts were required for workers covered by the Railway Labor Act and that all should have the same rights, regardless of state lines.

Offered by Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.), an anti-discrimination amendment was tabled by a roll-call vote of 64-17. Jenner's amendment would have denied the provisions of the Act to labor organizations that segregated or excluded minorities. He said the bill gave railroad labor unions "an enormous increase in power" but contained only "weasel words" in its attempt to correct "such an obvious impossibility" as requiring union membership when unions would not admit certain employees as members.

Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.), however, said the amendment would create disruption and confusion and would defeat the purpose of the bill.

Taft and Hill won acceptance on voice votes of amendments that the check-off not be used to cover fines or penalties other than periodic or regular dues and assessments. Another amendment by Hill and Taft amplified a Committee change intended to assure that employees would not be required to join more than one union and would be free to shift from one union to another. Approval was also on voice vote.

During the debate, Senators were told that 21 of 22 railway labor organizations favored the "one union" amendment and that membership was not then required in more than one union.

Holland read a letter from John T. Corbett, assistant grand chief engineer and national labor representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, protesting against the amendment as "an injustice to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers which could never be overcome."

Hill told the Senate that a railway fireman, promoted to engineer, would have a choice of joining the engineers' union or remaining in the firemen's organization and that the choice similarly would be his in event of demotion from engineer to fireman.

Corbett's letter said the amendment provided the apprentice "assurance he shall never be required to secure membership in the senior organization which his apprenticeship prompts him to endeavor to secure promotion to."

HOUSE

Committee

The House companion bill (HR 7789) was introduced March 21 by Robert Crosser (D Ohio). It was referred to the Commerce Committee, and hearings were held May 9 through June 7. Testimony was similar to that received by the Senate Committee. Most witnesses appeared before both Committees.

The bill was approved by the House Committee Aug. 7 with the same amendment the Senate group had added to specify that union shop agreements could not require union membership of persons denied membership in a union for any reason other than the failure to pay dues, etc.

The measure went to the Rules Committee for clearance to the House floor for action, but failed to emerge from that group. Instead, the Senate-passed version (S 3295) became the vehicle for the Commerce Committee's recommendations. The unit favorably reported S 3295 on Dec. 19 by a vote of 11 to 3. The measure was entered on the House calendar.

Floor Action

The House took up S 3295 on Dec. 21—but a quorum was lacking. Consideration was deferred to the House's unprecedented meeting on New Years Day, 1951.

Accordingly, on Jan. 1, the bill was brought before the House under a parliamentary rule that Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.) said had not been used in 20 or 25 years. Harris, who spoke for the bill, said the rule provides that "when a Committee of the House reports a bill which is placed on the House Calendar and the Senate passes a bill substantially the same, it is privileged and may be called up from the Speaker's table by some Member directed by the Committee having jurisdiction." Harris said amendments accepted by the Senate made S 3295 substantially the same as the House bill.

Rep. Lindley Beckworth (D Tex.), who called for immediate consideration of the bill under instructions from the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, said it was intended to extend the union shop and dues check-off rights permitted under the Taft-Hartley Act to the railway and airlines industries covered by the Railway Labor Act. The House Committee estimated that 75 to 80 per cent of the 1,200,000 rail workers are members of one of the railroad unions.

Proponents said the amending legislation would not make the union shop mandatory but would permit negotiation of union shop contracts in the industries, even in states which had banned the union shop. Under such contracts, workers would be required to join a union within 60 days after starting work.

Submitting a letter from the national representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to bolster his statement, Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) said not all the rail unions favored the measure. Dwight L. Rogers (D Fla.) said he opposed the bill because it did not recognize the actions of states, including Florida, which have banned the union shop. Wingate H. Lucas (D Tex.) voiced a similar objection and criticized the manner in which the bill was brought up, declaring it a "sad commentary" that "not one amendment may be offered".

Among those speaking for the bill were Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis.), Neil J. Linehan (D Ill.), John A. McGuire (D Conn.), Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.), John B. Sullivan (D Mo.), Compton I. White (D Idaho), John B. Bennett (R Mich.), Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.), John W. Heselton (R Mass.) and Hugh D. Scott Jr., (R Pa.).

Final Action

A motion by Howard W. Smith (D Va.) to recommit the bill to the Commerce Committee with instructions for that group to insert an anti-discrimination and state's rights amendment was defeated. The roll-call vote was 61 to 284. The vote on final passage of the legislation was 292 to 52.

Since no changes were made by the House in the Senate-approved measure, the entire bill was cleared to the White House at once. No conference committee was necessary.

The President signed the measure into Public Law 914 on Jan. 10, 1951.

Labor "Monopoly" Bill

S—2912

This measure, introduced Jan. 23, 1950, at the height of the Congressional furor over the United Mine Workers' 6 - month coal "slowdown", was meant to bring under the scope of the anti - trust laws all labor unions which "unreasonably restrained" industries "essential to the national economy, health or safety or any substantial segment thereof."

Nine days of hearings were held by a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee between Feb. 16 and March 3, 1950. On March 3, the coal dispute, which by then had become a full - fledged strike, was settled and no further hearings were held. The subcommittee, however, reported S 2912 favorably to the full Committee June 30, 1950, but no action was taken on the measure. At the end of the 81st Congress' second session, it was left pending on the Committee's unfinished business calendar.

Background

A dispute over terms of a new contract between the coal operators and the UMW in 1949 brought on a "slowdown" by the miners which lasted well into 1950 and culminated in a month - long strike. Congressmen had much to say about it. (For full account of this story, see p. 275.)

One result was the introduction Jan. 23, 1950, by Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) of a measure (S 2912) to repeal all anti - trust law exemptions enjoyed by labor unions. The measure was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. A subcommittee began hearings Feb. 16. The first witness was Sen. Robertson. He frankly acknowledged that S 2912 was designed to restrain the UMW in particular and end the "slowdown" in coal production.

Witnesses Testify

Those who testified in support of the bill were:

J. Atlee Schafer, president, American Retail Coal Association; B. E. Urheim, executive secretary, American Retail Coal Association; Everett T. Winter, vice - president, Mississippi Valley Association; John A. Wolfe, president, South Chicago Coal & Dock Co.; John Hackett, Walton Coal Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Jesse V. Sullivan, secretary, West Virginia Coal Association; John D. Battle, executive vice - president, National Coal Association;

Thomas R. Reid, labor relations committee, U. S. Chamber of Commerce;

John V. Van Sickle, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., and

Theodore R. Iserman, New York attorney; James S. Westbrook, secretary, National Small Businessmen's Association;

Raymond S. Smethurst, former general counsel, National Association of Manufacturers; Walter Gordon Merritt, New York attorney; A. W. Dickinson, American Mining Congress; and Richard S. Cole, Toledo, Ohio, attorney.

Those testifying against the bill were:

Ludwig Teller, New York attorney; William Green, president, American Federation of Labor; John T. Corbett, national legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Bills Acted On

Action Completed

S 3295. Public Law 914. Amend Railway Labor Act to authorize agreements providing for union membership and agreements for deductions from wages of employees for certain purposes and under certain conditions. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 9. Passed Senate Dec. 11. Passed House in lieu of HR 7789, 292-52, Jan. 1, 1951. Approved Jan. 10. (See p. 281).

HR 7789. Similar to above. CROSSER (D Ohio). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 7. House passed S 3295 in lieu Jan. 1.

HR 8349. Public Law 916. Authorize deductions from wages of seamen for payment into employee welfare funds. MITCHELL (D Wash.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 18. Passed House Sept. 19. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Dec. 13, 1950. Passed Senate Jan. 2, 1951. Approved Jan. 10.

S Res 367. Extend authority of Labor-Management Subcommittee to study and report on labor-management relations to January 31, 1951. S Res 367, MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Dec. 12. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate adopted Dec. 21. (See p. 279 for report on Committee studies.)

Unfinished Business

S 110. Provide for cooperative extension work between colleges and universities and the U.S. Department of Labor. (Labor Extension Service Act of 1949). MORSE (R Ore.), THOMAS (D Utah), HUMPHREY (D Minn.), AIKEN (R Vt.), THYE (R Minn.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported March 4, 1949.

S 249. National Labor Relations Act of 1949, repealing the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley). THOMAS (D Utah). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported March 8. Passed Senate, after changing title to Labor-Management Relations Act of 1949, 51-42, June 30, 1949.

S 706. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. PEPPER (D Fla.), MORSE (R Ore.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 9. (See p. 274).

S 1031. Amend Public Law 49, 77th Congress, to give Bureau of Mines power to have coal miners withdrawn from mines or sections of mines where imminent danger exists. NEELY (D W.Va.), MYERS (D Pa.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), KERR (D Okla.), HILL (D Ala.), LANGER (R N.D.), CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 18, 1949.

S 1439. Provide for federal aid to states, through agencies administering labor laws, to promote industrial safety. JOHNSTON (D S.C.), PEPPER (D Fla.), CHAPMAN (D Ky.), MORSE (R Ore.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 8, 1949.

S 2196. Legalize maritime hiring halls. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 12. (See p. 272).

S 3244. Give effect to certification of Ships' Cooks Convention adopted at 28th session of International Labor Organization at Seattle, Wash., June, 1946. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 14.

S 3245. Give effect to Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention adopted at 28th session of International Labor Organization at Seattle, Wash., June, 1946. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 14.

S 3246. Give effect to Food and Catering (Ships' Crews) Convention adopted at 28th session of International Labor Organization at Seattle, Wash., June, 1946. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 14.

S 3463. Amend Railway Labor Act to prevent interference with movement of interstate commerce. S 3463, DONNELL (R Mo.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported unfavorably Aug. 25. (See p. 278).

HR 3191. Amend Federal Employees Compensation Act to extend coverage for injury in line of duty to civilian officers of the U.S., and make benefits more realistic in terms of current wage rates. LESINSKI (D Mich.). House Education and Labor reported June 6. Passed House June 30. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 4, 1949.

Bills Introduced

JAN. 3 - SEPT. 23

Senate

Following are bills in Labor category introduced in the Senate for the period Jan. 3 through Sept. 23, when Congress adjourned temporarily. For the list of Labor bills introduced in the Senate at the short session later, see page 288. A listing of bills introduced in the House follows this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S Con Res 68.....1/11/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Law. Public Works.

BYRD (D Va.) S Res 221.....1/30/50. Express sense of Senate that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in current strike in coal industry.

DONNELL (R Mo.) S 3463.....4/21/50. Amend Railway Labor Act to prevent interference with movement of interstate commerce. Labor.

DONNELL (R Mo.) S Con Res 68..... 1/11/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Law. Public Works.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Con Res 68 .....1/11/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Law. Public Works.

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S Con Res 68.....1/11/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Law. Public Works.

HILL (D Ala.) S 3295.....3/23/50. Amend Railway Labor Act to authorize agreements for deductions from carriers' employees wages for certain purposes. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3295.....3/23/50. Amend Railway Labor Act to authorize agreements for deductions from carriers' employees wages for certain purposes. Labor.

JENNER (R Ind.) S Con Res 68..... 1/11/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Law. Public Works.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3295.....3/23/50. Amend Railway Labor Act to authorize agreements for deductions from carriers' employees wages for certain purposes. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3119.....2/24/50. Amend Walsh-Healey Act to provide wage and hour coverage for architects, engineers, draftsmen, and technicians employed by contractor in performance of government contract. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3120.....2/24/50. Amend Davis-Bacon Act to include under wage provisions architects, technical engineers, draftsmen, and technicians employed by contractors on government buildings. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3161.....3/2/50. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, and orders, and safety inspection and training. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3500.....4/27/50. Authorize deductions from wages of seamen for payment into employee welfare funds. Commerce.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S Con Res 68..... 1/11/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Law. Public Works.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 3169.....3/2/50. Provide a more effective method of dealing with labor disputes in vital industries which affect public interests. Labor.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 3295.....3/23/50. Amend Railway Labor Act to authorize agreements for deductions from carriers' employees wages for certain purposes. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3295.....3/23/50. Amend Railway Labor Act to authorize agreements for deductions from carriers' employees wages for certain purposes. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3295.....3/23/50. Amend Railway Labor Act to authorize agreements for deductions from carriers' employees wages for certain purposes. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3350.....4/4/50. Amend District of Columbia minimum wage law to forbid the employment of males 18 years of age or over at a rate or under conditions less favorable than those fixed for women and minors in such occupation. Labor.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 3244.....3/15/50. Give effect to certification of ships' cooks convention, 1946, adopted at 28th maritime session of Intl. Labor Organization, held at Seattle, Wash., 1946. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 3245.....3/15/50. Give effect to medical examination (seafarers) convention, 1946, adopted at 28th maritime session of Intl. Labor Organization, held at Seattle, Wash., 1946. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 3246.....3/15/50. Give effect to food and catering (ships' crew) convention, 1946, adopted at 28th maritime session of Intl. Labor Organization, held at Seattle, Wash. Commerce.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 3295.....3/23/50. Amend Railway Labor Act to authorize agreements for deductions from carriers' employees wages for certain purposes. Labor.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 2912.....1/23/50. Protect trade and commerce against unreasonable restraint by labor organizations. Judiciary.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 3339.....4/3/50. Amend Taft-Hartley Act to raise the salary of NLRB members to $15,000 per year, and create a new independent executive agency. Labor.

TAFT (R Ohio) S Con Res 68.....1/11/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Law. Public Works.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 3295.....3/23/50. Amend Railway Labor Act to authorize agreements for deductions from carriers' employees wages for certain purposes. Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 3597.....5/16/50. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations and safety inspection and training. Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 4009.....8/3/50. Authorize Secretary of Labor to promote development and adoption of plans and programs for improvement of the skills of the Nation's work force. Labor.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 3885.....7/10/50. Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit voluntary retirement at age 60, and to require compulsory retirement at age 70 by those completing 30 years of service. Labor.

WATKINS (R Utah) S J Res 159..... 3/8/50. Provide for a commission to investigate strikes and other interruptions of work in industries essential to national welfare. Labor.

WILEY (R Wis.) S Con Res 68.....1/11/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Law. Public Works.

JAN. 3 - SEPT.23

House

Following are bills in Labor category introduced in the House for the period Jan. 3 through Sept. 23, when Congress adjourned temporarily. For the list of Labor bills introduced in the House at the short session later, see page 288. A listing of bills introduced in the Senate precedes this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

ALLEN (R Ill.) H Con Res 154..... 1/12/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in current strike in the coal industry. Labor.

ANDREWS (D Ala.) HR 9498.....8/22/50. Provide that certain individuals who engage in strikes while occupationally deferred from military service shall be made immediately available for such service. Armed Services.

ARENDS (R Ill.) H Con Res 155..... 1/12/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in current strike of the coal industry. Labor.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 6806.....1/17/50. Promote progress and welfare directly of wage earners and indirectly of all U.S. people by establishing an information and service agency in Labor Department. Labor.

BARDEN (D N.C.) HR 9428.....8/14/50. Promote the development and adoption of plans and programs for the improvement of the skills of the Nations work force. Labor.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 8318.....5/2/50. Prohibit transportation or importation of any merchandise by any person, firm, or corporation who has refused to bargain collectively, or has indulged in unfair labor practices. Labor.

BYRNES (R Wis.) H Con Res 156.... 1/12/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in current strike of the coal industry. Labor.

CASE (R S.D.) HR 7417.....2/23/50. Declare an emergency and enact a National Coal Emergency Act of 1950. Labor.

CHATHAM (D N.C.) H Con Res 168 .....1/16/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in current strike in coal industry. Labor.

CHURCH (R Ill.) H Con Res 157..... 1/12/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in pending coal strike. Labor.

CLEVENGER (R Ohio) HR 7546..... 3/3/50. Protect trade and commerce against unreasonable restraints by labor organizations. Judiciary.

CRAWFORD (R Mich.) H Con Res 169.....1/16/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in pending coal strike. Labor.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 7789.....3/21/50. Amend Railway Labor Act to authorize agreements providing for union membership and agreements for deductions from carriers' employees wages. Commerce.

CURTIS (R Neb.) H Con Res 178..... 1/19/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in pending coal strike. Labor.

DONDERO (R Mich.) H Con Res 172 .....1/17/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in pending coal strike. Labor.

FORD (R Mich.) H Con Res 179..... 1/19/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in current strike in coal industry. Labor.

HART (D N.J.) HR 9266.....7/27/50. Permit any seaman to stipulate in his shipping agreement for allotment of part of his wage earnings, to members of his family, to his employer for purchase of U.S. savings bonds, or for savings deposits. Merchant Marine.

HARVEY (R Ind.) H Con Res 158..... 1/12/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in current strike in coal industry. Labor.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 7466.....2/28/50. Protect trade and commerce against interference or restraints by labor organizations. Judiciary.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 7565.....3/6/50. Protect public health, safety, and welfare and national security by imposing restrictions upon strikes. Labor.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 8507.....5/15/50. Make it unlawful for any employee or labor organization to engage in slow-downs, strikes or work stoppages which affect interstate commerce for a period of more than six days, and impair public health, safety or welfare. Labor.

HORAN (R Wash.) H Con Res 173.... 1/17/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in pending coal strike. Labor.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 6818.....1/17/50. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. Labor.

JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 7717.....3/15/50. Give effect to medical examination (seafarers) convention, 1946, adopted at 28th maritime session of Intl. Labor Organization, held at Seattle, Wash., 1946. Merchant Marine.

JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 7718.....3/15/50. Give effect to food and catering (ships' crews) convention, 1946, adopted at 28th session of Intl. Labor Organization, held at Seattle, Wash., 1946. Merchant Marine.

JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 7719.....3/15/50. Give effect to certification of ships' cooks convention, 1946, adopted at 28th maritime session of Intl. Labor Organization, held at Seattle, Wash., 1946. Merchant Marine.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) H Con Res 159 .....1/12/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in current strike in coal industry. Labor.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 8497....5/11/50. Amend section 41 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations and orders, and safety inspection and training. Labor.

LANHAM (D Ga.) H Con Res 174.... 1/17/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in pending coal strike. Labor.

McMILLEN (R Ill.) H Con Res 160 .....1/12/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in current strike in coal industry. Labor.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 8895.....6/29/ 50. Provide that employees engaged in forestry or lumbering operations shall not be exempt from wage and hour provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Labor.

MARCANTONIO (ALP N.Y.) H Res 850.....9/13/50. Investigate the exploitation of Puerto Rican labor in the sugar-beet fields of Michigan. Rules.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 8025.....4/5/ 50. Amend National Labor Relations Act to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers, and to permit labor organizations to bar Communists from membership. Labor.

MARTIN (R Iowa) H Con Res 175.... 1/17/50. Favor invoking by President of national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in pending coal strike. Labor.

MASON (R Ill.) H Con Res 161..... 1/12/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in current strike in coal industry. Labor.

MEYER (R Kan.) H Con Res 162.... 1/12/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in current strike in coal industry. Labor.

MICHENER (R Mich.) H Con Res 163.....1/12/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in current strike in coal industry. Labor.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 7807..... 3/22/50. Legalize maritime hiring halls. Labor.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 8349..... 5/3/50. Authorize deductions from wages of seamen for payment into employee welfare funds. Merchant Marine.

MORTON (R Ky.) HR 8896.....6/29/ 50. Eliminate union-shop elections required by National Labor Relations Act. Labor.

O'BRIEN (D Ill.) HR 7713.....3/15/ 50. Authorize Interior Secretary, acting through Bureau of Mines, to engage in research and experimentation re gas and dust hazards in manufacturing plants. Public Lands.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 7741.....3/16/ 50. Authorize Interior Secretary, acting through Bureau of Mines, to engage in research and experimentation re gas and dust hazards in manufacturing plants. Public Lands.

O'SULLIVAN (D Neb.) HR 7983..... 4/3/50. Prohibit transportation or importation of any goods or merchandise manufactured by a firm which has refused to bargain collectively and fairly with employees, or which indulges in unfair labor practices. Labor.

REED (R Ill.) H Con Res 164.....1/ 12/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in current strike in coal industry. Labor.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) H Con Res 165.....1/12/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in current strike in coal industry. Labor.

SMITH (D Va.) H J Res 435.....3/6/ 50. Provide for a commission to investigate strikes and other interruptions of work in industries essential to national welfare. Labor.

SMITH (R Wis.) H Con Res 166..... 1/12/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in current strike in coal industry. Labor.

SMITH (R Kan.) HR 8948.....6/26/ 50. Amend the Railway Labor Act with respect to observance of recommendations made by emergency boards created by the President. Commerce.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) H Con Res 167.....1/12/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in current strike in coal industry. Labor.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 8624..... 5/24/50. Provide a system of safety rules, regulations, and inspection under Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. Labor.

VELDE (R Ill.) HR 6785.....1/16/50. Establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission and to aid in eliminating discrimination in employment because of race, creed or color. Labor.

VELDE (R Ill.) HR 7696.....3/14/ 50. Establish fair and equitable rules of conduct to govern labor and management in their relations with one another, with individual workers, and with public, and to protect the interests of public in controversies between labor and management. Labor.

VURSELL (R Ill.) HR 9072.....7/11/ 50. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 relating to annuities, monthly compensation, and widow's insurance. Commerce.

VURSELL (R Ill.) H Con Res 170 .....1/16/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in current strike in coal industry. Labor.

WERDEL (R Calif.) HR 8030.....4/ 5/50. Insure periodic election by secret ballot of officers of labor organizations representing employees in industries affecting commerce. Labor.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 7425.....2/23/ 50. Amend Walsh-Healey Act to provide wage and hour coverage for architects, engineers, draftsmen, and technicians, employed by contractor in performance of government contract. Labor.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 7426.....2/23/ 50. Amend Davis-Bacon Act to include under wage provisions architects, technical engineers, draftsmen, and technicians employed by contractors on government buildings. Labor.

WILSON (D Tex.) HR 6681.....1/9/ 50. Repeal provisions of law exempting labor organizations from antitrust laws. Judiciary.

WOOD (D Ga.) HR 7847.....3/24/50. Amend Taft-Hartley Act to prevent national emergencies in labor disputes from arising. Labor.

WOODRUFF (R Mich.) H Con Res 171.....1/16/50. Express sense of Congress that President should invoke national emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in pending coal strike. Labor.

NOV. 27 - JAN. 2

Senate

Following are bills in Labor category introduced in the Senate for the period Nov. 27, 1950 through Jan. 2, 1951, when 81st Congress adjourned. For the list of Labor bills introduced in the Senate for the period Jan. 3, 1950 through Sept. 23, 1950, when Congress adjourned temporarily see preceding pages. A listing of Labor bills introduced in the House for the Nov. 27-Jan. 2 period follows this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S Res 367..... 12/1/50. Continue through Jan. 31, 1951, the authority of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare under S Res 140, 81st Congress, agreed to Aug. 15, 1949, providing for a study and investigation of the entire field of labor-management relations. Labor.

NOV. 27 - JAN. 2

House

Following are bills in Labor category introduced in the House for the period Nov. 27, 1950 through Jan. 2, 1951, when 81st Congress adjourned. For the list of Labor bills introduced in the House for the period Jan. 3, 1950 through Sept. 23, 1950, when Congress adjourned temporarily, see preceding pages. A listing of Labor bills introduced in the Senate for the Nov. 27-Jan. 2 period precedes this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 9777.....11/27/50. Amend the definition of "agriculture" as contained in section 3 (f) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to include forestry. Labor.

Senate Votes: Railway Labor

1. Railway Labor Act Amendment of 1950 (S 3295). Amend Railway Labor Act to authorize agreements for union membership and union dues check-off. Holland (D Fla.) amendment to give effect to state or territorial laws regarding membership in a labor organization as condition of employment. Rejected, 23-59, Dec. 11. (See page 281)

2. Railway Labor Act Amendment of 1950 S 3295). Hill (D Ala.) motion to table Jenner (R Ind.) antidiscrimination amendment. Agreed to, 64-17, Dec. 11.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	DEMOCRATS	1	2	REPUBLICANS	1	2
YEAS	23	64	YEAS	13	41	YEAS	10	23
NAYS	59	17	NAYS	29	0	NAYS	30	17

	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
ALABAMA			**IOWA**			**NEBRASKA**			**RHODE ISLAND**		
Hill (D)	N	Y	Gillette (D)	Y	Y	Butler (R)	Y	N	Green (D)	?	?
Sparkman (D)	?	?	Hickenlooper (R)	Y	N	Wherry (R)	Y	N	Leahy (D)	N	Y
ARIZONA			**KANSAS**			**NEVADA**			**SOUTH CAROLINA**		
Hayden (D)	N	Y	Carlson (R)	Y	N	Malone (R)	Y	Y	Johnston (D)	N	Y
McFarland (D)	N	Y	Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	McCarran (D)	?	?	Maybank (D)	?	✓
ARKANSAS			**KENTUCKY**			**NEW HAMPSHIRE**			**SOUTH DAKOTA**		
Fulbright (D)	Y	Y	Chapman (D)	✓	✓	Bridges (R)	N	N	Gurney (R)	N	Y
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	Clements (D)	N	Y	Tobey (R)	N	Y	Mundt (R)	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			**LOUISIANA**			**NEW JERSEY**			**TENNESSEE**		
Nixon (D)	N	Y	Ellender (D)	Y	Y	Hendrickson (R)	N	N	Kefauver (D)	N	Y
Knowland (R)	N	Y	Long (D)	N	Y	Smith (R)	N	Y	McKellar (D)	N	Y
COLORADO			**MAINE**			**NEW MEXICO**			**TEXAS**		
Johnson (D)	N	?	Brewster (R)	N	N	Anderson (D)	N	Y	Connally (D)	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	N	Y	Smith (R)	N	Y	Chavez (D)	N	Y	Johnson (D)	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			**MARYLAND**			**NEW YORK**			**UTAH**		
Benton (D)	X	?	O'Conor (D)	N	Y	Ives (R)	N	N	Thomas (D)	N	Y
McMahon (D)	N	Y	Tydings (D)	?	Y	Lehman (D-Lib)	N	Y	Watkins (R)	N	Y
DELAWARE			**MASSACHUSETTS**			**NORTH CAROLINA**			**VERMONT**		
Frear (D)	N	Y	Lodge (R)	?	?	Smith (D)	Y	Y	Aiken (R)	N	Y
Williams (R)	Y	Y	Saltonstall (R)	N	Y	Hoey (D)	✓	✓	Flanders (R)	N	Y
FLORIDA			**MICHIGAN**			**NORTH DAKOTA**			**VIRGINIA**		
Holland (D)	Y	Y	Ferguson (R)	?	?	Langer (R)	N	N	Byrd (D)	Y	Y
Pepper (D)	N	Y	Vandenberg (R)	?	?	Young (R)	N	Y	Robertson (D)	Y	Y
GEORGIA			**MINNESOTA**			**OHIO**			**WASHINGTON**		
George (D)	Y	Y	Humphrey (D)	X	?	Bricker (R)	N	N	Cain (R)	N	N
Russell (D)	Y	Y	Thye (R)	N	Y	Taft (R)	Y	Y	Magnuson (D)	N	Y
IDAHO			**MISSISSIPPI**			**OKLAHOMA**			**WEST VIRGINIA**		
Dworshak (R)	N	N	Eastland (D)	✓	✓	Kerr (D)	N	Y	Kilgore (D)	N	Y
Taylor (D)	N	Y	Stennis (D)	Y	Y	Thomas (D)	N	Y	Neely (D)	N	Y
ILLINOIS			**MISSOURI**			**OREGON**			**WISCONSIN**		
Douglas (D)	N	Y	Donnell (R)	Y	N	Cordon (R)	N	Y	McCarthy (R)	N	Y
Lucas (D)	N	Y	Kem (R)	N	N	Morse (R)	N	Y	Wiley (R)	N	Y
INDIANA			**MONTANA**			**PENNSYLVANIA**			**WYOMING**		
Capehart (R)	N	N	Ecton (R)	N	Y	Martin (R)	Y	N	Hunt (D)	N	Y
Jenner (R)	N	N	Murray (D)	N	Y	Myers (D)	X	?	O'Mahoney (D)	N	?

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House Votes: Railway Labor

1. Railway Labor Act Amendment of 1950 (S 3295). Amend Act to authorize agreements for union membership and union dues check-off. Smith (D Va.) question of consideration of the bill. Agreed to, 286-48, Jan. 1, 1951. (See page 281)
2. Railway Labor Act Amendment of 1950 (S 3295). Smith (D Va.) motion to recommit with instructions to report with amendment permitting agreements requiring union membership within specified time after employment (except for employees denied union membership for any reason other than non-payment of dues), provided such agreements are permitted in state or states where the railway operates.) Rejected, 61-284, Jan. 1, 1951.
3. Railway Labor Act Amendment of 1950 (S 3295). Passage of bill. Passed, 292-52, Jan. 1, 1951.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3
YEAS	286	61	292
NAYS	48	284	52

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3
YEAS	174	50	176
NAYS	39	170	42

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3
YEAS	111	11	115
NAYS	9	113	10

	1	2	3
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews (D)	N	Y	N
9 Battle (D)	N	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	N	?	N
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	N	Y
7 Elliott (D)	Y	N	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	N	Y
4 Hobbs (D)	N	Y	N
8 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y
5 Rains (D)	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA			
AL Murdock (D)	Y	N	Y
AL Patten (D)	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings (D)	N	Y	N
7 Harris (D)	Y	N	Y
5 Hays (D)	N	N	Y
2 Mills (D)	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell (D)	Y	N	Y
4 Tackett (D)	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
7 Allen (R)	Y	N	Y
8 Anderson (R)	N	Y	N
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	N	Y
2 Engle (D)	Y	N	Y
4 Havenner (D)	Y	N	Y
3 Johnson (R)	Y	N	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	N	Y
6 Miller (D)	Y	N	Y
22 Phillips (R)	Y	N	Y
1 Scudder (R)	?	?	?
5 Shelley (D)	Y	N	Y
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	N	Y
10 Werdel (R)	?	?	?
9 White (D)	?	?	?
Los Angeles County			
14 Douglas (D)	Y	N	Y
18 Doyle (D)	Y	N	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	?	?	?
19 Holifield (D)	Y	N	Y
16 Jackson (R)	Y	N	Y
17 King (D)	Y	N	Y
15 McDonough (R)	?	?	?
12 Vacancy			
13 Poulson (R)	Y	N	Y
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	N	Y
1 Carroll (D)	?	?	?
2 Hill (R)	Y	N	Y
3 Marsalis (D)	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			
4 Lodge (R)	?	?	?
3 McGuire (D)	Y	N	Y
5 Patterson (R)	?	?	?
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	N	Y
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	N	Y
2 Woodhouse (D)	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE			
AL Boggs (R)	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong (D)	N	Y	N
1 Peterson (D)	?	?	?
6 Rogers (D)	N	Y	N
3 Sikes (D)	?	?	?
4 Smathers (D)	N	Y	N
GEORGIA			
10 Brown (D)	Y	N	Y
4 Camp (D)	Y	N	Y
2 Cox (D)	N	Y	N
5 Davis (D)	N	Y	N
7 Lanham (D)	Y	N	Y
3 Pace (D)	?	Y	N
1 Preston (D)	Y	N	Y
6 Vinson (D)	Y	N	Y
8 Wheeler (D)	N	Y	Y
9 Wood (D)	?	?	?
IDAHO			
2 Sanborn (R)	?	?	?
1 White (D)	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS			
16 Allen (R)	N	Y	N
17 Arends (R)	Y	N	Y
26 Bishop (R)	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	N	Y
23 Jenison (R)	Y	N	Y
21 Mack (D)	Y	N	Y
15 Mason (R)	?	?	?
22 McMillen (R)	?	?	?
25 Price (D)	Y	N	Y
14 Reed (R)	?	?	?
20 Simpson (R)	Y	N	Y
18 Velde (R)	Y	N	Y
24 Vursell (R)	Y	N	Y
Chicago—Cook County			
4 Buckley (D)	Y	N	Y
11 Chesney (D)	Y	N	Y
13 Vacancy			
1 Dawson (D)	Y	N	Y
8 Gordon (D)	Y	N	Y
10 Hoffman (R)	?	?	?
12 Jonas (R)	?	?	?
5 Vacancy			
3 Linehan (D)	Y	N	Y
6 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara (D)	Y	N	Y
7 Sabath (D)	?	?	?
9 Yates (D)	?	?	?
INDIANA			
3 Crook (D)	?	?	?
8 Denton (D)	Y	N	Y
2 Halleck (R)	Y	N	Y
6 Harden (R)	Y	N	Y
10 Harvey (R)	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs (D)	Y	N	N
4 Kruse (D)	Y	N	Y
1 Madden (D)	Y	N	Y
7 Noland (D)	?	N	?
5 Walsh (D)	?	?	?
9 Wilson (R)	Y	N	Y
IOWA			
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	N	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	N	Y
3 Gross (R)	Y	N	Y
8 Hoeven (R)	?	?	?
7 Jensen (R)	Y	N	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	?	?	?
1 Martin (R)	Y	?	?
2 Talle (R)	Y	N	Y
KANSAS			
1 Cole (R)	Y	N	Y
5 Hope (R)	Y	N	Y
3 George (R)	Y	N	Y
4 Rees (R)	Y	N	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	N	Y
6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
8 Bates (D)	Y	N	Y
4 Chelf (D)	Y	N	Y
9 Golden (R)	Y	N	Y
1 Gregory (D)	?	?	?
3 Morton (R)	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins (D)	Y	N	Y
5 Spence (D)	Y	N	Y
6 Underwood (D)	Y	N	Y
2 Whitaker (D)	Y	?	?
LOUISIANA			
8 Allen (D)	?	N	Y
2 Boggs (D)	Y	N	Y
4 Brooks (D)	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert (D)	?	?	?
7 Larcade (D)	?	Y	N
6 Morrison (D)	?	?	?
5 Passman (D)	?	?	?
3 Willis (D)	?	?	?
MAINE			
3 Fellows (R)	Y	N	Y
1 Hale (R)	Y	N	Y
2 Nelson (R)	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND			
6 Beall (R)	Y	N	Y
2 Bolton (D)	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon (D)	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	Y	N	Y
1 Miller (R)	?	?	?
5 Sasscer (D)	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
6 Bates (R)	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue (D)	Y	N	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	Y	N	Y
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	N	Y
10 Herter (R)	Y	N	Y
1 Heselton (R)	Y	N	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	Y	N	?
7 Lane (D)	Y	N	Y

	1	2	3
14 Martin (R)	Y	N	Y
12 McCormack (D)	Y	N	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin (D)	Y	N	Y
5 Rogers (R)	Y	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
12 Bennett (R)	Y	N	Y
6 Blackney (R)	?	?	?
8 Crawford (R)	Y	N	Y
9 Engel (R)	?	?	?
5 Ford (R)	Y	N	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	Y
2 Michener (R)	?	?	?
11 Potter (R)	Y	N	Y
3 Shafer (R)	Y	N	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	N	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	?	?	?
Detroit—Wayne County			
15 Dingell (D)	Y	N	Y
17 Dondero (R)	?	?	?
16 Vacancy			
13 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut (D)	Y	N	Y
1 Sadowski (D)	?	?	?
MINNESOTA			
7 Andersen (R)	Y	N	Y
1 Andresen (R)	Y	N	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	Y	N	Y
9 Hagen (R)	Y	N	Y
5 Judd (R)	Y	N	Y
6 Marshall (D)	Y	N	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	N
3 Wier (D)	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
4 Abernethy (D)	N	Y	N
6 Colmer (D)	N	Y	N
1 Rankin (D)	N	Y	N
2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	N
3 Whittington (D)	?	?	?
7 Williams (D)	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead (D)	?	Y	N
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling (D)	Y	N	Y
9 Cannon (D)	Y	N	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	N	Y
6 Christopher (D)	?	?	?
4 Irving (D)	Y	N	Y
10 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y
12 Karst (D)	?	?	?
13 Karsten (D)	Y	N	Y
1 Magee (D)	Y	N	Y
2 Moulder (D)	Y	N	Y
7 Short (R)	Y	N	Y
11 Sullivan (D)	Y	N	Y
3 Welch (D)	Y	N	Y
MONTANA			
2 D'Ewart (R)	?	?	?
1 Mansfield (D)	?	?	?
NEBRASKA			
1 Curtis (R)	Y	N	Y
4 Miller (R)	?	?	?
2 O'Sullivan (D)	Y	N	Y
3 Stefan (R)	?	?	?
NEVADA			
AL Baring (D)	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	N	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	N	Y
5 Eaton (R)	Y	?	?
2 Hand (R)	?	?	?
14 Hart (D)	Y	N	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	N	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	N	Y
13 Norton (D)	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino (D)	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y	N	Y
9 Towe (R)	?	?	?
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	N	Y
AL Miles (D)	?	?	?
NEW YORK			
32 Byrne (D)	Y	N	Y
39 Cole (R)	Y	N	Y
35 Davies (D)	?	?	?
28 Gamble (R)	?	N	Y
44 Gorski (D)	Y	N	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	N	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	N	Y
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	?	N	Y
31 Kearney (R)	Y	N	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	N	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	N	Y
30 LeFevre (R)	?	?	?
1 Macy (R)	?	Y	Y
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	?	?	?
45 Reed (R)	N	Y	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	N	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y	N	Y
38 Taber (R)	N	Y	N
43 Tauriello (D)	Y	N	Y
33 Taylor (R)	?	N	Y
41 Wadsworth (R)	N	Y	Y
New York City			
25 Buckley (D)	Y	N	Y
15 Celler (D)	Y	N	Y
4 Clemente (D)	Y	N	Y
17 Coudert (R)	?	?	?
6 Delaney (D)	Y	N	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	N	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	Y	N	Y
7 Heller (D)	Y	N	Y
21 Javits (R)	Y	N	Y
10 Kelly (D)	Y	N	Y
9 Keogh (D)	Y	N	Y
19 Klein (D)	Y	N	Y
3 Latham (R)	?	N	Y
23 Lynch (D)	?	?	?
18 Marcantonio ALP	Y	N	Y
26 McGrath (D)	Y	N	Y
14 Multer (D)	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy (D)	Y	N	Y
13 O'Toole (D)	Y	N	Y
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	?	?	?
22 Powell (D)	?	?	?
5 Quinn (D)	Y	N	Y
12 Rooney (D)	Y	N	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	?	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA			
3 Barden (D)	?	?	?
1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	N
11 Jones, W. (D)	?	?	?
7 Carlyle (D)	N	Y	N
5 Chatham (D)	?	Y	N
4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	Y
8 Deane (D)	Y	N	Y
9 Doughton (D)	N	Y	N
6 Durham (D)	N	Y	N
10 Jones, H. (D)	Y	N	Y
2 Kerr (D)	?	?	?
12 Redden (D)	?	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick (R)	Y	N	Y
AL Vacancy			
OHIO			
22 Bolton (R)	Y	N	Y
3 Breen (D)	Y	N	Y
11 Brehm (R)	Y	N	Y
7 Brown (R)	Y	N	Y
9 Burke (D)	Y	N	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	?	?	?
21 Crosser (D)	?	?	?
1 Elston (R)	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan (D)	Y	N	Y
18 Hays (D)	Y	N	Y
14 Huber (D)	Y	N	Y
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	Y	N	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	N	Y
17 McGregor (R)	Y	N	Y
16 McSweeney (D)	Y	N	Y
6 Polk (D)	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest (D)	Y	N	Y
8 Smith (R)	X	?	X
12 Vorys (R)	?	?	?
2 Wagner (D)	Y	N	Y
13 Weichel (R)	Y	N	Y
AL Young (D)	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert (D)	Y	N	Y
1 Gilmer (D)	?	?	?
5 Monroney (D)	Y	N	Y
6 Morris (D)	Y	N	Y
4 Steed (D)	Y	N	Y
2 Stigler (D)	Y	N	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	Y	N	Y
8 Wilson (D)	?	?	?
OREGON			
3 Angell (R)	?	?	?
4 Ellsworth (R)	N	N	N
1 Norblad (R)	N	N	N
2 Stockman (R)	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
33 Buchanan (D)	Y	N	Y
23 Cavalcante (D)	?	?	?
30 Corbett (R)	Y	N	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	N	Y
29 Davenport (D)	?	?	?
32 Eberharter (D)	?	?	?
12 Fenton (R)	Y	N	Y
11 Flood (D)	Y	N	Y
31 Fulton (R)	Y	N	Y
19 Gavin (R)	Y	N	Y
14 Gillette (R)	?	?	?
25 Graham (R)	Y	N	Y
7 James (R)	Y	N	Y
28 Kearns (R)	?	?	?
27 Kelley (D)	Y	N	Y
18 Kunkel (R)	?	?	?
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	?	N	Y
21 Lind (D)	Y	N	Y
16 McConnell (R)	Y	N	Y
24 Morgan (D)	Y	N	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	Y	N	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	Y	N	Y
15 Rich (R)	N	Y	N
26 Saylor (R)	Y	N	Y
17 Simpson (R)	?	N	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	N	Y
20 Walter (D)	Y	N	Y
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett (D)	Y	N	Y
4 Chudoff (D)	Y	N	Y
2 Granahan (D)	Y	N	Y
5 Green (D)	Y	N	Y
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	N	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	N	Y
1 Forand (D)	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Bryson (D)	N	Y	N
3 Hare (D)	?	?	?
6 McMillan (D)	N	Y	N
5 Richards (D)	N	Y	N
1 Rivers (D)	N	Y	N
2 Sims (D)	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Case (R)	Y	?	N
1 Lovre (R)	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE			
9 Cooper (D)	Y	N	Y
10 Davis (D)	?	N	Y
5 Evins (D)	Y	N	?
3 Frazier (D)	Y	N	Y
4 Gore (D)	Y	N	Y
2 Jennings (R)	?	?	?
8 Murray (D)	N	Y	N
1 Phillips (R)	Y	N	Y
6 Priest (D)	Y	N	Y
7 Sutton (D)	Y	N	Y
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	N	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	N
2 Combs (D)	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher (D)	N	Y	N
13 Gossett (D)	N	Y	N
20 Kilday (D)	N	Y	N
12 Lucas (D)	N	Y	N
14 Lyle (D)	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon (D)	Y	N	Y
1 Patman (D)	Y	N	Y
7 Pickett (D)	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	N	Y	N
6 Teague (D)	N	Y	N
8 Thomas (D)	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	Y
5 Wilson (D)	N	Y	N
18 Guill (R)	?	?	?
UTAH			
2 Bosone (D)	Y	N	Y
1 Granger (D)	Y	N	Y
VERMONT			
AL Plumley (R)	?	?	?
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt (D)	Y	N	Y
1 Robeson (D)	N	Y	N
6 Burton (D)	N	Y	N
9 Fugate (D)	Y	N	Y
3 Gary (D)	N	Y	N
2 Hardy (D)	?	N	Y
7 Harrison (D)	?	Y	N
8 Smith (D)	N	Y	N
5 Stanley (D)	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON			
4 Holmes (R)	Y	N	Y
5 Horan (R)	✓	?	✓
2 Jackson (D)	Y	N	Y
3 Mack (R)	Y	N	Y
1 Mitchell (D)	Y	N	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey (D)	Y	N	Y
4 Burnside (D)	Y	N	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	Y	N	Y
5 Kee (D)	?	?	?
1 Ramsay (D)	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers (D)	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN			
5 Biemiller (D)	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes (R)	N	Y	N
2 Davis (R)	Y	N	Y
9 Hull (R)	Y	N	Y
6 Keefe (R)	?	?	?
7 Murray (R)	Y	N	Y
10 O'Konski (R)	Y	N	Y
1 Smith (R)	?	?	?
3 Withrow (R)	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	N	Y
WYOMING			
AL Vacancy			

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MILITARY and VETERANS

Major Actions

Selective service extension - enacted into law (page 294).

Universal military training program - hearings held by Senate Armed Services Committee; no House action (page 313).

Authorization of armed forces construction - enacted into law (page 304).

Draft of doctors, dentists - enacted into law (page 315).

Draft Extension

HR 6826—P. L. 599

SUMMARY

The Selective Service Extension Act of 1950 was signed by President Truman June 30, five days after the start of the Korean war. It was approved by the House by a roll-call vote of 315-4 on June 27, the day on which the U. S. government announced its intention to help the Korean Republic resist North Korea's aggression. The measure was adopted by the Senate by a roll-call vote of 76-0 June 28.

The final version of HR 6826 differed considerably from the bills that had been adopted earlier by the upper and lower chambers of Congress. The measure that had originally been passed by the House May 24 extended the existing Selective Service Act two years, but required that before anyone could be inducted into the armed forces Congress had to adopt a concurrent resolution declaring that a national emergency existed that necessitated an increase in the armed strength of the U. S.

The bill that had been adopted by the Senate June 22 extended the Selective Service Act three years, and gave the power to order inductions to both the President and Congress. The President, however, could only call men into the service when the legislature was not in session.

The ultimate version of HR 6826 provided for a one-year extension of the Selective Service Act, under which only the President could order inductions. The bill included a provision giving the Chief Executive power to call up for 21 months members of the reserves and the National Guard if he considered such a move necessary.

The President and the Defense Department accepted this compromise version, although they had originally requested that the 1948 Selective Service Act be continued as it was for three years, until 1953. In the view of Defense officials, the international situation was such that the services needed a three-year period in which to plan the orderly building up of their armed strength. Officials were favorable to HR 6826, however, because they felt that, if conditions in 1951 were as bad as they had been at the start of the Korean war, Congress was bound to extend the Selective Service Act of 1948 for another year, if not longer.

Provisions

P. L. 599 is an amendment to the Selective Service Act of 1948. Under P. L. 599's provisions:

1. The 1948 law, which was due to expire June 24, 1950, was extended to July 9, 1951.

2. The President was authorized, until July 9, 1951, to order into active service for a maximum of 21 months members of all the Reserve components of the armed forces, including the National Guard, and all retired Regular armed services personnel.

3. Employees of local draft boards and appeals boards were authorized to be paid at a rate no higher than that being received by people for work of equal importance in the communities in which the boards were located.

The 1950 measure made no other changes in the 1948 Act. (For the terms of P. L. 759 — the Selective Service Act of 1948 — see CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, pp. 235-240.)

HOUSE

Committee

The House Armed Services Committee conducted public hearings on HR 6826 in January, February and May. During the January and February sessions, a total of 43 persons testified before the committee, 12 supporting the measure and 23 voicing opposition.

Seven witnesses expressed no views on the question of drafting men for the service, but argued for the inclusion of an anti-segregation provision in case Congress decided to extend the Selective Service Act. One witness, representing a conscientious objectors' group, requested that if the Selective Service law were extended, permission be granted CO's either to be assigned to service of a non-military nature or be exempted completely from the provisions of the Act.

For stands of groups and individuals, see end of this story.

On May 2 and 3, the chief witnesses were Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, who had also appeared at the earlier hearings. Bradley cited as reasons for continuing the draft the advances made by communism in the Far East and the deterioration in relations between the U. S. and several Balkan countries. Even if each situation did not deteriorate further, Bradley told the committee, "the accumulation of them makes the situation worse."

Johnson urged the extension of the draft law beyond June 24, 1950, on the grounds that Russia needed some evidence that we were prepared to defend the free nations of the world against aggression. If the 1948 act were not extended, he argued, our allies would be disillusioned and the U. S. would be left in a weak military posture.

Bill

The House committee approved HR 6826 May 4 by a vote of 31-0. Its version of the measure, however, differed from the bill as it had been introduced in the House Jan. 17, 1950, by Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), committee chairman. The earlier measure had merely called for the extension of the 1948 Selective Service Act for another three years. Under the terms of the committee-approved bill:

1. The act was extended two years.

2. A "trigger provision" was added, providing that no one could be inducted into the armed forces, or be permitted to enlist in the Regular Army for 21 months, (instead of the regular period of three years) or, if 18, be allowed to volunteer for a one-year period, unless Congress adopted a concurrent resolution declaring that a national emergency existed that required an increase in the armed strength of the U. S. (Under the 1948 Act and the original version of HR 6826, the President, not Congress, was authorized to order inductions.)

3. Upon adoption by Congress of such a concurrent resolution, the President would also be authorized to order into active service for a period of 21 months members of the Reserves and National Guard and retired personnel of the Regular armed forces. (Under the 1948 act and the original version of HR 6826, the Reserves and retired Regular armed forces personnel were exempt from active duty in peacetime.)

The committee-approved measure was opposed by the Defense Department which had asked for a simple extension of the 1948 Act. Committee members, however, supported their measure on the grounds that even on a stand-by basis, it would encourage voluntary enlistments and thus meet the armed services' manpower needs. Some members pointed out that, under the 1948 Act, the Navy and Air

Force had not inducted a single person, because enough men had volunteered. They acknowledged that the Army had had to draft 30,000 under the 1948 law, but pointed out that no inductions had been ordered by Army officials in almost 18 months.

Debate

There was a short period of debate in the House May 24 before it agreed by voice vote to consider HR 6826 in the Committee of the Whole. During the discussion, Rep. John E. Lyle (D Tex.) supported the measure because of what he called its necessity. Rep. Clare Hoffman (R Mich.) said he would oppose the bill so long as the nation's foreign policy was in the hands of men like Secretary of State Dean Acheson. Acheson, Hoffman asserted, had been willing to stand by Alger Hiss, former State Department official, even though Hiss had been convicted of perjury in connection with charges that he had been a member of a Communist espionage apparatus in Washington during World War II.

Rep. Donald L. O'Toole (D N. Y.) insisted on a stronger measure than the one brought in by the Armed Services Committee. Rep. Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) said he would vote for the bill but hoped that the Appropriations Committees of both houses would see that the cost of running the Selective Service system was kept to a minimum.

When the measure itself came up for consideration in the Committee of the Whole, Vinson offered a detailed explanation for the Armed Services Committee's approval of HR 6826. The approval was due, he said, chiefly to the international situation but also to a dwindling in the number of men enlisting voluntarily in the armed forces.

Vinson Disputed

Rep. A. L. Miller (R Neb.) disputed Vinson's statement regarding world conditions, arguing that the President had just announced that international affairs had improved. Vinson replied that he did not wish to register any disagreement with Mr. Truman but that he placed a great deal of confidence in the nation's military leaders, who had just appeared before his committee and expressed grave concern over the situation in Europe and the Far East.

Rep. Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.) supported Vinson's position. He pointed out that the United States had lost her monopoly of the atom bomb and that the nation had to be prepared for any eventuality. Another reason offered by Gavin for extending the Selective Service Act was that it would save several months' time in the event the U. S. ever got into another war and the armed forces needed a large number of men.

According to Gavin, if a draft law were not already in existence in the event of a conflict, it would take seven months to enact a law, set up new Selective Service machinery and reach an induction rate of 300,000 men a month. With a draft law on the books, he said, such an induction rate could be attained in 3 months.

Anti-Segregation Amendments

The Committee of the Whole approvd HR 6826 after turning back several attempts to amend the Armed Services Committee's version of HR 6826.

One of these, offered by Rep. Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.), would have prohibited discrimination against and segregation of anyone inducted into the armed forces because of race, creed or color. The proposal was opposed by Vinson, who said that progress was already being made under the President's executive order of 1948 calling for a progressive breaking down of segregation barriers in the armed forces. The Committee of the Whole defeated this amendment by a division vote of 23-107.

A second amendment, by Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), would have modified Powell's amendment by merely making it Congressional policy that "the obligations and privileges of serving in the armed forces and the reserve components thereof shall be without discrimination in selection or service, or segregation on account of race, creed, color or national origin." This proposal was also opposed by Vinson, and it was rejected by voice vote.

A third amendment, by Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) would have required the President to get the approval of the Joint Chiefs of Staff before issuing any additional orders regarding segregation in the armed forces. This proposal was also rejected by voice vote.

An amendment by Rep. A. L. Miller (R Neb.) would have postponed the registration and classification of young men turning 18 until Jan. 24, 1951, and even longer if Congress so declared. The amendment was rejected by voice vote.

Dollinger Approach

An amendment by Rep. Isidore Dollinger (D N.Y.) would have prohibited discrimination against members of the armed forces both in and outside military installatfons. Under the terms of the Dollinger proposal:

Jim Crow regulations would have been barred in inter-state travel for armed forces personnel regardless of their race, creed or color; attacking or lynching a draftee would have been made a Federal offense; members of the armed forces would have had an option as to whether they wished to serve in states with discriminatory racial laws on their books; and contractors holding government orders would have had to abide by a set of fair employment practices similar to those recommended by the President's Civil Rights Commission.

The Dollinger amendment never came up for a vote. Vinson argued that it was not germane to the bill under discussion, and the chairman of the Committee of the Whole agreed.

Final Action

After the Committee of the Whole approved HR 6826 May 24, it was considered the same day by the House itself, where it ran up against a number of complicated parliamentary maneuvers.

First, Rep. Clare Hoffman (R Mich.) made a motion to recommit. The motion was rejected. Second, Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) demanded a roll-call vote on the measure. The demand was rejected. Third, when the House voted on HR 6826 and it was announced that the ayes had it, Marcantonio objected that a quorum was not present. When the roll was called and a quorum was found to be present, Marcantonio demanded a division vote on the bill. This demand was accepted but the measure was nevertheless adopted, 216 to 11.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.)— Ban discrimination and segregation because of race, creed or color. Division vote 23-107.

Jacob K. Javits (R N. Y.) — Make it the policy of Congress that service be without discrimination or segregation. Voice.

Charles Bennett (D Fla.) — Provide that no order for or against segregation shall be effective until approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as

in the best interest of the national defense. Voice.

A. L. Miller (R Neb.) — Postpone Act until Jan. 24, 1951. Voice.

Isidore Dollinger (D N.Y.) — Prohibit discrimination against members of armed forces on and off military installations, and require contractors holding government orders to abide by fair employment practices. Ruled out of order as not germane.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Armed Services Committee considered two bills on the question of extending the 1948 Selective Service Act when it held public hearings June 1, 5, and 8. One was S 2861, which, like the original version of HR 6826, merely continued the provisions of the 1948 law for another three years. The other was the measure that the House had adopted May 24.

A total of 16 witnesses appeared before the Senate group, 11 of whom opposed extension of the draft in any form, and four who favored extension. The final witness was Albert Black, Washington chairman of the Committee Against Jim Crowism in the Military Service and Training. Black had no opinion on selective service as such, but he urged the committee to include an anti-discrimination and anti-segregation provision in any draft-extension bill it reported.

The witnesses who supported extension of selective service were Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson; Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff of the Army; and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service. Among the persons who objected to the continuation of the draft were L. C. Halvorson, of the National Grange; Frederick J. Libby, of the National Council for Prevention of War; George D. Riley, of the American Federation of Labor; and John M. Swomley, Jr., of the National Council Against Conscription.

Johnson Testimony

When he appeared before the committee, Johnson urged that the 1948 act be extended for three years and that the President, not Congress, be authorized to order inductions whenever voluntary enlistments declined below what the armed forces considered a safe level. Johnson said that, if the House bill were adopted, America's friends abroad would be demoralized and that valuable time would be lost in the event voluntary enlistments dropped dangerously and the services needed to draft men in order to fill their manpower quotas.

Under the House bill, Johnson pointed out, a concurrent resolution had to be adopted by Congress before the compulsory provisions of the Selective Service Act could be put into effect.

John Swomley, representing the National Council Against Conscription, opposed the proposed bill on the grounds that the international situation was not as bad as the military claimed. Swomley disputed Johnson's argument that the Selective Service Act had stopped the spread of communism when it was passed in 1948, and that an extension of the law was necessary to halt Russia's aggressive moves in 1950. The way to halt the Communist drive for world domination, Swomley said, was to improve economic conditions both here and abroad, and not by "preparation for war."

The arguments of several other opponents of selective service were somewhat similar to those put forward by Swomley. A few witnesses before the Senate committee felt that the draft, even on a stand-by basis, was tending to militarize the nation to a dangerous degree.

Bill Reported

The Senate Armed Services Committee favorably reported HR 6826 to the upper chamber June 9. Under the provisions of the version adopted by the Senate body:

1. The 1948 Act was extended three years.

2. Persons inducted or volunteering under the measure received the right to ask to be assigned to units consisting solely of members of their own race if they did not wish to be sent to units that were racially mixed. Commissioned officers were prohibited from assigning a man to a mixed unit if he had indicated a preference for a unit composed only of members of his own race.

The Senate committee approved the provision regarding racially "pure" and mixed units at the insistence of Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), who disagreed vigorously with President Truman's order providing for progressive abolition of segregation practices in the armed forces. Russell said that most Southerners objected to the order and that, if voluntary enlistments were falling off, it was due chiefly to the dislike of young Southerners of placement in units composed of both white and colored personnel. He declared that Congress had a duty to allow inductees and enlistees to decide for themselves whether they wished to serve in racially mixed detachments.

Debate

The Senate debated HR 6826 the better part of two days — June 21 and June 22. On June 21, controversy centered chiefly around virtually identical amendments by Sens. Scott Lucas (D Ill.) and Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) to eliminate the Armed Services Committee's provision on segregation.

Saltonstall told the Senate that the President's anti - segregation order had already done away with most of the discriminatory practices in the Navy and Air Force, and that progress was being made in the Army. According to Saltonstall, the committee's provision allowing optional service in mixed or unmixed units would set back the anti-segregation movement in all the services many years.

The provision was defended on the Senate floor by Russell, who said that the President's anti - segregation order was in violation of the Constitution. The amendment proposed by Lucas, however, was adopted by the upper chamber by a roll-call vote of 42-29.

Emergency Extension

On June 22, the Senate took time out from its debate on HR 6826 to pass by voice vote Senate Joint Resolution 190 (P. L. 572), which extended the 1948 Selective Service Act for 15 days beyond June 24, the act's expiration date.

The resolution had been introduced by Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D Md.), chairman of the Armed Services Committee, who feared that the 1948 law would go out of existence before the enactment of any new legislation.

In the discussion on the resolution, Lucas contended that if Congress did not adopt HR 6826 in some form by June 24, the entire machinery of Selective Service would come to a halt. He argued that, regardless of its views on extending the draft, Congress should permit the old law to remain on the books until a final vote was taken one way or the other on the matter.

House Concurred

After the resolution was passed by the Senate, it was forwarded to the House. The latter by voice vote adopt-

ed the measure in a matter of minutes. The President signed it the following day, June 23.

Watkins Amendment

Before the Senate acted on HR 6826 June 22, it considered an amendment by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), to authorize Congress, rather than the President, to order inductions into the service. Under the terms of the amendment, before anyone could be called up for active duty, Congress would have to adopt a concurrent resolution declaring that it was necessary to supplement voluntary enlistments so that the strength of the armed forces could be brought up to the level for which Congress had made appropriations in the annual budget and other measures. The President would have no say whatever regarding the matter.

Saltonstall objected to Watkins' amendment, arguing that the President, as the Commander in Chief, should have the same power as Congress to order inductions if an emergency arose. Saltonstall then offered an amendment to Watkins' giving the President such power.

But before a vote could be taken on the proposal it was modified further to provide that the President be authorized to order inductions only when Congress was not in session and a situation of "national necessity" was found to exist.

The Senate by voice vote adopted Watkins' amendment after the Utah senator accepted Saltonstall's amendment, as modified.

Draft Board Pay

The Senate agreed by voice vote to an amendment by Sen. Virgil Chapman (D Ky.), exempting employees of local draft boards and appeals boards from the provisions of the 1949 Classification Act. Under the amendment, the pay of selective service system workers in a particular community was kept equal to that of such persons as county employees in the same community.

In his discussion of his proposal, Chapman told the Senate that under the 1949 Classification Act, draft board employees were getting more money than people doing work of equal importance, thus creating a serious morale problem.

Sen. Russell made another attempt to include in HR 6826 a provision allowing servicemen to decide for themselves whether they would serve in racially "pure" or mixed units. He offered an amendment providing that everyone inducted or enlisted in the armed forces under HR 6826 be asked whether he preferred to be assigned to one kind of unit or another. If a majority of men from 36 states expressed preference for assignment to units composed solely of members of their own race, the armed forces would have to respect their wishes and send them to such units. If a majority did not express such preference, the proposed amendment would not go into effect.

The Senate defeated the Russell proposal by a roll-call vote of 27-45

Sen Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) introduced an amendment to prohibit civilians from committing or inciting the commitment of violence against armed forces personnel, regardless of their race, color, or creed, and from interfering with law enforcement officers arresting a serviceman who had committed a crime.

Humphrey argued that several instances involving violence against members of the armed forces had occurred in World War II and that the amendment was designed to prevent such incidents from taking place in the future. Sen. Burnet R. Maybank D S.C.) said he had never heard of any cases of violence against servicemen, and implied that the amendment was aimed primarily at the South.

After Humphrey indicated that he was not prepared to put up any prolonged fight for the idea, Sen. Edwin Johnson (D Colo.) moved that the proposal be tabled. By a voice vote, the Senate agreed to do this.

Long View Taken

In the course of the debate on HR 6826, a number of Senators discussed the general reasons for extension. Sen. Tydings said that if HR 6826 were passed by Congress, it would keep in being the thousands of local draft boards making up the Selective Service system, and would encourage voluntary enlistments by virtue of its "trigger provisions".

Sen. Saltonstall said that the bill would actually enable the services to maintain a relatively small force in being since they would feel confident that, in case of an emergency or a drastic falling off of voluntary enlistments, they could put the draft into operation at a moment's notice, calling up men who had already been registered and classified.

Sen. Lucas pointed out that, under the 1948 Selective Service Act, about 20 million men had registered and been classified. If HR 6826 were not adopted in some form, Lucas said, the records on these men would become void and, in the event of a crisis of some kind, a totally new registration would have to be made of eligible men between 18 and 26.

Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R Neb.) said he did not object to the general idea of extending the draft law on a standby basis, but he wondered why the bill could not lapse in two instead of three years. Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) and Sen. Tydings plunged into a debate on the general question of mobilization. Schoeppel said he hoped that a bill would be passed mobilizing industry and labor, since it was unfair to order inductions without also calling on other parts of the nation to sacrifice for the common welfare.

Sen Tydings defended the Administration's position, pointing out that measures were being considered for the mobilization of industry in the event of an emergency and that, furthermore, the 1948 Selective Service Act already authorized the President to compel manufacturers and others to provide the services with adequate amounts of supplies and equipment.

Final Action

The Armed Services Committee's version of HR 6826, together with the amendments approved on the Senate floor, was adopted by the upper chamber by voice vote June 22.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Scott Lucas (D Ill.) — Eliminate provision in bill approved by Senate Armed Services Committee requiring armed forces to assign inductees and volunteers to units consisting of members of their own race, if they so desired. Roll call, 42-29.

Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) — Authorize Congress to order inductions when it is in session, but grant this power to the President when Congress is adjourned and a "national necessity" is found to exist. Voice.

Virgil Chapman (D Ky.) — Require payment to Selective Service system workers in a particular community of wages that are no higher than those

of persons doing work of equal importance in same community. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) — Direct that everyone inducted or volunteering in the armed forces be asked whether he preferred to be assigned to "pure" or mixed unit. If a majority of men from 36 states expressed preference for units composed solely of members of their own race, armed forces would be required to assign these servicemen to such units. If a majority did not express such preference, the military would be permitted to continue the present policy of a gradual breakdown of segregation barriers between races. Roll call, 27-45.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) — Prohibit civilians from committing or inciting the commitment of violence against armed forces personnel regardless of race, creed, color or national origin. Tabled, by voice vote, on motion of Edwin Johnson (D Colo.)

CONFERENCE

Because of the differences between their respective bills, the Senate asked the House for a conference on June 22. The lower chamber agreed June 26.

The conferees appointed to try to compose the differences between the two versions of HR 6826 consisted of ten members, five from the Senate and five from the House. Representing the upper chamber were Tydings, Harry F. Byrd (D Va.), Chapman, Saltonstall, and Chan Gurney (R S.D.), Vinson, Overton Brooks (D La.), Paul Kilday (D Tex.), Dewey Short (R Mo.), and Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) represented the House.

The conferees reached an agreement on a compromise measure June 27, a day after they began work. According to the report it made to Congress, the committee came to a settlement quickly "due to world conditions". (Referring to the outbreak of hostilities in Korea on June 25.)

Conferees Make Changes

The conferees made several major changes in both the House and Senate versions of HR 6826. Following are the main actions that the committee took:

1. Extended the Selective Service Act until July 9, 1951, in substantially the same form as it had been passed in 1948. The House had voted for a two-year extension, the Senate a three-year extension.

2. Continued the President's power to order inductions when he saw fit. The House had wanted this power to rest solely with Congress. The Senate had wanted it to be given to Congress and the President.

3. Empowered the President to call up for active duty for 21 months members of the Reserves and the National Guard, and retired personnel of the Regular armed forces. The House had included such a provision in the bill it passed. The Senate had omitted it.

4. Included a clause fixing the wages of draft board employees at no higher a level than that paid persons doing work of equal importance in the communities in which the draft boards were located. The Senate had approved such a provision. The House had not.

House Adopts Compromise

The House acted on the conference report June 27, the same day it was filed. Before the compromise bill was passed, however, Vinson delivered a speech in which he attacked the Soviet Union for the aggressive steps it had taken since the end of World War II, and for its refusal to co-operate with other nations in building a peaceful world.

Vinson declared that the House and Senate managers had been deadlocked for a time over the differences between the bills adopted by the two chambers, but that they agreed to extend the 1948 Act in substantially its original form because of the threat to world peace posed by the Korean conflict.

HR 6826 was passed by the House by a roll-call vote of 315-4. Those voting against the measure were Reps. Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.), Robert Crosser (D Ohio), Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio), and Vito Marcantonio (ALP N. Y.).

Senate Agrees Too

Sen. Tydings tried to get the Senate to vote on HR 6826 on June 27, but Sen. James P. Kem (R Mo.) objected, insisting that on so important a bill, the upper chamber be given enough time to study its provisions. Kem said that he particularly opposed too quick a consideration because the conference report differed so radically from the bill that had been adopted by the Senate just a few days previously.

The upper chamber finally took action on HR 6826 on June 28, adopting the compromise measure proposed by the conference committee by a roll-call vote of 76-0.

LAW ENACTED

The bill was signed by the President June 30.

After the Korean war began, Congress passed two other major laws regarding armed service personnel. They were P. L. 624, which extended the enlistments of all personnel already in service one year, and P. L. 655, which suspended the ceilings on the authorized strength of the military establishment. (See pages 300 and 299 for more material on these measures.)

LOBBY STANDS

A fairly large number of individuals and organizations testified before the House and Senate Armed Services Committees on HR 6826. Forty-three, for example, appeared at hearings conducted by the House group, while 16 testified before the Senate body.

The stands taken varied greatly, some witnesses opposing extension of selective service outright, and others confining their remarks to such matters as segregation in the armed forces. Below are the names of important groups that appeared before the two Armed Services Committees, together with the positions they took:

Jewish War Veterans of the United States urged extension of the draft law as a booster of continued high voluntary Army enlistments.

Veterans of Foreign Wars supported continuation of the draft but opposed making Congress the final authority for actual induction of men. Congress could not act with "the required dispatch", it said.

Disabled American Veterans supported the temporary extension of the draft but also urged enactment of universal military training.

National Guard Association of the United States urged enactment of the temporary draft bill, "primarily as an emergency measure."

Chamber of Commerce of New York State adopted a resolution, which it submitted to members of Congress, supporting extension of the draft law for three years.

24th Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense recommended extension of the draft for an indefinite period, in a resolution mailed to Congressmen.

Legion's Stand

American Legion opposed extension of the draft but urged "in the interest of lasting security and peace" the adoption of the plan of universal military training.

Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training asked amendments to the law abolishing segregation and discrimination in the selective service program.

National Board of The Young Women's Christian Association wanted amendments to the draft law forbidding segregation in the armed services.

Antidiscrimination Committee, American Newspaper Guild (CIO), urged inclusion of safeguards against segregation and discrimination in any "new military-service legislation".

Church Groups'

National Conference of Methodist Youth opposed extension of the law and urged that the United States "engage in a more positive program of building peace through a strengthening of the United Nations, international control of atomic energy and a world recovery program".

Mennonite Central Committee Peace Section opposed peacetime conscription "even in a slumbering form".

Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church opposed the standby draft legislation on the grounds that "to win in this world America's posture must be that of a democracy of free men facing the future with a positive program for mankind; not a Prussian posture of fear behind a false face of peacetime conscription".

Council on Christian Social Progress of the Northern Baptist Convention declared the organization's opposition to peacetime compulsory military training or selective service.

Indiana Council of Churches said their organization was "unanimously opposed to peacetime conscription".

OTHER STANDS

War Resisters League opposed any form of conscription and asked "for nothing short of its abolition".

National Council for Prevention of War asked Congress to let the law die, calling for an end to "this process of manufacturing inevitability, this government by crises . . . to prevent our brass hats from gaining complete control of our economy and our institutions".

National Council Against Conscription opposed the stand-by draft proposal on the grounds it "is a mobilization bill, leaving far too dangerous powers in the hands of the President and the military". It said the Army's needs could be met without the draft law.

National Women's Committee to Oppose Conscription opposed the draft extension on the grounds it would be used by the military as "a substitute for UMT".

Friends Committee on National Legislation asked Congress to say "no" to draft extension.

Norman Thomas, chairman of the Post War World Council, told the Committee continuance of the draft "is an expense and there is always explicit in the notion of conscription a blow to liberty not warranted by any existing emergency".

Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor opposed the three-year extension of the draft.

National Grange opposed peacetime draft on the grounds it would tend toward development of an "unnecessarily large and wasteful military organization".

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen opposed continuance of the selective service law.

National Women's Christian Temperance Union opposed the peacetime draft on the grounds the Army had sufficiently high voluntary enlistment.

International Convention of Disciples of Christ opposed conscription as the wrong way to promote national security. It said ideas — not military invasion or attack — are the weapons with which the confused and frustrated peoples of the world are now being assaulted.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom described the gigantic military appropriations and the proposed extension of the draft as being "in preparation for war rather than preparation for peace". It opposed the draft on these grounds.

Armed Forces Strength

HR 9178 – P. L. 655

SUMMARY

Congress adopted HR 9178, the bill that suspended the ceilings on the size of the armed forces, because of manpower needs growing out of the Korean war. After its outbreak, according to Defense Department officials, the various services could not at once go beyond the personnel ceilings set by the Selective Service Act of 1948 and other measures limiting the size of the military establishment.

However on July 19, President Truman asked the lawmakers to authorize the suspension of personnel ceilings in the same message in which he requested a special appropriation of $10.5 billion for the Korean war, certain economic controls, and other legislation designed to prepare the country for any eventuality. The President made these requests 24 days after the start of the Korean conflict.

HR 9178 was adopted by the House by voice vote July 25 and by the Senate by voice vote July 26. The measure approved by the upper chamber differed from the House bill on the question of a time limit for the legislation, and so it was returned to the House. The latter body rapidly agreed to the Senate amendment July 31, and the measure became Public Law 655 on Aug. 3, when the President signed it.

Provisions

P. L. 655 suspended existing statutory limits on the authorized strength of the armed forces until July 31, 1954. To effect this suspension, P. L. 655 amended the three laws that had fixed these limits: The Act of April 18, 1946, which affected the Regular Navy, the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended, and the Army, Air Force Composition Act of 1950.

Under the Act of April 18, 1946, the maximum strength of the Regular Navy was set at 500,000. Under the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended, the maximum strength of the Navy, including Regular and non-Regular personnel was set at 666,882; that of the Air Force at 502,000 and that of the Army at 837,000. The Army, Air Force Composition Act of 1950 authorized personnel ceilings of 837,000 for the Army and 502,000 for the Air Force.

(See p. 303 for story on Army, Air Force Composition Act of 1950; CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, pp. 234 - 240, for story on Selective Service Act of 1948.)

HOUSE

The House Armed Services Committee July 24 favorably reported HR 9178 after changing the original measure introduced in the lower chamber July 19 by Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), the committee chairman. The original version of HR 9178 provided for the suspension of the authorized strength of the armed forces until July 9, 1951. And it did not specifically provide for the suspension of a provision in the 1946 act that set the maximum size of the Marine Corps at 20 per cent of the Navy's size.

The bill approved by the Armed Services Committee called for the suspension of the personnel ceilings of the armed services indefinitely. At the same time, it indefinitely suspended the Marine Corps provision.

Vote Follows Criticism

The House by voice vote adopted HR 9178 on July 25, after several representatives had criticized the Administration for the situation in which the nation found itself. Two Congressmen — Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.) and John R. Walsh (D Ind.) revived issues aired at the 1949 B-36 hearings. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pp. 499-502.)

One of the critical lawmakers was Rep. Harry L. Towe (R N.J.), who said he was for lifting the personnel ceilings of the armed forces but that he wanted to know what the Administration had in mind regarding foreign policy before voting on the provisions of HR 9178.

Reps. James W. Wadsworth (R N.Y.) and Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa) declared that the real answer to the nation's military manpower problem was universal military training rather than the draft, though they acknowledged that the immediate situation required the calling up of qualified men under the Selective Service law.

James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) argued that if the President had listened to the House Armed Services Committee, of which Van Zandt was a member, the nation would have had a 70-group Air Force at the start of the Korean war, rather than the 48 groups it actually did have. Joseph R. Bryson (D S.C.) also talked about the necessity for 70 air groups, and then called on the President to proclaim a national emergency and take all necessary steps to strengthen the nation's military defenses.

SENATE

The Senate Armed Services Committee July 21 favorably reported to the Senate a bill (S 3939) identical with the measure that had been submitted by the House Armed Services Committee. Similar to the bill approved by the House body, S 3939 suspended personnel ceilings indefinitely, and cancelled the provision in the Act of April 18, 1946 that set the maximum size of the Marine Corps at 20 per cent of that of the Navy.

The Senate however set aside S 3939 and took action on HR 9178 instead, because the House bill had already been approved by the lower chamber when the question of suspending personnel ceilings came before the upper house.

Senate Made One Change

The Senate made only one change in the House-approved bill, but it was an important one. As passed by the House, HR 9178 lifted the ceiling on the armed strength of the armed forces indefinitely. The Senate bill provided that the suspension would be in effect only until July 31, 1954.

The time limit amendment was approved by the Senate after it was submitted by Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.). Wherry said he was not opposed to the lifting of the personnel ceilings of all the armed services, but wanted to give Congress the right to review the legislation in a reasonable amount of time.

The amended version of HR 9178 was adopted by the Senate by voice vote July 26.

Final Action

The House by voice vote July 31 concurred in the Senate's amendment. Before the vote, however, Rep. Vinson pointed out that the Selective Service Act was the most important measure relating to the size of the armed services, that it would expire July 9, 1951, and that Congress would then have an opportunity to review the whole question of the military establishment's personnel ceilings.

Extension Of Enlistments

S 3937—P. L. 624

SUMMARY

Shortly after the outbreak of the Korean war, President Truman requested a 12-months extension of all current enlistments then being served by members of the armed forces. His request was made in his July 19 message to Congress outlining steps which he thought were necessary to prosecute the Korean war successfully and block possible aggressive moves by Russia in other parts of the world.

Defense leaders also urged the enactment of such legislation on the grounds that thousands of enlistments were due to expire in the months immediately ahead. Unless authority was given to extend these enlistments, they contended, the effort to defeat Communist armies would be seriously hampered.

Congress responded promptly. To extend enlistments for one year, the Senate adopted S 3937 by voice vote on July 21, and the House followed suit on July 25. President Truman signed the measure into law on July 27.

Provisions

The enlistment extension measure (S 3937):

1. Authorized the President up to July 9, 1951, to extend the enlistments of members of the armed forces by a period of 12 months.

2. Authorized servicemen receiving family allowances under the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (See Almanac, Vol. V, page 481) to continue receiving them even though they do not re-enlist but are kept in service solely by virtue of S 3937.

3. Directed the Navy to suspend the practice of giving one-fourth additional pay to servicemen detained beyond the original terms of their enlistments, if the detention results from S 3937.

This provision was included because under an old law members of the Navy who were on the high seas or in a foreign port of call when their normal enlistment periods terminated received a bonus of one-quarter of their pay because of the additional time they put in.

SENATE

The Senate Armed Services Committee unanimously approved S 3937 on July 21. In reporting it to the Senate, the group pointed out that 372,000 enlistments were due to expire between August, 1950, and July, 1951, and that only about half of these could be expected to be renewed.

The measure was taken up in the Senate the same day it was reported, although Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) suggested that it might be advisable to hold up its consideration for a while.

He withdrew his objection, however, after Sen. Wayne Morse (R Ore.) pointed out that the committee report was approved unanimously. Morse said that one of the reasons the report was supported by all members of the Armed Services Committee was that Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D Md.), the committee chairman, promised to introduce legislation providing for family allotments.

These were to apply to all servicemen whose enlistments were extended, as well as to those inducted or volunteering after the enactment of S 3937.

After this relatively brief exchange, the Senate passed S 3937 by a voice vote.

HOUSE

The House Armed Services Committee on July 24 favorably reported a bill (HR 9177) identical to S 3937, which by then had passed the Senate. Because of this, the House set aside its own companion measure, and substituted S 3937 in its stead.

Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), chairman of the House Committee, opened debate by asserting that Congress had ample precedent for authorizing the extension of enlistments in the armed forces. In 1917 and again in 1941, he pointed out, enlistments were extended beyond their expiration dates so as not to weaken the country at a critical moment.

Vinson said that Gen. Douglas MacArthur, supreme commander of the UN forces in Korea, had personally requested the legislation, fearing that if enlistments were not continued the war effort would be seriously harmed.

Administration Blamed

Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.) declared that the administration was chiefly responsible for the country's apparent lack of military preparedness at the start of the Korean war. Rep. Francis Case (R S.D.) asserted that if the military were not as ready as they should have been when the Communists invaded the Korean Republic, it was due to the fact that the Administration froze a good part of the funds that Congress had appropriated for the armed forces.

Rep. Frederick R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) said that what he called the nation's failure in international affairs was due to the President's faulty foreign policy.

Defenders Strike Back

Reps. Chet Holifield and Clyde Doyle, both Democrats of California, disputed the arguments put forth by the Administration's critics. Holifield contended that if the military establishment did not have enough supplies and equipment at the time the Korean war began, it was due to the critics' cries for economy in the 80th and 81st Congresses.

Doyle declared that the fight against communism could not be waged solely on a battlefield.

The House approved S 3937 by voice vote on July 25.

GI Family Allowances

S 4071—P. L. 771

SUMMARY

Congress, faced with the need of a greatly expanded military establishment, acted rapidly in August to provide enlisted soldiers and sailors with family allowances, more liberal than those provided during World War II. The action was speeded because military leaders explained to Congress that no married men could be drafted until an allowance was provided for their families. At the same time, families of Reservists and National Guardsmen called to active duty were found to be in need of immediate allowances.

Bills differing in details were approved by the House and Senate. The Senate passed its version on voice vote Aug. 22; the House acted Aug. 23 on roll call vote 362-0 (vote P. 358). The two versions were compromised by a joint conference and approved in the final form by both houses Aug. 31. The President signed it into Public Law 771.

Provisions

The bill provides the following allowance to Army enlisted men and equivalent grades in the Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps:

	DEPENDENT'S ALLOWANCE			Plus allotment from GI's pay
	1 Dependent	2 Dependents	3 Dependents	
M/Sgt.	$67.50	$67.50	$85.00	$80.00
SFC	67.50	67.50	85.00	80.00
Sgt.	67.50	67.50	85.00	60.00
Cpl.	67.50	67.50	85.00	60.00
PFC	45.00	67.50	85.00	40.00
Pvt.	45.00	67.50	85.00	40.00
Rct.	45.00	67.50	85.00	40.00

In addition to the money authorized, the following general provisions were included in the bill:

Dependent's allowance was to be paid technically in the form of a "quarters" allowance, which hitherto was paid only to the top three grades of enlisted men who lived off the post with their families.

Career Compensation Act of 1949 was amended to specify that a dependent did not actually have to live with the soldier in order for the "quarters" allowance to be paid.

Quarters allowance was extended to all grades of enlisted men.

A soldier had to be responsible for more than one half the support of a dependent before an allowance could be paid.

Collection of over erroneous payments made under the wartime Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 was made subject to waiver by the Comptroller General if such collection would be "against equity and good conscience". (This refers to overpayments made the subject of a separate Congressional investigation.)

Payments were made retroactive to Aug. 1, 1950, but allotments from enlisted men's pay were not started until November, 1950.

Armed Forces were directed to consider release of men with more than three dependents.

Expiration of the act was set at April 30, 1953.

HOUSE

Committee

Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) introduced a family allowance bill (HR 9262) July 27 after complaints had reached Congress that families of

some Reservists and Guardsmen called for duty in Korea were suffering because of the lack of a family allowance. At that time only the top three grades of enlisted men living off the post with their families were paid an allowance. The bill was sent to the Armed Services Committee, headed by Vinson.

The measure was turned over to a subcommittee headed by Overton Brooks (D La.). The Defense Department quickly approved the principle of a family allowance as proposed in the bill. The Subcommittee then worked on exact figures for government payments to the dependents and the supplementary payments to dependents to be taken from the GI's regular pay.

The President sent Bureau of The Budget recommendations to Congress Oct. 16 suggesting payments of $75 a month for the first dependent (wife) plus $25 a month for additional dependents (children) — up to $150 a month. A dependent parent would get $60 a month, two parents would get a total of $70. Half of the allowance was to come out of the serviceman's pay, the other half from the government. The Budget Bureau recommended that men with more than three children not be taken into the Armed Services.

Similar allotments for both officers and enlisted men were proposed in another bill (HR 9469) turned over to the Subcommittee. A proposal before the Subcommittee to authorize medical care for servicemen's dependents at military hospitals, was opposed by a representative of the American Medical Association who said the scheme would be unworkable and would interfere with care needed by servicemen.

Brooks drew up a new bill (HR 9477) and introduced it Aug. 21. The Armed Services Committee then approved the new measure unanimously Aug. 22. The Bill provided the following scale of payments:

	DEPENDENT'S ALLOWANCE			Plus allotment from GI's pay
	1 Dependent	2 Dependents	3 Dependents	
M/Sgt.	$70	$70	$85	...
SFC	70	70	85	...
Sgt.	70	70	85	...
Cpl.	70	70	85	
PFC	45	70	85	$40
Pvt.	45	70	85	40
Rct.	45	70	85	40

The committee said it was not necessary to specify allotments from the pay of higher ranking men as they were presumably older, more responsible and would send money home without orders. The extra medical care was left out; the Defense Department was authorized to waive collection of any past overpayments of dependents allowances; service heads were directed to consider discharge of men with more than three dependents; government payments to dependents were made retroactive to Aug. 1; allotments from the soldier's check were to start in November. Cost of the bill for fiscal year 1951 was estimated by the Committee at $360 million for an armed strength of 2,500,000 men. The act was to expire April 30, 1953.

Debate

The House took up HR 9477 Aug. 23 and gave it swift, unanimous approval. Brooks led support for the bill. He said it was aimed at caring for "those persons who need help the most; that is, the wives and children and the truly dependent mothers and fathers" of the men in the armed forces.

August H. Andersen (R Minn.) although not opposed to the bill, said that more care should be taken of those men drafted who were buying their homes. Some of them, he said, were spending between $50 and $75 a month in buying their homes, and some provision should be made for them. Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) called for quick, unanimous passage of the bill "as it deserves".

One amendment was added. Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) objected to the provision which would have allowed the Defense Department to waive collection of an estimated $32 million of family allowance overpayments made during the last war. Rees' amendment giving the Comptroller General power to waive only hardship cases was adopted on voice vote.

The bill was then passed on roll-call vote 362-0 (vote P. 358). The Senate number (S 4071) was put on the measure.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Armed Services Committee was sent S 3986, a dependents allowance bill based on World War II allowances, July 27.

The bill was introduced by Millard Tydings (D Md.), chairman of the Committee. Tydings said it later became clear that the recently revised pay scale for military personnel made the old system of allowances impractical. So he and his committee drew up a new bill (S 4071) which Tydings formally introduced August 21.

The revision, slightly less liberal than the House measure, embodied suggestions by the Budget Bureau and Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey. The Committee also heard testimony from the families of National Guardsmen and Reservists recently called to active duty.

At the request of the Defense Department the Committee modified a provision that would have directed discharge of all men with more than three dependents. Military officers said the provision would mean the loss of 25,000 noncommissioned officers, many of them on duty in Korea. So the bill was changed to make it "the sense of Congress" that men with more than three dependents be discharged if possible and that none should be inducted in the future.

Payments offered in the bill were:

	DEPENDENT'S ALLOWANCE			Plus allotment from GI's pay
	1 Dependent	2 Dependents	3 Dependents	
M/Sgt.	$67.50	$67.50	$75	$80
SFC	67.50	67.50	75	80
Sgt.	67.50	67.50	75	60
Cpl.	67.50	67.50	75	60
PFC	45.00	67.50	75	40
Pvt.	45.00	67.50	75	40
Rct.	45.00	67.50	75	40

Other provisions specified that the Defense Department could waive collection of overpayments of wartime family allowances, set the effective date of the act as July 1, 1950, with the men starting their allotments in November and set April 30 1953, as the cutoff date of the bill. Committee approval was unanimous Aug. 21.

Debate

Senate debate on the bill was perfunctory. Tydings backed his bill, saying, "We have tried to write a measure with the least ultimate cost as well as the least present cost to the government." Although there was no general objection to the bill, Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) said the smaller payments to the low ranks were unfair. They called for more equality.

The bill was approved without amendment on voice vote Aug. 22.

CONFERENCE

The bill was then sent to a joint House-Senate conference for a compromise on differences in the two versions. Representing the House were Vinson, Brooks, Paul J. Kilday (D Tex.) and Dewey Short (R Mo.).

Representing the Senate were Harry F. Byrd (D Va.), Virgil M. Chapman (D Ky.) and Chan Gurney (R S.D.).

Most of the original Senate figures are agreed to by the conferees, although the higher House total for three dependents was accepted. The House provision on wartime overpayment of allowances was accepted as was the House direction that the Armed Services should consider discharge of men with more than three dependents. The bill was made effective from August 1, 1950, to terminate April 3, 1953.

The House agreed to the compromise bill on voice vote Aug. 31. The Senate followed suit the same day and sent it on to the White House. The President signed it Sept. 8 and it became Public Law 771.

Army, Air Force Composition

HR 1437 - P.L. 604

SUMMARY

The official title of P.L. 604 is the "Army and Air Force Authorization Act of 1949". The purpose of the act is to set the maximum strength of the Army and Air Force, fix the maximum number of air groups for the Air Force, and provide the two services with the necessary authority to carry out research and development programs. The act also provides the authority whereby the Army and Air Force may procure supplies and equipment necessary for the fulfillment of their respective military missions.

P.L. 604 was the result of a compromise reached by a Senate-House conference committee June 21, 1950, after a deadlock among the conferees that had lasted almost ten months. This final compromise version of the act was agreed to by the Senate by voice vote June 29, 1950, and by the House by voice vote June 30, 1950. The measure was signed into law by the President July 10, 1950.

Provisions

Under P.L. 604, the Army is authorized to:

1. Have on active duty a total of 837,000 officers and enlisted personnel, including 30,600 commissioned officers and 9,000 warrant officers.

2. Have a National Guard composed of 600,000 officers, warrant officers, and enlisted personnel.

3. Maintain an Organized Reserve Corps consisting of 980,000 officers, warrant officers, and enlisted personnel.

4. Procure all necessary materials and facilities, including guided missiles, for the carrying out of the Army's strategic and tactical tasks.

5. Conduct research and development programs designed to keep the Army supplied with the most modern military supplies and equipment.

Air Force

The Air Force is authorized to:

1. Build up to a maximum of 70 groups, "and such separate United States Air Force squadrons, reserve groups, and supporting and auxiliary United States Air Force and reserve units as may be required".

2. Maintain a personnel strength of 502,000 officers and enlisted men, including 27,500 commissioned officers and 4,800 warrant officers.

3. Maintain an Air National Guard consisting of 150,000 officers and enlisted personnel.

4. Have an Air Force Reserve composed of 500,000 officers and enlisted men.

5. Keep in serviceable condition 24,000 aircraft, or that number of aircraft which would weigh an aggregate of 225,000 airframe tons, whichever ceiling is determined the more appropriate by the Secretary of the Air Force.

6. Procure the aircraft, supplies and equipment, including guided missiles, that are necessary for the Air Force to carry out its mission.

7. Conduct a research and development program designed to provide the Air Force with up-to-date airplanes, accessories, and other materiel required by Air Force units.

Under P.L. 604, the Air Force is not authorized, however, to spend any money for the design or development of prototype aircraft intended primarily for commercial use.

BACKGROUND

The House passed its original version of HR 1437 on March 22, 1949. The Senate passed its version Aug. 27, 1949. A conference committee of five House and five Senate managers was appointed Oct. 3, 1949, to reach a compromise between the two bills. (For the points on which the House and Senate differed, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pp. 497-499.)

CONFERENCE

The conference committee completed work on a compromise measure June 21, 1950, and submitted it to the two chambers June 26. The measure was agreed to by the Senate June 29 and by the House June 30.

The provisions of the final bill were not radically different from those in the House-approved measure and in the one originally passed by the Senate. The House bill, for instance, specified a maximum of 70 groups for the Air Force, while the Senate measure referred solely to 24,000 aircraft and 225,000 airframe tons as the alternative maximum. The final version contained all three figures among its provisions.

There was no debate in the lower chamber on the compromise report approved by the conference committee. Within a matter of minutes after it was presented by Rep. Paul Kilday (D Tex.), the measure was agreed to by voice vote.

In the Senate, there was some discussion, but all of it was centered about the question of whether the upper or lower chamber had triumphed when the final bill was made to include provisions calling for both a 70-group Air Force and a ceiling of 24,000 aircraft or whatever number equalled 225,000 tons of airframe weight.

Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D Md.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, declared it was a victory for the Senate, pointing out that while 70-groups were set as the maximum, the Air Force could not, at the same time, go beyond 225,000 airframe tons. Tydings also pointed out that, regardless of the ceiling figures provided by the act, Congress, because of its power to increase or decrease appropriations each year, had the final say on how large the Air Force would be in any 12-month period.

(See pp. 299 for information on P. L. 655, which affected P. L. 604's provisions regarding the personnel strength of the Army and Air Force. This act was adopted following the start of the Korean War.)

Armed Forces Construction

S 2440 - P. L. 564

SUMMARY

Congress adopted the "Act to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes" after the measure had been under consideration for almost a year. The Senate Armed Services Committee originally reported S 2440 to the upper chamber August 15, 1949, but it was not until June 12, 1950, that the House, by voice vote, agreed to a compromise version of it, and June 13 that the Senate, by voice vote, concurred.

Under the terms of P. L. 564, which was signed by President Truman June 17, the armed forces are authorized to build facilities of various kinds worth $596 million. As originally conceived by Congressional leaders, appropriations for half this amount were to be included in the 1951 fiscal budget and appropriations for the other half were to be made in the 1952 budget.

Second Installment

As a result of the Korean war, however, Congress provided the second installment of $298 million in HR 9526, the supplemental appropriations bill. (See page 130.)

S 2440 underwent many changes before it was enacted into law, but the two biggest revisions were the elimination, in 1950, of the provision authorizing the military to build family quarters for their personnel within the U. S., and the decision, in 1949, to incorporate certain construction projects in Alaska and Okinawa in a separate bill. (See P. L. 420, CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pages 486-7.)

The elimination of the military housing provision reduced the total amount of money authorized for the armed forces by an estimated $105 million. The removal of a large number of the Alaska and Okinawa projects reduced the amount by $115 million. Authorizations for new facilities were made in 1950, however, thus bringing the sum finally voted almost to $600 million.

Provisions

P. L. 564 consists of four Titles. The first describes in detail the projects which were authorized to be built by the Army. The second describes the projects authorized for the Navy. The third contains a list of the buildings, facilities, and other construction items authorized for the Air Force.

Title IV is a general section that applies with equal force to the projects to be built by all three services. Under its terms:

1. The Army could spend $134 million on its "public works" program.

2. The Navy could spend $221 million.

3. The Air Force could spend $215 million.

4. The Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force were authorized to spend an additional $25 million if the need arose for projects that had not been specified. The Secretary of the Army could spend $9 million of this emergency total, the Secretary of the Navy $6 million and the Secretary of the Air Force $10 million.

5. The services could increase the cost of any particular project 5 per cent, but they were not permitted to exceed the total figures authorized in the measure.

Domestic Building Barred

6. The services were prohibited from constructing family quarters within the United States, but they were allowed to erect such housing outside the country. They were also permitted to build barracks for unmarried enlisted men, and living quarters for bachelor officers in and outside the U. S.

7. The maximum cost of a dwelling constructed outside the U: S., including site and utilities, was limited to $33,000; the average cost to $29,500. The floor area of such a house was restricted to 1,080 square feet.

8. All military construction authorizations approved by Congress prior to Jan. 1, 1947, were rescinded, except those for which funds had been appropriated by Dec. 31, 1949.

9. The Secretary of Defense was directed to make a report to Congress at the beginning of the first session of the 82nd Congress and at the beginning of the first session of each succeeding Congress, listing the construction projects authorized since Jan., 1947, but not completed because of a lack of funds. The Secretary was to tell Congress which of these projects could be abandoned without harm to the operation of the military establishment.

10. The civilian functions of the Army Corps of Engineers were specifically excluded from the terms of the act.

BACKGROUND

P.L. 564 was enacted because, in the words of Report No. 1851 of the House Armed Services Committee, Congressmen were "gravely concerned as to whether the military services have the physical plant necessary for them to carry out the responsibilities we have placed on them" with the National Security Act of 1947 and other measures. Again according to the report, the armed forces required large sums of money for construction of housing, operational and research facilities. Yet no appropriate legislation had been passed.

There were two military construction bills that were actually reported to Congress in 1949 - HR 4766 and S 2440. HR 4766 was approved by the House Armed Services Committee and submitted to the lower chamber July 23, 1949. However, it was "scratched" at the end of the session because of the enactment of of P.L. 420, the act providing for construction projects of various kinds, including housing for service families, in Alaska and Okinawa. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. 5, page 486.)

As introduced, S 2440 also contained the projects later included in P.L. 420, but it was nevertheless decided to carry this measure over into the second session of the 81st Congress and delete the P.L. 420 items. The House Armed Services Committee for a time considered reporting another House bill, HR 7008. Upon passage by the Senate of S 2440, however, the House group decided to work out its particular views through the Senate-approved bill.

In 1949, Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson urged the enactment of legislation authorizing a large military construction program, setting the cost at $756 million. The Bureau of the Budget, however, reduced this figure to $623 million, suggesting at the same time that Congress appropriate only $430 million for the 1950 fiscal year. As reported to the Senate by the Senate Armed Services

Committee in 1949, S 2440 authorized housing, operational and research construction projects that would have cost $634.5 million.

SENATE

Debate

S 2440 came in for an unusual amount of debate when it was considered by the Senate Feb. 3 and 9 in 1950. Controversy was chiefly stirred up by Sen. Paul Douglas (D Ill.) who objected to a provision authorizing the construction of housing for service personnel in the U.S. costing a maximum of $16,500 per dwelling, including site development and utilities.

According to Douglas, this figure was too high. He argued that as mentioned in the measure, the provision was bound to encourage inefficient building practices by contractors who would put up the houses under the terms of the act.

Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D Md.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, tried to meet Douglas' objections by offering Feb. 3 to amend the bill so that it would include average as well as maximum figures for construction and site development, thus helping to prevent the fraud and extravagance that Douglas feared would develop in the military housing program. The Senate, however, adjourned without taking action on this amendment or, for that matter, on any other amendment, deciding to postpone a decision for a few days.

Senate Reaches Agreement

The Senate returned to S 2440 on Feb. 9, debated it briefly, and then adopted it with these major provisions:

1. The maximum cost of constructing quarters for a service family in the U.S. was kept at $16,500, but the average cost was fixed at $14,750, with $13,000 going for the building of each dwelling and $1,750 for acquision of the land, development of the site, and construction of the necessary utilities.

2. The average cost of building quarters for a service family outside the U.S. was set at twice the figure authorized for construction within the country.

3. The Marine Corps was authorized to build a railroad spur between Camp LeJeune, North Carolina, and Cherry Point, North Carolina, at a cost of $3 million.

4. The Air Force was authorized to transfer Watson Electronics Laboratories from Eatontown, New Jersey, to Griffiss Air Base, Rome, New York, where the Air Force planned to concentrate most of its electronic activities.

5. The services were authorized to spend $498 million on the military construction program. Of this sum, the Army was authorized to spend $108 million, the Navy $173 million, and the Air Force $218 million.

6. A total of $113 million was authorized for family quarters for service personnel; $20 million was permitted for the construction of barracks and quarters for unmarried servicemen.

As passed by the Senate, S 2440 also cancelled all military construction projects that had been authorized prior to the beginning of the 80th Congress, but for which no funds had been appropriated by Dec. 31, 1949. The Secretary of Defense was directed to submit a report at the beginning of the first session of each Congress, starting with the 82nd, regarding the progress of the military construction program.

Final Action

S 2440 was adopted by the upper chamber Feb. 9 by voice vote.

HOUSE

Hearings

The House Armed Services Committee held hearings on the military construction bill from Feb. 8, 1950, to March 24, 1950. It reported S 2440, with amendments, to the House March 27.

During its hearings, the committee received testimony on the necessity for various items in S 2440 from representatives of the different armed services, and from Hubert E. Howard, chairman of the Munitions Board, and W. J. McNeill, Assistant Secretary of Defense.

A great part of the discussion at the committee's hearings centered about the authorizations for family quarters within the U. S. Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, insisted that the witnesses justify every item that related to housing in the bill. According to Vinson, there were doubts among committee members about the advisability of authorizing the armed services to build houses for their personnel.

Wherry Bill Cited

The members felt, Vinson said, that it might be better to have the houses constructed by private contractors, as provided by the Wherry bill, P. L. 211. (P. L. 211, passed in 1949, provided for a $500 million housing insurance fund to stimulate construction of rental housing for service personnel by private industry. See CQ Almanac, Vol. V., page 486, for details of the measure.)

The committee also spent a good deal of time listening to testimony regarding proposals to authorize the Marine Corps to build a railroad spur from Camp Lejeune to Cherry Point, in North Carolina, and to construct a $25 million supply depot somewhere along the eastern coast of the country. It heard a number of witnesses with regard to the Air Force's recommendation that the Watson Electronics Laboratories be moved from Eatontown, N. J., to Griffiss Air Base, Rome, N. Y. People from New Jersey opposed the move, while witnesses from New York favored it.

Report

Despite the fact that Rep. Vinson and others questioned the need for the services to build a large number of homes, instead of private contractors building them under terms of the Wherry Act, the Armed Services Committee unanimously recommended the service-construction provision in the bill it submitted to the House for action March 27.

It made several changes along other lines in the Senate-approved measure, however, and increased the total to be authorized for military construction from $498 million to $688 million.

Major Committee Provisions

The bill approved by the committee contained these major provisions:

1. The Army was authorized to spend $187.5 million on its construction program. The Navy was authorized to spend $243.5 million, the Air Force $257.3 million.

2. The services were authorized to spend a total of $152 million on family housing units, with $96.1 million earmarked for homes in the U. S., and $33 million for dwellings outside the U. S.

3. The Marine Corps was authorized to build a $25 million supply depot, which it had requested before and during the committee hearings.

4. The Marine Corps was also authorized to construct a $3 million railroad from Camp Lejeune to Cherry Point.

Transfer Aspect Omitted

The provision calling for the transfer of Watson Electronics Laboratories from Eatontown, N. J., to Griffiss Air Base, Rome, New York, was left out of the bill principally because a sub-committee had looked into the matter and decided that the Air Force had not offered sufficient justification for the move.

The almost $200 million increase in the amount of money which the services were authorized to spend was due chiefly to a request of the Defense Department. According to department officials, certain projects that had not been included in the bill were highly essential to the proper operation of the services and required construction in either the 1951 or 1952 fiscal year.

The Committee unanimously approved S 2440, with amendments, March 24.

Debate

The House took up S 2440, together with the amendments adopted by the Armed Services Committee, on May 23. The bill was discussed after unanimous adoption of a resolution calling on the chamber to sit as the Committee of the Whole on the measure.

By virtue of a parliamentary device employed by Rep. Vinson, however, the debate took place without the chamber resolving itself into the Committee of the Whole.

The most important action which the House took on the bill was the passage, by voice vote, of a motion to eliminate the Committee provision authorizing the military services to build family quarters for enlisted men and junior officers within the United States.

The motion was approved after Vinson explained to the House that the Rules Committee had objected to the provision when the question of clearing the over-all measure for House action came before that body. Vinson added that his Committee had agreed with the Rules group on this point, and had voted to request that the provision be struck out on the House floor.

Vinson's Opposition

Vinson said the proposal for the armed forces to build military housing in the U. S. was unnecessary. Citing the Wherry Act (P. L. 211), he declared that all the homes that service personnel and their families might need could be built by private enterprise, with some government aid. He added that an amendment to P. L. 211 (P. L. 498. See page 321) had already been passed to make the Wherry Act even more helpful in erecting rental housing on or near military installations in the U. S.

There was little discussion of the other changes the Armed Services Committee suggested in its version of S 2440. A few Congressmen were confused about the amendment to prohibit the armed forces from constructing family quarters in the U. S., thinking that an amendment to strengthen the Wherry Act was being included in the bill in its stead. Several members inquired about the future of the housing situation at installations in their districts or states.

No one, however, objected outright to the military housing amendment or pointed out that the House Armed Services Committee had originally backed the military housing provision. No mention was made of the fact that no fight had apparently been made to keep the provision in the bill, despite the opposition of the leaders of the House Rules Committee.

Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.), ranking minority member of the House Armed Services Committee, took some time to explain to the House the reasons for setting $33,000 as the maximum, and $29,500 as the average, cost for family quarters for service personnel at installations in Alaska, Okinawa, Newfoundland, and Guam, the four areas covered by the provision relating to military housing outside the U. S.

Explanation by Short

According to Short, the delivery of building materials to installations outside the continental U. S. is expensive, and the conditions under which houses are put up in such places as Alaska and Okinawa are very different from those within this country. The Missouri legislator asserted the ground in some parts of Alaska made it difficult to construct decent basements, and that the weather in Okinawa required the erection of buildings with concrete and steel.

At one point in his discussion of conditions in Alaska, Short made this comment: "American military personnel should not have to live in hovels which rent for $140 a month and at temperatures which sink to 60 degrees below zero."

Short buttressed his argument by citing the visit of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to military installations in Alaska early in 1950. Following this visit, Short told the legislators, the Joint Chiefs issued a report in which American service personnel were described as living under "atrocious" conditions.

Final Action

The House adopted its amended version of S 2440 May 23 by voice vote.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

The House, by voice vote, approved these Committee amendments:

1. Limit the maximum cost for a serviceman's house outside the U. S. to $33,000. Limit the average cost to $29,500.

2. Reduce the amount of money authorized for the entire construction program from $688 million to $570 million.

CONFERENCE

Despite the great differences between the Senate and House versions of S 2440, the conference committee appointed by the two chambers agreed unanimously on a compromise bill. Among the committee's actions were:

1. Omission of the provision authorizing the military establishment to build dwelling units for service personnel and their families in the U. S. The Senate had voted for the provision. The House had eliminated it.

2. Approval of the transfer of the Naval Observatory from Washington, D. C., to Charlottesville, Va. The Senate had authorized the transfer, together with an expenditure of $8.5 million for the move. The House had deleted the item.

3. Approval of construction of a Marine Corps supply depot somewhere in the eastern U. S. at a cost of $20 million. The Senate had omitted the provision. The House had voted to authorize the project but had set the cost at $25 million.

4. Omission of the provision authorizing the transfer of the Watson Electronics Laboratories from Eatontown, N. J., to Griffiss Air Base, Rome, N. Y. It was decided that the chairmen of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees would introduce into their respective houses bills covering this proposal and hold hearings on the question. The Senate had voted for the transfer. The House had opposed it. (See story on S 3727, page 317.)

Funds Restored

The committee voted to restore the provision authorizing the Army, Navy and Air Force to spend $9 million, $6 million, and $10 million, respectively, for emergency projects not included in the military construction bill. The Senate had included this clause. The House had taken it out.

The total amount of money authorized by the committee's compromise bill was $596 million, $26 million more than the House bill, and almost $100 million more than the Senate measure.

The conference report was agreed to by the House by voice vote without debate on June 12. It was agreed to by the Senate by voice vote and also with no debate on June 13.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed the measure June 17, at which time it became P. L. 564.

LOBBY STANDS

No organization took any particular stand on the military construction bill as a whole. A number, however, did express support for the provision authorizing the services to build family quarters for enlisted men and junior officers in the U. S.

The most important of these groups were the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the American Legion. Not one builders' or contractors' association, on the other hand, appeared before either the Senate or House Armed Services Committee to oppose the military housing provision or to argue that private enterprise should do the job. Some of these groups, however, did testify in 1949 before the House and Senate Banking Committees when the Wherry Act (P. L. 211) was under consideration.

Military Justice Code

H R 4080 — P. L. 506

SUMMARY

Designed to reform and unify the court-martial system of the various branches of the armed services, legislation establishing a new uniform code of military justice was passed by the 81st Congress and signed by President Truman May 6, 1950.

This code does not go into effect until May 31, 1951, the delay permitting the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps to become familiar with its provisions. It will supplant the current Articles of War of the Army and Air Force, the Articles of Government of the Navy and the Disciplinary Laws of the Coast Guard. It will operate in peace and war.

Although the history of efforts to reform the court-martial systems of the services is almost as old as the systems themselves, Senator Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), sponsor of the bill in the Senate, pointed out the impetus for reform derived mainly from the two major World Wars.

The effect of widespread criticism of courts-martial during World War II was reflected by the overwhelming support in both houses of the 81st Congress for the bill. Indeed, the only important attempts to amend the bill were to make the code even more flexible for military personnel, particularly the enlisted man.

Morse Is Critic

Chief critic of the bill was Senator Wayne Morse (R Ore.), who maintained that real justice in army courts-martial could never exist so long as commanding officers had control over these courts.

Proponents of the bill claimed the new code will give the GI a better break in military courts. It will permit the enlisted man to demand other enlisted men as members of the court which tries him.

One of the principal innovations is a court of military appeals, to be manned by three civilian judges, to review all cases involving dismissal from the service, long prison terms, or heavy fines.

The legislation, introduced originally as HR 2498 on February 8, 1949, by Carl Vinson (D Ga.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, generally followed recommendations of a special committee which had been appointed the previous July by the then-Secretary of Defense, James Forrestal.

Extensive hearings brought legal and veteran officials to testify. Modifications were included in a "clean bill", HR 4080, which was introduced by Rep. Overton Brooks (D La.), and approved unanimously by the Committee April 28.

House Passed in 1949

Only one minor amendment, making dismissal from the service a possible punishment for "conduct unbecoming an officer", was adopted by the House, which passed the bill by a voice vote May 5, 1949. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Page 504.)

The Senate passed the bill February 3, 1950, by a vote of 62 to 9. "Technical and clarifying amendments" were adopted.

The House would not agree to the Senate amendments, and so the differing House and Senate bills were sent to a conference committee for harmonization. The conference group compromised by making minor changes in the House bill.

The Senate accepted the conference committee's compromise on April 25. The House accepted it the following day.

Provisions

The major provisions are:

1. Infliction of limited disciplinary penalties for minor offenses without judicial action.

2. Establishment of pretrial and trial procedure.

3. Creation and constitution of three classes of courts-martial corresponding to those now in existence.

4. Establishment of rules for eligibility of members of each of the courts and the qualifications of its officers and counsel.

5. Review of findings and sentence and the creation and constitution of the reviewing tribunals.

6. Listing and definition of offenses, redrafted and rephrased in modern legislative language.

7. A pre-trial investigation is provided, at which the accused is entitled to be present with counsel to cross-examine available witnesses against him and to present evidence in his own behalf.

8. A prohibition against referring any charge for trial which does not state an offense or is not shown to be supported by sufficient evidence.

9. A mandatory provision for a competent, legally trained counsel at the trial for both the prosecution and the defense.

10. A prohibition against compelling self-incrimination.

11. Provision for equal process to accused and prosecution for obtaining witnesses and depositions and a provision allowing only the accused to use depositions in a capital case.

12. A provision giving an accused enlisted man the privilege of having enlisted men as members of the court trying his case.

13. A provision whereby voting on challenges, findings and sentences is by secret ballot of the members of the court.

14. A provision requiring the law officer to instruct the court on the record concerning the elements of the offense presumption of innocence and the burden of proof.

15. A provision for an automatic review of the trial record for errors of law and of fact by a board of review with the right of the accused to be represented by legally competent counsel.

16. A prohibition against receiving pleas of guilty in capital cases.

17. A provision for the review of the record for errors of law by the civilian Court of Military Appeals. This review is automatic in cases where the sentence is death or involves a general or flag rank officer. A review may be requested by petition on the part of the accused in any sentence involving confinement of one year or more.

18. Provisions of the bill would apply to Reservists only when they are on inactive duty training and voluntarily accept the code.

19. Commanding officers are allowed to keep the privilege of calling for a court-martial without consulting the Judge Advocate General or a higher command.

BACKGROUND

Secretary of Defense James Forrestal in July 1948 appointed an interdepartmental committee, including some recognized legal authorities, to make studies and recommendations for a new code of military justice.

Members of this committee were: Prof. Edmund Morgan Jr., Harvard Law School, chairman; Gordon Gray, Assistant Secretary of the Army; John Kenney, Under-secretary of the Navy; and Eugene Zukert, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force. They were aided by a staff of five civilian lawyers with service experience, and ten representatives of the armed services.

During its seven-month study, the group considered the present military codes and several studies of military and naval justice made in recent years.

Findings and recommendations of the committee were then embodied in a bill (HR 2498) introduced by Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Feb. 8, 1949.

Forrestal For Bill

The Committee took up the bill March 7 and held 19 days of hearings extending through April 4. Forrestal and an aide, Felix Larkin, led off the testimony, supporting the bill. Prof. Morgan told the committee that his group had tried to "prevent courts-martial from being an instrumentality and agency to express the will of the commander." The bill would, he said, prohibit the commanding officer from censuring the verdict of a court.

Three lawyers — Arthur Farmer, War Veterans Bar Association; Richard Wels, N. Y. County Bar Association; and Frederick Bryan, N.Y.C. Bar Association—told the committee the bill failed to go far enough in preventing possible influence of the military courts by commanding officers. But they felt the bill was "a great improvement" over past efforts to correct the old system.

Also testifying were representatives of the American Veterans Committee, National Guard Bureau, American Legion, Cornell Law School, Marine Corps Reserve Association, AMVETS, American Bar Association, and the armed services.

The bill was modified and re-introduced by Overton Brooks (D La.) April 7 as HR 4080. The clean bill was approved unanimously April 28.

The House took up the bill May 5. Rep. Brooks, floor manager, said, "I cannot assure you that this bill is perfect but I can assure you that it represents the best efforts and conclusions of many sincere and able men."

No Major Opposition

No general opposition to the bill came up during debate. Comments of some major speakers were:

Charles H. Elston (R Ohio) — "I fully endorse the legislation which is before you. I sincerely believe that its enactment will provide the most enlightened system of military justice that has ever been enacted."

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) — "Our problem stems from our desire to create an enlightened system of military justice which not only preserves and protects the rights of the members of our armed forces, but also recognizes the sole reason for the existence of a military establishment — the winning of wars."

Philip J. Philbin (D Mass.)—"This bill provides for the protection of the individual enlisted man or officer at every level and at every point. It regulates and checks arbitrary, capricious and whimsical action of commanding officers at every level and every point."

House Amendments

The bill was passed by voice vote after a minor amendment by Foster Furcolo (D Mass.) was adopted, and two other Furcolo amendments were rejected May 5.

The accepted one provided that punishment for "conduct unbecoming an officer" shall be dismissal from the service or whatever a court-martial shall direct.

The rejected ones provided that a person could not be punished by both a civilian and military court for the same offense, and would have applied a three-year statute of limitation to AWOL cases.

The Senate also completed preliminary work on the bill in 1949. A companion bill to HR 2498 (S 857) was introduced in the Senate Feb. 8 by Millard Tydings (D Md.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Hearings were held April 27, May 4, 9 and 27, which paralleled those in the House. HR 4080 as passed by the House, was then substituted for the bill, and it was reported June 10.

Amendments to the bill in the nature of entire substitutes were introduced by Charles W. Tobey (R N. H.), William Langer (R. N. D.) and James P. Kem (R Mo.).

SENATE

The military justice bill did not receive floor action in the Senate until the second session of the 81st Congress, in 1950.

On February 2, 1950, the Senate launched extensive debate of the House bill, and the "clarifying amendments" inserted by the Senate committee.

Senator Kefauver explained the new code would afford more protection for servicemen, by requiring that fellow enlisted men sit on general and special courts-martial. It would also scale down some of the punishments which could be imposed by commanding officers.

A motion to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee was defeated by a 33 to 43 vote. This motion was made by Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who declared "the bill involves many basic questions of the administration of justice and of judicial rights."

Administration leaders opposed the McCarran amendment, and Senator Saltonstall (R Mass.) a member of the Armed Services Committee, said bills dealing with the same subject in the past had been handled by the military and naval committees of Congress.

"That is one reason we have two sets of justice, one for civilians and one for military," Sen. Wayne Morse (R Ore.) stated.

Morse attempted to insert a single group of amendments designed, he said, to "strip commanding officers of the control they now have over the court-martial system" by depriving them of the power to appoint the courts which function under the military justice procedure.

However, the Morse amendments were rejected by voice vote, and the bill passed the Senate by a vote of 62 to 9.

On the final vote, two Democrats joined seven Republicans to oppose the measure, while 36 Democrats and 26 Republicans united in its favor.

AMENDMENT AGREED TO

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) — Provide technical changes including a rewording of some of the language and a renumbering of statutes. By voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Wayne Morse (R Ore.) — Provide limitation on appointing and convening authority of commanding officers, with respect to military courts. Rejected by voice vote.

Pat McCarran (D Nev.)—Motion to refer bill to Judiciary Committee for not more than one month's further study. Rejected, 33-43.

CONFERENCE

The four principal points of disagreement between the House and Senate bills concerned the time limit for bread and water confinement, the tenure of judges for the Court of Military Appeals, separation of the crime of larceny, and a reduction of qualifications for the Judge Advocates General.

The House accepted the Senate's three-day limit for confinement on bread and water or reduced rations, a punishment to apply to military personnel attached to a ship. It had previously reduced the old seven-day limit to five.

Differences in the tenure of the three judges to be appointed from civilian life by the President were also ironed out in conference.

The House bill had called for life appointments. The Senate reduced the tenure from life to 8 years. The conference agreement provides that judges of the Court of Military Appeals shall be appointed for a term of 15 years, the first appointees to receive staggered terms of 5, 10, and 15 years respectively, the first expiring May 1, 1956, the second on May 1, 1961, and the third one on May 1, 1966, with terms of all successors to be a full 15-year term.

Contributory civil-service retirement provisions was also accepted for the judges.

The conference also accepted the Senate's provision about larceny, specifying a separate offense for wrongful taking of property without intent to deprive a person of his property permanently. This distinction making a wrongful appropriation of property a lesser crime than deliberate intent of personal deprivation was made because a conviction of larceny in the armed services is a serious offense.

The House also accepted the Senate reduction in requirements for the Judge Advocates General, allowing a person to qualify for appointment to this position if he were a member of the bar of a Federal court of a State or Territory and had not less than 8 years experience in legal duties as a commissioned officer.

Both Houses accepted the conference report by voice vote, the Senate adopting it on April 25 and the House on April 26.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed the bill on May 6 but it will not become law until May 31, 1951, enabling the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps to become familiar with the provisions before putting them into operation.

In signing the legislation, President Truman said: "The code is an outstanding example of unification in the armed forces, and is tangible evidence of the achievements made possible by the teamwork of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard. Under the provisions of this uniform and modern code, the democratic ideal of equality before the law is further advanced."

Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson said the code contains "a number of very desirable protections for the accused without interfering with necessary military functions."

LOBBIES

Spokesmen for the American Bar Association and other legal organizations appeared before the 1949 Senate hearings, urging that the committee go further in preventing "command control" of the courts.

George A. Spiegelberg, chairman, special committee on military justice, of the American Bar Association, stated that the bill permitted the commanding officer who appoints the court to let it be known what he wants done.

Representatives of the following groups also testified during hearings: American Veterans Committee, National Guard Bureau, American Legion, AMVETS, Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association, Reserve Officers Association of the United States, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

All of them felt the bill was "a great improvement" over the prevailing system.

Enlistment Of Aliens

S 2269 - P.L. 597

SUMMARY

President Truman signed P. L. 597 June 30, eight days after the bill had been passed with amendments by the House on a 201-84 ballot, and seven days after the revised measure had been agreed to by the Senate, by a voice vote.

The purpose of P. L. 597 is to authorize the Army to secure the enlistment, between June 30, 1950, and June 30, 1953, of a maximum of 2,500 aliens. All who join the armed forces under this act will be eligible for American citizenship if they have served honorably at least five years and have then been permitted to enter this country.

The act provides that the 2,500 aliens be spread out among different Army units and not kept together as a kind of "Foreign Legion." All foreigners accepted for active duty under this law must be living abroad at the time of acceptance and must possess linguistic or some other highly technical qualification. They must be between 18 and 35 years of age, male, unmarried, and without dependents.

BACKGROUND

S 2269 originally passed the Senate on voice vote in 1949 during the first session of the 81st Congress. It was introduced July 15, 1949 by Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R Mass.), who had sponsored a similar measure in the 80th Congress. This bill had been tacked on to the Selective Service Act as an amendment and was passed by the upper chamber in that form. It was removed from the Selective Service measure, however, in conference.

The measure that was adopted by the Senate differed in several important respects from the one that was passed by the House and ultimately agreed to by the upper chamber.

First of all, the original Senate measure would have authorized the enlistment in the U. S. Army of 10,000 aliens; the House bill provided for 2,500. The original Senate measure made no mention of integrating the alien soldiers into different military units so that the taint of a "Foreign Legion" would be avoided; the House bill did. The original Senate measure authorized enlistments up to June 30, 1951; the House bill extended the period to June 30, 1953.

Although the original form of S 2269 was adopted by the Senate in 1949, it was not the first measure on the subject to be considered by the upper chamber in that session.

On January 10, 1949, Lodge had submitted a bill calling for the enlistment of 25,000 aliens in the Regular Army. But this measure (S 273) was rejected by the Senate Armed Services Committee and completely rewritten.

S 2269 — the product of the rewriting — was passed by the Senate by unanimous consent August 27, 1949, after having been favorably reported by the Senate Armed Services Committee August 22.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Armed Services Committee approved its revised form of S 2269 May 25, 1950, after hearing testimony on the measure by, among others, Sen. Lodge and Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff of the Army. Both witnesses urged adoption of the bill, with Collins stating that the Army could use the services of persons who knew foreign languages and had an intimate acquaintance with the terrain, customs, and true conditions of foreign countries.

Debate

The bill met with opposition from Congressmen on both sides of the aisle when the House debated the resolution calling the measure up for floor action. Rep. John E. Rankin (D Miss.) argued that the bill would enable spies to join the U. S. Army and learn many important secrets about the country's military operations. Rep. Boyd Tackett (D Ark.) said that there was no need to hire "mercenaries" and then permit them to become American citizens upon the completion of five or more years of service. Rep. Leo Allen (R Ill.) felt it would be an insult to American GI's to have them serve under those aliens who rose through the ranks and came to occupy positions of importance.

The resolution was adopted, however, by a roll-call vote of 232-61.

The debate in the Committee of the Whole, where the measure was then considered, was similar to the House discussion on the rule. But it also produced statements that the bill's purpose was to employ people who would spy for the U. S., though Rep. Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, denied this.

Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.), a strong supporter of the legislation, declared that the aliens who enlisted would help the Army in many ways in another war. He also declared:

"Let us be honest. This is a dirty business, but war is dirty. It is a dangerous business, but war is dangerous. So while I was inclined at the beginning to vigorously oppose this bill, and while there are aspects to it that are repugnant to the conscience of any decent human being, I am convinced, after we sat on the bill and after we heard the representatives of both the State and Defense Departments, the bill should be passed."

Opposition

Rep. Robert F. Rich (R Pa.) opposed a provision requiring Secretary of State to approve the details of the program as it was being carried out. Rep. Vinson offered an amendment striking from the measure any mention of the State Department. This move was defeated, however, after Rep. Karl Stefan (R Neb.) contended that, regardless of what the House thought of various officials in the department, it would be setting a bad precedent to prevent the department from co-operating with the Army in screening aliens applying for enlistment in the armed forces.

Final Action

S 2269, with the amendments suggested by the House Armed Services Committee, was passed by the House June 22 by a roll-call vote of 201 to 84. This revised measure was agreed to by the Senate by voice vote June 23.

Shortly after the start of the war in Korea, the act figured briefly in the news with calls by several legislators for the enlistment in the American Army of people from Japan, China, and the Philippines. Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.), for instance, stated, "If this is truly a joint effort to stop communism in its tracks in North Korea, then the sooner we get some select and trained men from these people, the better."

Cain, for one, felt compelled to make his request for the enlistment of Asiatics because P. L. 597 was unofficially intended to authorize the use of men from Europe, especially those from the Iron Curtain countries.

Veterans Postal Pay

HR 87—VETOED

SUMMARY

A Presidential veto June 23, 1950, ultimately killed a bill (HR 87) to give World War II veterans employed by the Post Office Department salary and promotion credit for time they had spent in the armed forces. In final form the legislation would have cost the federal government an estimated $163 million had it become law.

The House voted June 26, 1950, to override the veto. The vote was 213-72. However, Senate supporters failed by four to muster the necessary majority to override. The Senate voted Aug. 31, 1950, to override, 48 to 29, but lacked the required margin, so the veto killed the bill.

The legislation would have given veterans who entered the postal service after World War II and before June 30, 1950, salary and promotion credits for time spent in the armed forces. This would have meant grade advancements and pay increases of $100 annually for each year spent in the armed forces. It also contained a provision making retroactive, for purposes of determining salaries, promotion of substitute postal employees to regular status where they failed to receive advancement because they were in the armed forces.

Supporters maintained the legislation corresponded to that enacted after World War I and that it granted veterans who joined the postal service after the war privileges already given to those who left it to serve in the armed forces and then returned. It was favored by postal unions and received bipartisan support.

In his veto message, the President said the bill would discriminate against veterans in other federal departments, was not true veterans legislation because it benefited fewer than 100,000 of the 15 million veterans, and would further increase the Post Office deficit. Federal agencies —the Post Office Department, Bureau of the Budget, Civil Service Commission — had objected to the bill on similar grounds.

The House amended the bill to eliminate an additional automatic boost of four grades for such veterans. The provision eliminated would have meant annual increases of $400, plus the $100 for each year of service, or a possible annual increase of $800. It would have increased the total estimated cost of the legislation to about $454 million over a period of eight years.

The committee, in recommending elimination of the provision, pointed out that after it reported the bill favorably the House passed a postal salary bill that gave all employees an increase of $120 a year and eliminated the first two grades.

The House passed HR 87 March 8, 1950, but rejected amendments that would have extended its provisions to veterans in other departments and to postmasters. It also refused to eliminate the cutoff date of June 30, 1950, which was criticized as discriminatory.

The Senate had passed a similar but not identical bill (S 689) Aug. 9, 1949. It passed HR 87 on a voice vote and without debate, June 8, 1950.

Provisions

The vetoed legislation would have:

1. Provided that classified postal employees and substitutes who are World War II veterans and who entered the postal service prior to July 1, 1950, receive credit on a pro rata basis for each year in the armed services in determining their salary grade and promotions. Excluded were those who had reached the maximum salary grade or had already received credit for time spent in the armed forces.

2. Provided that substitute employees who failed of promotion to regular status because they were in the armed forces be held to have been promoted as of the date a vacancy occurred to which they could have been promoted.

3. Made the bill's provisions effective only from the date of the act, eliminating any retroactive claims.

4. Set the dates of World War II, for the purposes of the bill, as Sept. 16, 1940, to June 30, 1946, inclusive.

Votes

The House March 8, 1950, passed by a division vote, 176 to 18, the bill (HR 87) to grant World War II veterans salary and promotion credit for time spent in the armed forces.

The Senate passed the bill June 8, 1950, on a voice vote.

President Truman vetoed the bill, June 23, 1950.

The House voted to override the veto, June 26, 1950, on a roll-call vote of 213-72. (See p. 356.)

The Senate Aug. 31, 1950, voted to override but fell four votes short of the necessary majority, 48 to 29. (See p. 354.)

HOUSE

The House March 8, 1950, debated HR 87, intended to grant promotion and salary credit to World War II veterans who joined the Postal Service after discharge and before July 1, 1950.

Extensive amendment of the bill was recommended by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee when it reported the measure, with a recommendation for passage, at the first session, July 12, 1949.

When the House took up the bill however, Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.), chairman of the Committee, said the bill was discriminatory because of its cut off date and because it did not extend like benefits to veterans who became post-war employees of other federal agencies. He said the Budget Bureau, Post Office Department and Civil Service Commission all opposed the measure.

The bill and several attempts to amend it occasioned considerable debate. As reported, the bill would have authorized pay grade advances that would have cost an estimated 454 million dollars.

For the Committee, Murray offered a successful amendment that eliminated a section giving veterans an automatic advance of four pay grades in addition to other pay gains. The amended version retained provisions for pay grade advancements to compensate for service time. Murray said the amendment reduced the overall cost of the legislation to $163 million. Vote on the amendment was 110-0.

The House also agreed to an amendment fixing the dates of World War II for the purposes of the bill.

Several other amendments and a motion to kill the bill were unsuccessful. Murray attempted to amend it to grant similar benefits to veterans who were post-war employees of other federal agencies and to postmasters, but was unsuccessful.

Also rejected was an amendment to eliminate a phrase limiting the grade advancements to veterans hired before July 1, 1950. The attempt to kill the bill through a motion to strike the enacting clause lost on a division, 39-70.

Final Vote

The House, which had been considering the legislation as a Committee of the Whole, then arose and passed the amended measure on a division vote, 176 to 18.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Tom Murray (D Tenn.) — Drop automatic extra boost of four grades. Division vote 110-0.

Murray — Fix date of World War II, for purposes of the act, as Sept. 16, 1940, to June 30, 1946. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Pat Sutton (D Tenn.) — Remove cut off date. Division 9-60.

Murray — Give service credit to all federal employees. Division 76-64, then rejected on teller vote 62-83.

Murray — Give service credit to postmasters. Division 46-57.

SENATE

The Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service April 18, 1950, reported with a favorable recommendation H R 87, relating to promotion of World War II veterans in the field service of the Post Office Department.

The Committee noted that the bill's purpose — to permit certain postal employees to receive credit for field service — was the same as that of a similar but not identical bill, S 689, which the Senate passed Aug. 9, 1949. (CQ Almanac, 1949, p. 506)

After a brief explanation of its provisions, the Senate passed H R 87, providing advancement for some veterans employed by the Post Office Department, on a voice vote, June 8, 1950, and the measure went to the President.

VETO

The President vetoed HR 87 on June 23.

In vetoing the measure, the President said:

1. Pay increases ($100 for each year of military service) would go to persons who were not in the Post Office Department before their service.

2. The bill would discriminate against servicemen working in other departments.

3. It is not a "veterans' benefit bill" as it applied to fewer than 100,000 of the 15 million World War II veterans.

4. Its $163 million cost would further increase the Post Office deficit.

HOUSE OVERRIDES

The House June 26, 1950, voted to override the Presidential veto. Vote was 213-72 on roll call. A two-thirds majority was needed to override the veto.

There was no debate on the veto. Tom Murray (D Tenn.), chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, moved that the bill be sent back to his Committee. His motion lost on roll call 115-165. Then the vote was taken on overriding the veto. (Votes, p. 356.) The bill then was sent to the Senate.

SENATE SUSTAINS

Falling four votes short of the two-thirds majority required to override a veto, the Senate Aug. 31, 1950, sustained President Truman's veto of HR 87.

The Senate voted 48 to 29 to override. (Votes, p. 354.) Although a majority of Senators present and voting favored overriding, they lacked the necessary margin and the veto consequently stood.

In brief debate preceding the ballot on the veto, Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and Sen. William Langer (R N.D.), ranking GOP member, pressed for passing the measure despite the President's objections. They said similar legislation was enacted after World War I.

Speaking against the bill, and urging that the veto be sustained, Sens. Richard B. Russell, (D Ga.) and Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) said the measure would put an undue strain on the budget, and would open the door to a flood of similar preferential-treatment bills.

LOBBY STANDS

Generally postal unions favored and federal agencies opposed the bill (HR 87) to give salary credit for time spent in the armed forces to World War II veterans now employed by the Post Office Department.

At a rally held by four postal unions at the Statler Hotel Jan. 29, 1950, Republican and Democratic legislators pledged support for the bill. It was passed by both houses but died when Senate supporters failed by four to rally enough favorable votes to override the veto. The House had voted to override.

Tom Murray, chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, told the House the Post Office Department, Civil Service Commission and Bureau of the Budget all opposed the bill.

The Budget Bureau said it would confer discriminatory advantages to a specially limited class and thus be "harmful in its over-all effect upon the federal employee system".

"The granting of credit for military service to those employees who had no postal experience prior to their entrance into service distorts the proper relationship between their capabilities and the amount of salaries paid them," Murray quoted the Post Office Department as saying.

The Civil Service Commission said the "basic objection to the bill" was that "it is not in accordance with the established principle that increase in pay should be granted for demonstrated performance of satisfactory service."

Universal Military Training

S 4062

SUMMARY

As he had in previous years, President Truman asked Congress in 1950 to enact legislation providing universal military training for the nation's youths. And as it had done in previous years, the Congress ignored Mr. Truman's request at the beginning.

After the outbreak of the Korean war, however, Mr. Truman renewed his requests for UMT, and the Senate held hearings on a bill (S 4062) which would have authorized it. Before the measure was reported to the Senate by the Armed Services Committee, however, the President decided to ask Congress to postpone action until 1951. The Congress complied. The House never opened hearings on the program.

The proposed UMT bill would have provided for compulsory training of every healthy youth between 17 and 20 years of age for a period of six months. After the six months had been served, the trainees would be given the option of joining a regular branch of the Service or the Reserves of any Service. Trainees would not be under military discipline during training, and could not be used for combat. A special civilian agency would administer the program.

A detailed "Code of Conduct" was also set forth in the bill. This Code would have supplanted the regular armed forces "Articles of War" where trainees were concerned.

BACKGROUND

The 80th Congress had considered UMT legislation in 1948 that was virtually identical with the legislation before the 81st Congress in 1950. But, as was the case with the later bill, the earlier version failed to become law, even though the topic received more action in 1948 than Congress gave it in 1950. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, page 235, for history of 1948 legislation.)

In 1949, President Truman renewed earlier requests for UMT, but the new, Democratic-controlled Congress ignored them. No hearings on UMT were held in either house.

The President returned to the attack in 1950. A few days after the Congress reconvened for its second session, the President called for UMT in his Budget message. He did not submit a budgetary request, but indicated that a UMT program — if enacted — would cost an estimated $800 million.

But it appeared that once again Congress was going to cold-shoulder Mr. Truman's request. His proposal for UMT was not converted to legislative form. No bill embodying it was introduced.

Discussed Obliquely

The topic, however, drew comment in Congress in connection with other measures considered. In January, when the House Armed Services Committee was holding hearings on extension of the draft, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom made strong depositions against any form of UMT. The Indiana Council of Churches also spoke against UMT when testifying before the House body. The American Legion, however, testified strongly in support of UMT.

After the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy opened hearings on civilian defense on March 17, a spokesman of the American Legion's Civil Defense Committee urged on March 20 that UMT should be enacted as one method of helping the nation prepare against the impact of atomic attack.

After the outbreak of the Korean war, the Senate Armed Services Committee studying suspension of short, one-term enlistments heard Rear Admiral H. A. Houser testify Aug. 10 that the Defense Department was drawing up a UMT program. Committee members suggested that perhaps the UMT program could take the place of the short hitches.

Program Submitted

On the night of Aug. 16, Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson forwarded his agency's program to Chairman Millard Tydings (D Md.) of the Senate Armed Services group and to Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the House Armed Services body. In letters of transmittal, Johnson noted that "recent events in Korea have only served to emphasize the fact that universal training is an essential element of an integrated and balanced system of national security." UMT, he said, was the "only means of providing on a continuing basis sufficient numbers of men for the reserve forces."

Johnson indicated, moreover, that he would be glad to get UMT on a "stand-by" basis if not on a permanent one.

On Aug. 17, President Truman told his press conference that he had given Johnson the green-light to submit the UMT program. But the President reiterated his own comments of a week before that he did not want Congress to consider UMT to the exclusion of other, more immediately pressing measures.

SENATE

Chairman Millard Tydings (D Md.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee on Aug. 17 introduced legislation (S 4062) embodying the Defense Department's universal military training program. In a speech on the Senate floor, Tydings said he was endorsing the plan because it was justified by "tragic experiences in Korea."

Sens. Chan Gurney (R S. D.), Harry F. Byrd (D Va.) and Edward Thye (R Minn.) spoke in favor of the program. Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) also favored UMT itself, but said he went along with the President's comment that consideration of UMT should not be permitted to deflect Congress from action on other more pressing problems.

Hearings

Tydings opened hearings on S 4062 on Aug. 22. The first witness was Secretary Johnson, who told the Committee that UMT could not be used immediately, but that enactment of a stand-by program would have a psychological effect abroad "of incalculable value to the cause of world peace."

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, also endorsed the bill. He said it would be the most efficient way of maintaining a manpower pool in future years. Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, appeared Aug. 23 to back the bill. He said the draft was needed to care for immediate problems, but said UMT would be necessary in the future.

Also appearing in favor of the bill Aug. 23 were representatives of the Amvets, Jewish War Veterans, National Guard Association, and Reserve Officers Association.

Several persons testified against the measure Aug. 23. James Finucane,

associate secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, said UMT would be of no use in the Korean war, and as a postwar program would corrupt the nation's youth. The program would be, he said, a "boondoggle, bossed by buxom peacetime colonels."

Other groups opposing the bill before the committee were the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mennonite Central Committee and National Service Board for Religious Objectors.

After a cumulative total of four hours of hearings, Chairman Tydings closed hearings on Aug. 23. No criticism of the idea of UMT was voiced by any of the Committee members.

Final Action

Tydings and Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee, called on the President August 29 to confer on the UMT program. In a letter to both committees later the same day, Truman said, UMT was a long-range program which would handicap the short-handed Army during Korean fighting. He said he favored UMT and would like it on the books for use when military instructors became available. But right then, he added, Congress was too busy on defense legislation needed immediately, and he suggested the UMT bill be put off.

Congress complied with the President's request. The Tydings group voted 8-3 on Aug. 30 to postpone further action on S 4062. Tydings then appointed Sens. Lyndon Johnson (D Tex.), Virgil Chapman (D Ky.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) and Wayne Morse (R Ore.) to a special subcommittee to study UMT and prepare a detailed plan on it to guide Congressional action in 1951.

On Oct. 17, the group, headed by Johnson, made its report.

In addition to providing soldiers, their recommended plan would guarantee a reserve of defense employees and civil defense workers. Johnson said it had been placed before the President with a request he order federal agencies to help in shaping the program. Johnson also said hearings would be held in January.

Tentatively the program called for compulsory training for all physically fit youths in a joint Army-Navy-Air Force indoctrination program. Rejected youths, if still unfit for military service after treatment, would be trained for necessary defense work.

The only major UMT development after issuance of the Johnson group's plan came from the President. On Oct. 25, Mr. Truman, in an informal talk to the National Guard Association, called the heavy draft rejection rate then prevailing most "disgraceful" but said that "a universal training program would eradicate" the complaint.

He urged the Association to get behind a UMT plan and push for its enactment in Congress.

LOBBY STANDS

In addition to those organizations which sent representatives to testify at the Senate Armed Services Committee's hearings on S 4062, these were groups taking stands:

For UMT: U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Adjutants General Association of the U. S., Gold Star Wives of America, Inc., VFW and the Marine Corps. Reserve Officers Association.

Against UMT: The Brethren Service Commission.

In addition, the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training said it supported UMT, but insisted on certain civil rights safeguards being written into the bill. The American Veterans Committee said it could neither favor nor oppose UMT until its member chapters had re-evaluated the situation.

Coast Guard Draft

S 4136—P. L. 850

SUMMARY

President Truman Sept. 27, 1950, signed a bill (S 4136) to permit men to be inducted into the Coast Guard under the provisions of the Selective Service Law. The bill became Public Law 850.

The Treasury, which has jurisdiction over the Coast Guard in peace time, requested the legistation because the Coast Guard's responsibilities had been increased by passage of a law authorizing inspection of foreign ships. (See page 318). Under S 4136, the Coast Guard, which previously depended on voluntary enlistments, was authorized also to obtain men through Selective Service on the same basis as the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines.

The new law gave the Coast Guard authority to call up its reserves, and authorized the President to extend for 12 months the existing terms of enlistment.

SENATE

The Senate Armed Services Committee Sept. 7, 1950, heard Edward H. Foley Jr., Under Secretary of the Treasury, urge enactment of S 4136 to extend provisions of the Selective Service Act. of 1948 to the Coast Guard.

Foley said additional port security duties under the Magnuson Act, which became law Aug. 9, 1950, made it necessary to insure adequate personnel for the Coast Guard. The only other witness at the hearing, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, said his agency favored the bill and "we can operate it, I think".

The Committee reported the bill Sept. 7, 1950, with a recommendation for passage. The Senate passed the bill Sept. 13, 1950.

HOUSE

The House Armed Services Committee Sept. 14, 1950, also approved S 4136, after Vice Adm. Merlin O'Neill, Coast Guard Commandant, also asserted that the Coast Guard's responsibilities had been greatly increased by the Magnuson Act.

Two amendments were approved by the Committee. They permitted inductees to volunteer after being classified instead of waiting for a call-up, and gave local draft boards authority to divide into panels to hear cases.

The House passed the bill, as amended by its Committee, Sept. 14, 1950.

LAW ENACTED

The Senate concurred in the House amendments Sept. 18, 1950, clearing the bill to the President. On Sept. 27, 1950, he signed it into law.

George C. Marshall Exemption Act

HR 9646—P.L. 788

SUMMARY

The House and Senate Sept. 15 gave final approval to a special bill (HR 9646) which would allow Gen. George C. Marshall to be appointed as Secretary of Defense. The President signed the bill Sept. 18 and submitted Marshall's appointment to the Senate for confirmation. The Senate confirmed Marshall Sept. 20 (see P. 355).

The bill set aside a provision in the National Security Act (Unification Act) of 1947 barring from the post of Secretary of Defense any person who had served as an officer in the Armed Forces during the past ten years. The exemption applies only to Marshall. The bill fixed Marshall's pay as his Army retirement pay plus the amount over that figure ordinarily paid a Cabinet member.

HOUSE

The House Armed Services Committee approved the bill 18-7 Sept. 15. The House approved it that afternoon on roll-call vote 220-105. Favoring the bill were 193 Democrats and 27 Republicans; opposing it were five Democrats and 100 Republicans. (See P. 358 for vote.)

Carl Vinson (D Ga)., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee supported the bill on the floor. He told the House: "As contrasted with practically any other person in America, and, in my judgment, to a greater extent than any other available person at this critical moment, General Marshall can undertake this vast responsibility and, without the slightest postponement of urgently needed defense programs now under way, get the defense effort on a steady keel and carry it through with efficiency and dispatch."

Opposition came from Representatives who disapproved a change in the policy of barring professional military men from the Defense Secretaryship, and from members who were critical of Marshall's China policy opinions. Frederick R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) said he had the highest admiration" for Marshall as a soldier, but insisted that "no one man in 150 million Americans is indispensable, certainly not a 70-year-old man with one kidney who has given 'the best of his life'" before retirement.

Three amendments were offered. James G. Fulton, (R Pa.) moved to authorize the appointment of Rep. Vinson as Secretary of Defense in place of Marshall. But Vinson made a point of order that the amendment was not germane to the bill, and the presiding officer ruled out the amendment. An amendment by Dewey Short (R Mo.) to limit Marshall's appointment to one year was voted down 61-136 on a standing vote. An amendment by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) rewording a statement in the bill reaffirming Congress' intent that the Defense Department should ordinarily be headed by a civilian was rejected on voice vote.

Motions by Clare Hoffman (R Mich.) and Paul W. Shafer (R Mich.) to send the bill back to committee (in effect, killing the measure) were defeated on voice votes. The bill was then passed 220-105 on roll call and sent to the Senate.

SENATE

The Senate Armed Services Committee reported a similar bill, S 4147, by a vote of 10-2 Sept. 13. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) and William Knowland (R Calif.) who voted against reporting the bill, filed a minority report saying the job should go to a civilian, no matter how well qualified Marshall was.

The Senate took up the measure Sept. 15. Debate followed the House pattern. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.) backed the bill, saying, "Besieged as we are, by perils on every side, I feel it is our obligation, as representatives of the people, to place in this position of authority a man who, above all others, is best capable to perform the duties of Secretary of Defense." General Marshall, he said, fits that description.

William Knowland (R Calif.) opposed the bill, not, he said, because of lack of confidence in Gen. Marshall, but because the job should go to a qualified civilian. Knowland pointed out that the bill would put a five-star general over the civilian heads of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

William E. Jenner (R Ind.) attacked Marshall personally, saying, "General Marshall is not only willing, he is eager to play the role of a front man, for traitors. The truth is this is no new role for him, for Gen. George C. Marshall is a living lie." The attack was sharply criticized by Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) and Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.), who said Marshall, personally, is "above censure".

Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) and Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) scored Marshall for his China policy stands during his tenure as Secretary of State. They said Marshall's policy had aided communism.

On completion of debate the Senate set aside its own bill and passed, without amendment, HR 9646 which had passed the House the same day.

Final Senate approval was 47-21 on roll call. Democrats voted 37-1 for the bill; Republicans opposed it 10-20. (See P. 355 for vote.)

Doctors and Dentists Draft

S 4029—P. L. 779

SUMMARY

Voluntary enlistments of doctors and dentists did not keep up with Armed Forces expansion when the Korean war started, so the Defense Department asked that medical men be brought under the draft law. Similar bills were introduced in the House (HR 9554) and Senate (S 4029) to carry out this suggestion.

The American Medical Association and the American Dental Association both endorsed the plan. The Senate Armed Services Committee approved the Senate bill Aug. 28; the House Armed Services Committee reported its bill Aug. 29.

The Senate passed its own measure without amendment Aug. 29; the House approved its bill Aug. 30 on a 363-1 roll-call vote. A conference ironed out differences without delay, and both houses approved the final version Sept. 1. The President signed it Sept. 9 and it became Public Law No. 779.

Provisions

The bill contained the following major provisions:

All doctors, dentists and allied specialists, not in the Reserves, under the age of 50 shall be brought under the Selective Service law.

They shall serve not more than 21 months active duty if drafted under that law.

The following priorities for call-up shall be provided: First the former students who received part or all of their training at government expense but who had less than 90 days active service in the last war; Second those with more than 90 days but less than 21 months; next those who got their training at other than government expense but who never served in the armed forces or public health service; and finally those who got their training at other than government expense but who served. Those called first from this group would be the ones having the least active service.

"Allied specialists" shall include pharmacists, osteopaths, veterinarians and optometrists, but shall not exclude other categories.

A National Advisory Committee of doctors, dentists and scientists shall be set up to advise the Selective Service System and coordinate work of state and local advisory committees.

Drafted doctors, etc., shall not be entitled to the $100 monthly bonus paid volunteer medical men.

SENATE

Chan Gurney (R S. D.) introduced a doctor-draft bill (S 4029) Aug. 9 calling for registration of all medical men under 45. Testimony on the measure was taken by the Senate Armed Services Committee Aug. 22. Representatives of the American Medical Association and American Dental Association endorsed the bill in general. They said it would be fair to the medical profession to require service first by non-veteran, government-trained men.

Representatives of the medical arms of the three Armed Services endorsed the bill and said that more doctors were needed than were volunteering.

The bill was rewritten and approved Aug. 28. The new bill raised the age limit of doctors to 55 and specified that draftees would receive the $100, a-month extra pay. Other provisions were similar to the final Act.

The Senate took up the measure Aug. 29 and passed it without a dissenting voice. Debate was confined to a brief explanation of the measure and a few remarks critical of what Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) said was a policy of using briefly-trained men in the Korean war. It passed by voice vote.

HOUSE

Several bills, including HR 9294, HR 9311, HR 9327 and HR 9358, all providing for a draft of doctors, dentists and allied specialists, were introduced in the House. These were rewritten by Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee and submitted Aug. 26 as HR 9554.

Testimony on the bill was similar to that received in the Senate. One major amendment was added by the Committee on a 15-3 vote, making drafted medical men ineligible for the $100 extra pay granted volunteers. The bill was reported Aug. 29.

The House acted Aug. 30, passing the bill after a short discussion. One amendment, by John P. Saylor (R Pa.), which boosted the top age of draftees from 45 to 50 years, carried on voice vote. The bill then was passed 363-1 on roll call with Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) voting "no". (Vote, p. 358)

CONFERENCE

Conferees agreed Aug. 31 to a compromise which kept most of the House-approved provisions. The House passed the conference report by voice vote Sept. 1; the Senate followed suit the same day. The President signed it Sept. 5, and it became Public Law No. 779.

Spanish-American War Veterans

HR 6217—P. L. 791

Enacted Over Veto

The first measure of general interest to be written into law by the 81st Congress over President Truman's objections was enacted Sept. 19 when the Senate, a veto notwithstanding, approved the bill (HR 6217) providing additional free medical service for Spanish-American war veterans. The Senate roll-call vote was 58 to 3.

Just before, on Sept. 14, the House voted 321 to 12 to overturn the President's disapproval of the bill. In both cases the veto was overridden by far more than the required two-thirds majority of those voting.

(Prior to the Sept. 19 action, the 81st Congress had enacted into law over the President's veto a private claims bill. CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 577.)

The war veterans aid bill would have required the government to provide out-patient (clinic) treatment for the surviving 118,000 Spanish-American veterans, as well as veterans of the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection, on the same basis treatment is now provided these veterans who have service-connected disabilities.

The President, in vetoing the measure, said it would "set a most undesirable precedent for the future."

Urging the Senate to override the veto, Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) said the concern of the President was "not well justified" when the benefits available to Spanish-American war veterans were compared to those provided for veterans of World Wars I and II. Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.), himself a veteran of that war, said the bill should be enacted "in justice to a group of men who pioneered in a way which helped us to win two world wars."

Initial Passage

HR 6217, first introduced on Sept. 26, 1949, by Chairman John Rankin (D Miss.) of the Committee on Veterans Affairs, was passed by the House on June 5, 1950. There was no objection to the bill. The Senate also passed the measure without objection on Aug. 23. President Truman vetoed it on Sept. 6.

Electronics Laboratory

S 3727—P. L. 838

The Air Force's electronics development laboratory was transferred from Eatontown, N. J., to Griffiss Air Force Base at Rome, N. Y., under the terms of this legislation. The transfer, along with a $3 million authorization to finance it, was first included in the military construction bill (S 2440) passed earlier in 1950 (see Page 304), but was ultimately dealt with separately.

Separation of the transfer project from S 2440 was effected in the House

Armed Services Committee after a successful fight for deletion made by Rep. Harry L. Towe (R N. J.). The House backed up the action on May 23 when S 2440 came before it, and eventually the Senate agreed that the military construction measure should be enacted minus the transfer feature.

Separate Bill

The stage was then set for the introduction of separate legislation authorizing the transfer. Such a bill (S 3727) was offered in the Senate by Chairman Millard Tydings (D Md.) of the Armed Services Committee. At the beginning, S 3727 was entered on the Senate's consent calendar, but failed to pass on two occasions after objections were raised by New Jersey Senators H. Alexander Smith (R) and Robert C. Hendrickson (R), who contended the transfer was not needed in the interests of defense or economy. The New York Senators, Irving Ives (R) and Herbert H. Lehman (D) took exactly opposite stands.

The bill was then shifted to the Senate's regular calendar, and on Sept. 13, was passed on a voice vote. This cleared the bill to the House for action.

House Approves

The House Armed Services Committee approved the bill on Sept. 18 after hearing Maj. Gen. Gordon Saville, deputy chief of Air Force Development, testify that "Rome meets our needs more completely than any other base."

After clearance by the House group, S 3727 was brought up in the House under the unanimous consent procedure because Reps. Towe and James C. Auchincloss (R N.J.), its major opponents, announced they would not object. The House then approved the bill by a 34-13 division vote, sending the measure to the White House where President Truman signed it into a law on Sept. 26 as P. L. 838.

Land Grant Colleges

HR 7057—P. L. 571

A Veterans Administration order requiring land-grant colleges to deduct the amount of Federal aid they receive from the amount of money they claim from the VA for teaching veterans was nullified by HR 7057.

The bill, retroactive to December, 1945, provided that funds given land-grant colleges need not be deducted from cost estimates for educational training of veterans studying under the "GI Bill of Rights".

The House passed the bill, sponsored by Chairman John E. Rankin (D. Miss.) of the Veterans Affairs Committee, on March 20 by a 245-101 roll-call vote. The bill was not controversial, but the roll call was needed to achieve a quorum to pass on the measure. Its passage was under the suspension of the House's rules. A two-thirds vote was necessary to effect this.

The Senate passed the bill without amendment and without objection on June 8. The President signed it into law on June 23.

During the House debate, members who opposed the legislation said it would amount to double payment to those land-grant schools now receiving VA payments. They estimated the retroactive provision would cost $12 million at the start. The bill's backers argued that the land-grant funds are granted for special purposes, and if they must be deducted from GI students' bills, the colleges would suffer hardships.

Land-grant colleges started receiving Federal aid in 1862. They now receive a total of about $5,030,000 a year.

Awards To Naval Airmen

S J RES 166—P. L. 476

Feeling ran high in the Congress during April after crew members of a U. S. Navy "Privateer" aircraft lost their lives when shot down over the Baltic Sea on April 8. Senators and Representatives alike blamed Russia for the action.

Although the State Department formally protested to Moscow against downing of the unarmed aircraft, the Senate wanted to go further in expressing its feelings on the subject. On April 19, it passed Senate Joint Resolution 166 authorizing the Navy posthumously to make "appropriate decorations" to the Privateer's personnel "in recognition of their outstanding and heroic services in the performance of duty."

The Senate vote was a unanimous 66-0 ballot. When the measure came up in the House, the lower chamber followed suit, approving the resolution on April 21 by a unanimous tally of 333-0.

President Truman signed the resolution, which then acquired the force of law, on April 24.

Armory Construction

HR 8594—P.L. 783

A bill (HR 8594) authorizing expenditure of $250 million for construction and expansion of armories for the Armed Forces reserve components was approved by both houses after brief debate.

The bill was introduced May 22 by Rep. Overton Brooks (D La.). It called for expenditure of $400 million at the rate of $50 million per fiscal year. Armories would be built entirely with federal funds. Expansion, rehabilitation or conversion of existing armories would be financed by federal funds or on a 75-25 per cent federal-state matching plan.

The bill was reported unanimously by the House Armed Services Committee June 1 after endorsement by the Department of Defense. The House passed it Aug. 15 on voice vote after an amendment by Brooks removed all authorization of funds. Brooks said the outbreak of the Korean war made it inadvisable to spend money immediately on armories.

In the meantime, the Senate Armed Services Committee had approved a companion measure (S 960) June 12. The Senate bill authorized expenditure of $135 million — $35 million in fiscal year 1951 and $50 million in the two succeeding years. The 75-25 federal-state matching ratio was called for in cases where the expansion was made necessary by an increase in strength of a National Guard or an Air National Guard unit. The original Senate bill had called for expenditure of $700 million over a period of several years.

The Senate passed the bill June 16 on voice vote without amendment. On Aug. 21 the Senate took up the House-passed bill, substituted for it the Senate measure and kept the House number.

A House-Senate conference was then held to compromise the two ver-

sions of HR 8594. The conference set $250 million for the authorized spending, to be used over a period of five years. The Senate matching provision was retained. The conference filed its report Aug. 30.

The House agreed to the conference report Aug. 31 on voice vote; the Senate did the same Sept. 1. The President signed the bill Sept. 11, 1950, and it became Public Law No. 783.

Port Security

S 3859—P. L. 679

Approved by the President on Aug. 9, this legislation (S 3859) gave him authority to control the anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in U. S. waters, and to tighten up security measures at American ports.

Under the measure the Coast Guard received broad powers to search all foreign vessels entering American waters and to control their movements in U. S. ports. Properly authorized personnel were enabled to remove from non-American ships crew members considered subversive and dangerous to the U. S.

One of the main purposes of the bill was to prevent any present or potential enemy ship from bringing atomic bombs or other destructive weapons into American harbors under the guise of being simply a merchant vessel.

According to Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), who sponsored the legislation, the Coast Guard should have the right to board foreign vessels and make sure they do not carry weapons.

The bill also authorized the FBI to seize anyone found engaging in subversive activity on the nation's waterfronts.

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee favorably reported S 3859 on July 21, and the Senate passed it the same day, without debate or controversy. The House Judiciary Committee reported a companion bill (HR 9215) on July 25, but when the House considered this measure on July 27, it decided to pass the Senate's version instead. It did this after making slight changes in the upper chamber's language.

The Senate readily agreed to the House changes on July 28, and this cleared the bill to the White House. President Truman signed it into Public Law 679 on Aug. 9, but did not issue an Executive Order exercising the authority the bill gave him until Oct. 18. At that time, however, he placed U. S. territorial waters and waterfront facilities under virtual wartime security practices.

His Executive Order said in part: "I hereby find that the security of the United States is endangered by reason of subversive activity."

Siberian Trainmen

HR 6277

According to the House Armed Services Committee which favored the bill, HR 6277 was drawn "to grant military status and . . . grant honorable discharges to those remaining members of the Russian Railway Service Corps, which was organized in 1917 and sent to Siberia, at the request of the Russian Government, to supervise the operation of the railroads in that country."

About 128 railroaders, between 62 and 82 years old, would have been affected by this bill. Supporters of the measure said these men were among those who went to Russia in U. S. Army uniform under the impression they were commissioned officers. The Army Department later said the men were civilians and not entitled to honorable discharges and consequent veterans' benefits. Those opposing the bill said the men received more pay than equivalent grade officers, did no fighting and were not sworn in as officers. Similar bills have been before Congress for 30 years and have been passed by the Senate six times.

On Aug. 16, the House voted 91-242 against adopting a rule which would have permitted further debate and action on HR 6277 itself. No further action on the measure was then possible.

The American Legion had opposed the bill in numerous statements submitted to Congress.

Autos for Amputees

S 3768—P. L. 798

Congress approved a bill (S 3768) authorizing the expenditure of $800,000 for automobiles for veterans of World War II who had lost use of one or more feet. The autos were not to cost more than $1,600 each. The bill in effect, extended from June 30, 1950, to June 30, 1951, money available for purchase of autos for eligible amputees.

Sen. Claude Pepper (D Fla.) introduced the bill June 14, 1950. It was approved by the Labor and Public Welfare Committee Aug. 14. The Senate approved it without objection Aug. 23. The House Veterans Affairs Committee reported the bill favorably Aug. 26, and the House passed it on voice vote without debate Sept. 18. The President signed it Sept . 21, and it became Public Law No. 798.

Veterans Hospitals

HR 5965

Restoration of the $237 million cutback of Veterans Administration hospital expansion ordered in 1949 by the President was the purpose of HR 5965. The bill, introduced by Rep. John Rankin (D Miss.), would have directed the VA to go ahead with construction of the 16,000 hospital beds as planned, despite the Presidential order. Contract authority for the hospitals was already provided.

Rankin introduced the bill in 1949 and it was reported by his House Veterans Affairs Committee Aug. 24, 1949. The House passed the measure April 24, 1950. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, which had held extensive hearings on the subject during March, 1949, approved the Rankin bill Aug. 4, 1950. The measure saw no further action. (For background, see 1949 Almanac Vol. V, p. 495.)

Passes House by Voice Vote

The House April 24 passed the Rankin bill, by voice vote. Rankin said the measure was intended to aid 25,000 veterans who were awaiting hospitalization but who could not get it for lack of facilities.

Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.), one of the few who voiced dissent, called the bill a "political gesture". A Navy veteran himself, Davis claimed every

veteran with a service-connected disability was being treated.

When debate was ended, Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney (R N.Y.) offered a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to the Committee to amend it to require the VA to survey abandoned Army and Navy hospitals for their possible use. The recommittal was voted and Rankin reported the bill back to the House immediately with the Kearney amendment.

There were no further amendments, and the bill as amended, was then adopted.

No Senate Action

Sent across to the Senate, the measure was favorably reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee on Aug. 4, but received no further action.

GI Schooling Programs

S 2596—P.L. 610

Complaints both from veterans that they were denied educational benefits through a Veterans Administration ruling, and from the VA itself that millions of dollars were being wasted by the Federal government in training ex-GI's at "fly-by-night" schools brought passage of P. L. 610.

The legislation, signed July 13, 1950, tightened up some of the requirements profit-making schools must meet before the government will pay them for training war veterans under the GI educational benefits bill. It also liberalized procedures for most veterans changing fields of GI bill study.

The bill (S 2596) was introduced in 1949 by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) following a controversy raised by a VA ruling restricting changes in curriculum by GI students. The Senate passed the bill Oct. 12. Two days later it was reported by the House Veterans Affairs Committee. (See CQ Almanac Vol V, p. 506.)

Before the bill saw further action, however, the President on Feb. 13, 1950, sent Congress recommendations for a tighter check on schools approved for veteran training. The recommendations were based on a VA report citing alleged abuses of the GI training program by some of the new trade schools which it said were mushrooming in many places mainly for the purpose of nicking the VA for tuitions for courses of indefinite standards.

The Senate-passed bill drew further attention on May 11, 1950, when the House substituted for its provisions a bill by Olin Teague (D Tex.), which included most of the President's recommendations.

The Teauge substitute gave veterans more freedom in picking their own courses. It also set up standards for state accrediting agencies. The substitute was passed by voice vote.

A Senate-House conference met to resolve the differences in the two versions. Its report, recommending acceptance of the House version, was filed June 28. The conference-backed bill passed the House June 29, and was approved by the Senate June 30.

S Con Res. 107

Following passage of P. L. 610, the Veterans Administration said some of the revisions in the GI education program which Congress wanted still were not covered in the new law.

Accordingly, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) introduced S Con Res 107, which was reported Sept. 12 by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. It passed the Senate Sept. 13.

The resolution called on the VA to: Recognize private schools, including correspondence schools and intensive short course training, for participation in the veterans program; accept recent tuition charges even if they were higher than ones of prior years; require VA payment for equipment and books used by veteran-students, as long as non-GI students use similar equipment.

Bradley Promotion

S 4135—P.L. 957

Congress approved a private bill (S 4135) raising Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to the rank of General of the Army.

The bill was introduced Sept. 7, 1950, by Chan Gurney (R S.D.). The Armed Services Committee approved it the following day. The Senate passed the bill without objection Sept. 12, and the House passed it Sept. 14 on voice vote. There was no House Committee action. The President signed the bill Sept. 18, and it became Private Law No. 957.

Abaca Production

S 3520—P.L. 683

On June 16, 1950, the Senate passed legislation (S 3520) drawn to stimulate the production in the Western Hemisphere of abaca, a hard fiber used in the making of cordage. Abaca was in short supply at the time, and enactment of S 3520 was supported by the Senate Armed Services Committee as a defense measure. The Senate group had endorsed the bill on May 19.

After Senate approval, the bill was studied by the House Armed Services Committee, which also endorsed the measure. Reported to the lower chamber on July 18, S 3520 was taken up formally on July 26.

During several hours debate on the measure, Rep. Carl T. Durham (D N.C.) floor manager for the bill and member of the House Armed Services Committee which backed it unanimously, stated that the legislation would set up a revolving fund to finance abaca cultivation. No more than $35 million could be outstanding from this fund at any one time, however. The Reconstruction Finance Corp. would control the money.

The government would support up to 50,000 acres of abaca, grown principally in Central America and the Philippines.

The House then approved the bill by a voice vote, after defeating an amendment offered by Rep. Fred Crawford (R Mich.), to direct into stockpiles some abaca then being sold commercially. Crawford's proposal was defeated 12-58 on a division (standing) vote. However, the House did adopt a minor Committee amendment involving wording, and the measure was sent back to the Senate for concurrence.

The Senate concurred in the House alterations on Aug. 1, which cleared the bill to the White House. President Truman on Aug. 10 signed the measure into Public Law 683.

Lobby Stands

The legislation was supported by representatives of Federal agencies and the cordage industry. These officials stated their support at the Senate Armed Services Committee's hearings on S 3520 on May 17, and at the House Armed Services Committee's hearings June 20 and July 11.

War Effort Studies

The need for keeping tab on all phases of the national war effort resulted in the creation July 27 of a special preparedness Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Among its duties were: To keep a "continuous watchfulness" on the rearmament program, explore bottlenecks and shortages, and to eliminate duplicating investigations.

The Subcommittee consisted of Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), chairman, and Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), Virgil M. Chapman (D Ky.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Styles Bridges (R N. H.) and Wayne Morse (R Ore.).

Johnson, in talking to newsmen, said the Subcommittee hoped to accomplish much the same things as was accomplished by the Truman War Investigating committee during the Second World War. His group had already forced some government agencies into speeding up their war effort, he said, pointing out that the General Services Administration had stopped all sale of surplus property which could be used for the fighting in Korea or to help build up the armed forces for any future struggle anywhere in the world.

The principal areas for investigation were expected to be the rubber program, Alaska defenses, steel supplies, ordnance programs, the manpower situation, and foreign cartels as they related to defense supplies.

The Johnson group worked mostly in executive session and through spot investigations by its staff and the Senators. It held few public hearings.

First Report

In its first report, the Subcommittee Sept. 6 took the Defense Department to task in a critical report on the stockpiling program and the general conduct of the Department's preparedness program.

The Subcommittee charged the Department with a "siesta attitude" since the outbreak of the war in Korea. Particularly dangerous, the report continued, was the Munitions Board's attitude on rubber and the synthetic program. Also roughly treated was the "bargain sale" of surplus commodities by the department while buying identical items on the open market not at bargain prices.

"We have found that the government agencies responsible for our rubber supply and stockpile have been slow to adjust their thinking and actions to the realities of the post-Korean world. Menacing events in the Far East are an obvious threat to our natural rubber supply line," the Subcommittee said.

As an example of Munitions Board action since the Korean outbreak, the Subcommittee said, the government was ready to sell a synthetic rubber plant at Akron, Ohio, to private industry until the Subcommittee stepped into the picture. Finally, the report added, the White House ordered the plant readied for production under government control. The report also demanded that the Munitions Board step up research in perfection of synthetic rubber and the feasibility of improving the domestic rubber supply.

The group called for a shakeup of the Munitions Board in order to speed up stockpiling and production of essential war commodities.

Second Report

The Preparedness group's second report Nov. 21 criticized some federal agencies for substituting "paper work preparedness" for performance in the defense program.

The Subcommittee said some public business had been conducted "with less prudence — than would be displayed in operating a charity bazaar".

Singled out for specific criticism were the Munitions Board, Commerce Department, General Services Administration and Air Force. The Subcommittee said the agencies blundered badly in selling war-useful alcohol and gasoline plants as surplus.

The Munitions Board was cited for permitting GSA to sell alcohol plants at Kansas City and Omaha, Neb., and GSA was criticized for making sales. The Subcommittee took the Air Force to task for surplus sales at Robins, Ga., and for buying back for $63,000 aircraft computers that had been sold to a Texas farmer for $6.89.

The Subcommittee recommended re-establishment of the wartime guayule rubber program. The government spent millions on the cultivation and study of the shrub native to arid lands in the Southwestern U. S. but abandoned the program soon after the end of World War II.

In regard to natural and synthetic rubber and synthetic rubber components, the nation's position was "far from satisfactory," the Subcommittee said, and the U. S. was being gouged unmercifully in buying rubber from friendly nations.

Third Report

In its third report, released Dec. 9, the Johnson group said the United States had no wool reserves for the military emergency, and it put the blame on the Munitions Board.

"While the Munitions Board was obviously doing plenty of 'wool gathering', none of it was for a stockpile," said the Preparedness group. The Board's "shortsightedness will cost the taxpayers a minimum of many millions of dollars" since purchases abroad to supplement the domestic supply would cost more than in prior years, the Johnson report stated.

The U. S., faced with the prospect of large military demands, had no wool in stockpiles or inventory and less than enough wool in prospect through domestic production, asserted Johnson. Rapid mobilization, if ordered, "might well result in inadequately clad troops" warned the Subcommittee report. The report also warned about the need of increasing other defense supplies, including turpentine, resin and alcohol.

On-The-Spot Probes

During its preparation of the three reports, the Johnson group went ahead with other phases of its investigation. Study of defenses took part of the group to Alaska where investigators made on-the-spot inquiries. The probe of steel supplies also took some of the Senators out of Washington in their effort to find out what types of steel were in short supply, and why.

The steel investigation brought the statement from Johnson Nov. 2 that a gray market and a shortage of pipe threatened seriously the expansion of oil production. Johnson said pipe was being produced and the Subcommittee intended to find out if anyone was hoarding it for better profit.

Johnson also announced Nov. 4 that the Subcommittee had received complaints from small businessmen and was investigating some phases of the armed services procurement program.

After a closed session of the Subcommittee Dec. 6, Johnson said that

manpower was "the No. 1 problem" and that it might be necessary for Congress to pass new legislation to handle it. Next in urgency, he said, was speeding production of guns, airplanes, tanks and similar weapons.

The Chairman said the rubber program, which the Subcommittee reviewed earlier, was underway and that "officials are making headway upon necessary corrections in disposal of defense surpluses" which the Subcommittee recommended.

The Johnson group was to issue further reports on its findings.

Hunt's Subcommittee

Also investigating a phase of the war preparedness picture was a Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Strategic Materials. After a closed-door session Dec. 4, its Chairman, Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), expressed concern over the nation's stockpiles, particularly those of manganese, copper, cobalt and rubber.

He said his group had heard key government officials discuss reserves of war-useful materials. Hunt told reporters that "business as usual is out the window and it doesn't make a damn bit of difference whose business it is". He said nothing could be hurt "by having too much too soon".

GI Training Survey

H Res 474

A nine-man committee of the House was appointed Sept. 20 to investigate alleged abuses in the GI education program.

The group was authorized by H Res 474, passed Aug. 28. On Sept. 21 the House appropriated $30,000 to cover expenses of the investigation.

Rep. Olin E. Teague (D Tex.) was named chairman of the group. Ranking minority member of the committee was Rep. Bernard W. Kearney (R N.Y.), who said upon announcement of the committee's appointment that he was certain the group would find numerous cases of "abuses" that "have and are costing the taxpayers millions of dollars."

Other Committee members were Democrats Joe L. Evins (Tenn.), Clair Engle (Calif.), Earl Chudoff (Pa.), Richard Bolling (Mo.), and Republicans Hubert B. Scudder (Calif.), Alvin F. Weichel (Ohio) and J. Glenn Beall (Md.).

The Teague group opened hearings on Dec. 11. It inquired into statements that many GI school operators also headed business firms that supplied tools and materials to their schools at a profit. Such "arrangements and agreements made between the manufacturers, supply houses and school operators resulted in some detriment to the government in the form of higher costs for tools than would have been necessary," Teague said.

The Committee Dec. 11 heard C. Jeff Jennings, secretary-treasurer of the Texas Trade School, Dallas, and the Southern Trade School, New Orleans, testify that he also was president of the General Trading Corp., Dallas, which sold materials to the schools and billed the Veterans Administration at retail prices after obtaining them from manufacturers or jobbers at wholesale.

Jennings said the corporation was formed in January, 1950, after the C. & E. Marshall Co., Chicago supplier of watchmaking tools, advised that it would be "embarrassing" to continue to sell direct to the schools at a discount of 20 to 33 per cent.

The Committee heard similar testimony from other school operators. George W. Sims Jr., owner of the Terre Haute, Ind., School of Watch Making, said he organized a company in 1948 to supply tools and materials to the school and to professionals in the area.

On Dec. 12, James A. Esser of Tampa, Fla., told the Committee he made about 29 per cent on tools he sold to students of the Tampa Horological School which he operated. He said later contracts with the VA limited his profit on tools to 10 per cent and then eliminated it entirely. He said the Marshall firm was his chief supplier.

John H. Sears, owner of the Sears School of Trades and the Sears Brothers Jewelers Inc., Cleveland, O., said he discussed with VA officers the practice of having Sears Brothers sell tools to the Sears School at a profit.

The witnesses said they had done nothing wrong. Teague said that William M. Lenderman, Dallas, regional VA official, resigned after being served a subpoena to appear before the Committee.

"Collusive Practices"?

Teague said some dealings between schools and suppliers were "perfectly legitimate business transactions" and others "were somewhat akin to collusive practices."

The lawmakers said Dec. 18 that the Justice Department would be asked to investigate carbon copy bids submitted by watchmaking equipment concerns competing for a veterans training school contract.

Teague said the Department's aid would be sought after hearing testimony of J. K. Marshall, president of the C. and E. Marshall Co., Chicago, and Ray C. Wolf, vice-president of the company.

Marshall said he did not know how it happened that the company's bid and that of U. S. Jewelers Supply Co., Chicago, were carbon copies. Wolf said Marshall set up U. S. Jewelers as a distributing company with a Marshall accountant as its president. The bids were submitted to the Waco School of Horology at Waco, Tex., on equipment to be paid for by the Veterans Administration.

Walter Bachus, owner of the Trojan Supply Co., Tyler, Tex., earlier told the Committee his firm submitted a bid to the Waco school but that the Marshall company sent its bid to him before his own was submitted. The VA requires competitive bids from at least three firms.

Rep. Earl Chudoff (D Pa.) termed the transaction a "serious violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act."

Testimony of another school head produced a denial from a VA official that pressure had been used against the school.

Eugene H. Rietzke, president of the Capital Engineering Institute, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19 testified that the VA stalled on negotiations and held up tuition payments to his radio trade school after he had complained to a Senate committee about what he called the VA's unfair attitude toward such schools.

E. M. Haddox, regional VA contract officer, denied the charges and said dealings with Capital were conducted just as were those with other schools.

Hearings were to continue into 1951.

Housing Bids

HR 7846 -- P.L. 498

Congress approved without debate a bill (HR 7846) to streamline the method of getting competitive bids on housing projects to be built near military installations. The House passed the bill by unanimous consent April 5,

The Senate did the same April 19 after adding amendments. The House accepted the Senate amendments April 21, and the President signed the bill May 2.

HR 7846 was introduced by Brent Spence (D Ky.), chairman of the House Banking Committee March 24 at the request of the Defense Department. The measure permitted the Defense Department to hire an architect and engineers to draw up plans for housing projects to be built in defense areas pursuant to the Military Housing Insurance Act of 1949. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 486.) Private contractors would be authorized to submit bids on the specified project. The winning contractor would repay the government the cost of the plans. The bill also authorized the government to acquire options on private sites for proposed projects, the options to be transferred later to the winning bidder.

The Banking Committee approved the bill without amendment March 29 after Defense officials told the Committee that the existing system of requiring each bidder to draw up his own plans was delaying construction of much-needed housing.

The House passed the bill April 5 after one amendment, by Spence, had been adopted on voice vote. The amendment called for lexible plans which would include use of prefabricated parts where possible.

Senate Grants Approval

The Senate Banking Committ proved the bill April 13 with amendments: A ceiling was put on architect and engineer fees; further use of prefabrication was encouraged; and the Defense Department was authorized to arrange contracts so that the government eventually could secure title to the housing projects

The Senate passed the bill by unanimous consent April 19 without further amendment.

The House agreed to the Senate amendments on voice vote April 21, and the President signed the bill May 2. It became Public Law No. 498.

Nominations

Sherman Confirmation

The nomination of Admiral Forrest P. Sherman to be Chief of Naval Operations provoked the sharpest controversy of any nomination in the military and veterans affairs field in 1950. Moreover, it started a fight only a few days after the 81st Congress had reconvened Jan. 3 for its second session.

Sherman's nomination was before the Senate Armed Services Committee. Some members of the group were still irritated at the reason for Sherman's nomination to be CNO in the first place — because Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson had dismissed Admiral Louis Denfeld from the post in October, 1949. Johnson had said at that time that Denfeld was ousted because of the Admiral's views on "unification." (See CQ Almanac, Vol V, page 502.)

Committee

On Jan. 12, 1950, the Senate Armed Services Committee staged a morning session at which the 1949 Denfeld ouster was revived as a controversial issue. In connection with it, the committee voted 5-5, along strict party lines, against the Republicans' motion that Navy Secretary Francis P. Matthews be called for questioning about the Navy controversy. The decision came after an hour and a half of heated exchanges between Chairman Millard E. Tydings (D Md.) and William F. Knowland (R Calif.), spearhead of the move to bring Matthews before the committee.

The committee then completely reversed its formal vote and agreed to call Matthews and Adm. Sherman to testify later in the day. Tydings expressed the hope the afternoon meeting would approve Sherman's nomination without getting into the ouster of Denfeld.

At the Jan. 12 afternoon session, both Matthews and Sherman testified. Matthews surprised the committee by testifying that the term of Adm. Denfeld expired Dec. 15 and that he had recommended against a second two-year term for Denfeld. "I could not have administered the Navy with Admiral Denfeld as chief of naval operations," the Secretary declared.

Adm. Sherman also assured Republican Senators that he had not been grilled about his policies or placed under any obligations when he took over as top naval commander.

After hearing Matthews and Sherman, the Committee decided to report favorably the Sherman nomination. The decision was a unanimous one, and the nomination was immediately sent to the Senate floor for action Jan. 12.

Floor Action

On the floor, however, action was at first blocked by an objection by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), who said the matter was so important that all Senators should have a chance to examine the report of the favorable Committee action.

After temporarily delaying action on the Sherman nomination, McCarthy made a speech Jan. 18 in which he sharply questioned not only the 1949 dismissal of Adm. Denfeld but also the truthfulness of Secretary Matthew's testimony in that situation.

McCarthy showed the Senate what he said was a photostat of a commission issued by President Truman for Denfeld's second term as CNO. The Senator, a former Marine, declared that Matthews had erred in telling the Senate Armed Services Committee that no such commission was ever issued.

McCarthy contended that Sherman could not be confirmed as CNO because legally a question existed as to whether the office "is now actually vacant." He declared that President Truman and Secretary Matthews had issued Adm. Denfeld a commission as CNO for two years from Dec. 15, prior to relieving him from duty.

Although Matthews had testified before the Committee that Denfeld had been appointed Aug. 15 and confirmed to a new term beginning Dec. 15, but that his commission had not been issued at the time he was fired in October, McCarthy quoted the Committee hearings to show that Matthews declared "Admiral Denfeld . . . never has been appointed for a second term."

The alleged commission McCarthy produced for the record was dated Sept. 14. Tydings contended Matthews was basically right as Denfeld never actually was sworn in for a new term.

Review Ordered

Chairman Tydings immediately asked the Senate to hold up confirmation of Adm. Sherman, pending a check of the law and precedents on the right of the President to remove a high officer after commissioning him for a new term. Tydings said he hoped he could soon have additional facts for the Senate and that he would offer them "without regard to whom they hurt or help."

Republican members of the Senate committee, who had voted unanimously for Sherman's confirmation and declared they were dropping demands for an investigation of the Denfeld case, insisted that Matthews be recalled for a "full explanation."

Meanwhile, Admiral Denfeld announced Jan. 19 the commission for his second term was "in my possession."

In Omaha, Neb., at the time of the new flareup in the controversy, Matthews flew back to Washington and immediately said: "I am not going to make any statement until I have a chance to check the records, and determine the facts. I know what they are but I want to be sure they are accurate."

Later, in a letter to Tydings, Matthews said that it was true that Denfeld's commission for a second term was delivered to him, but that it was handed to him "irregularly" and thus never was legally "issued."

In addition, McCarthy announced Denfeld would resign his commission as CNO to remove any doubts about the legality of his successor's appointment.

At the same time, the Wisconsin Senator declared that he would, if it were permitted in the Senate, call for the impeachment of Matthews for his conduct in the Denfeld affair. Matthews, McCarthy said, had been untruthful in statements before the Senate Armed Services Committee, was "completely incompetent" and had shown "complete disloyalty" to the Navy.

Tydings staunchly defended Matthews, and declared the entire case was a "sham battle" raised by Republicans to make political capital. He said McCarthy ignored Matthews' explanation and carried on a "pursuit of littleness."

Finally, on Jan. 24, the Senate by unanimous consent confirmed Sherman to be CNO.

Marshall Confirmation

Another military affairs nomination which attracted considerable Senate debate and committee action was that of Gen. George C. Marshall to be Secretary of Defense. When Louis Johnson resigned that post on Sept. 12, President Truman announced that he would appoint Marshall in his place. (The President also asked Congress to exempt Marshall from a ban on military men holding that particular secretaryship. The Congress complied. See page 315.)

The President sent Marshall's formal appointment to the Senate Sept. 18. The Armed Services Committee met on the 19th to question Marshall. William Knowland (R Calif.) asked Marshall's opinion on Formosa, German rearmament, and aid to Spain. Marshall replied that he could not make specific comment on those matters until he had conferred with the Secretary of State and the President.

A long list of questions prepared by George W. Malone (R Nev.) were read to the General. Most dealt with Marshall's past attitude toward Chinese Communists and wartime aid to Russia. Marshall said he was carrying out official policy in his dealings with the Chinese and Russian Reds.

The Committee then approved the appointment 9-2. Knowland and Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) voted against Marshall, but said they were opposed to all military men as Defense Department officials, not specifically Marshall.

The Senate took up the confirmation Sept. 20. Edward Martin (R Pa.) said there was ample precedent for appointment of a military man to the defense cabinet job. He said about one-third of the past heads of the War Department had had military records and that several had been professional soldiers.

The Senate then approved Marshall's nomination by a roll-call vote of 57-11.

Rosenberg Confirmation

The President Nov. 27 nominated Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg to be assistant secretary of defense. However, her confirmation by the Senate was held up while charges that she had attended Communist gatherings 15 years earlier were investigated.

Her nomination was first approved 9 to 0 by the Armed Services Committee Nov. 29. After the Communist charges were made, however, unanimous consent for Mrs. Rosenberg's confirmation was blocked in the Senate, and the Committee Dec. 5 voted to hold additional hearings.

In closed door sessions the Committee took testimony on the charges, originated by Benjamin Freedman of New York City. Chief witness against Mrs. Rosenberg was Ralph De Sola, who identified himself as a Communist Party member in 1934-37. He said he had seen her at Communist meetings. At a dramatic Committee session Dec. 8, at which she faced De Sola, Mrs. Rosenberg denied the charges. She said the meeting was "the hardest ordeal I've ever gone through in my life."

Two witnesses named by De Sola to back up his charges contradicted his testimony of Dec. 12, Committee members said. They were James McGraw and Isidore Schneider, both of New York.

The Committee checked the Rosenberg FBI file and said it backed up Mrs. Rosenberg's statements.

On Dec. 14 the Armed Services Committee reaffirmed its approval of Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg's nomination as assistant secretary of defense after deciding that Communism charges voiced against her were "wholly unfounded". Acting Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) said the Committee discarded all charges of disloyalty as "completely without foundation."

The Committee vote was 13 to 0. In its report on the investigation the Committee said the FBI had found a second "Anna Rosenberg" who admitted membership in a Communist-front group.

A week later, Dec. 21, the Senate confirmed Mrs. Rosenberg's nomination by voice vote.

Walker Promotion

H J Res 556—Private Law 1083

President Truman on Dec. 29 recommended the posthumous promotion of Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker to be a full general in recognition of his "outstanding accomplishments as commanding general of the Eighth United States Army in Korea" where he "proved himself to be a brilliant military commander, and his indomitable courage was an inspiration to all the troops . . ."

Congress acted promptly. The House passed H J Res 556 making the promotion on Jan. 1, 1951, and the Senate passed it Jan. 2. The President signed it immediately, so that a four-star banner might be displayed when Walker was interred the same day at Arlington National Cemetery. Walker was killed in a jeep accident in Korea on Dec. 23, 1950.

Bills Acted On

Action Completed

POLICY

S J Res 166. Public Law 476. Provide for posthumous awards to crew of plane who lost their lives over the Baltic Sea while in performance of duty. LUCAS (D Ill.). Senate considered by unanimous consent and passed, 66-0, April 19. House considered by unanimous consent and passed, 333-0, April 21. Approved April 24. (See p. 317)

HR 4080. Public Law 506. Establish a uniform code of military justice. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported April 28. Passed House May 5. Senate Armed Services reported June 10, 1949. Passed Senate, amended, 62-9, Feb. 3, 1950. Senate adopted conference report April 25. House adopted conference report April 26. Approved May 5. (See p. 307).

S 277. Public Law 513. Prevent disclosures of information concerning cryptographic systems and communication intelligence activities of the U.S. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported March 11. Passed Senate April 11, 1949. House Judiciary reported April 6, 1950. Passed House May 1. Approved May 13.

S J Res 190. Public Law 572. Provide 15-day extension, to July 9, 1950, of Selective Service Act. TYDINGS (D Md.). Considered in Senate by unanimous consent and passed, June 22. Considered in House by unanimous consent and passed, June 22. Approved June 23. (See p. 294).

HR 8198. Public Law 581. Army Organization Act of 1950. Provide statutory basis for internal organization of Army and Department of Army along lines of present temporary organization authorized by First War Powers Act of 1941. KILDAY (D Tex.). House Armed Services reported May 18. Passed House June 7. Passed Senate in lieu of S 3691, amended by substituting text of Senate bill, June 8. Senate adopted conference report June 20. House adopted conference report June 21. Approved June 28.

S 3691. Similar to above. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported June 2. Senate passed HR 8198 in lieu, June 8.

S 2269. Public Law 597. Authorize, until June 30, 1951, enlistment of certain aliens in the Regular Army. LODGE (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 22. Passed Senate Aug. 27, 1949. House Armed Services reported June 5, 1950. Passed House, amended to limit number of aliens to 2,500 at any one time, and to extend authority to June 30, 1953, 201-84, June 22. Senate agreed to House amendments June 23. Approved June 30. (See p. 310).

HR 6826. Public Law 599. Extend Selective Service Act of 1948 for 3 years. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported May 5. Passed House, amended to change title to "Manpower Registration and Classification Act", and extend for 2 years, division vote, 216-11, May 24. Senate Armed Services reported with 3 yr. extension, June 9. Passed Senate, amended, June 22. House adopted conference report, extending existing law 1 year to July 9, 1951, and authorizing President to call up Reserves and National Guard, 315-4, June 27. Senate adopted conference report, 76-0, June 28. Approved June 30. (See p. 294).

HR 1437. Public Law 604. Authorize composition of Army and Air Force. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 10. Passed House 395-4 (with committee amendment providing for 70-group Air Force) March 22. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 18. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 27, 1949. Senate adopted conference report June 29, 1950. House adopted conference report June 30. Approved July 10. (See p. 303).

S 3876. Public Law 609. Provide free mailing privileges to members of Armed Forces on active duty in Korea and such other areas as the President may designate as combat zones or theaters of military operations, until June 30, 1951, unless terminated earlier by concurrent resolution of Congress or by direction of the President. TYDINGS (D Md.). Considered in Senate by unanimous consent and passed July 10. House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 11. Passed House July 11. Approved July 12.

S 3937. Public Law 624. Authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported July 21. Passed Senate July 21. Passed House in lieu of HR 9177 July 25. Approved July 27. (See p. 300).

HR 9177. Similar to above. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported July 24. Tabled, following passage of S 3937 in lieu, July 25.

HR 9178. Public Law 655. Suspend restrictions on the authorized personnel strength of the Armed Forces. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported July 24. Passed House July 25. Passed Senate, amended, July 26. House agreed to Senate amendment July 31. Approved Aug. 3. (See p. 299).

S 3939. Similar to above. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported July 21. Indefinitely postponed following passage of HR 9178 in lieu July 26.

HR 7764. Public Law 674. Authorize $350 million for construction and modernization of naval vessels. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported May 2. Passed House May 23. Senate Armed Services reported June 22. Passed Senate, amended, July 26. House agreed to Senate amendment July 31. Approved Aug. 8.

S 3859. Public Law 679. Authorize the President to control the anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in U.S. waters. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 21. Passed Senate July 21. Passed House, amended by substitution of text of HR 9215, July 27. Senate agreed to House amendment July 28. Approved Aug. 9. (See p. 318).

HR 9215. Similar to above. JACKSON (D Wash.). House Judiciary reported July 25. Passed House July 27. Text then substituted for that of S 3859, and Senate bill passed in lieu of HR 9215 which was tabled.

S 3520. Public Law 683. Strengthen the common defense by providing for continuation by U.S. of Western Hemisphere production of abaca (Manila fiber). TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported May 19. Passed Senate June 16. House Armed Services reported July 18. Passed House, amended, July 26. Senate concurred in House amendment Aug. 1. Approved Aug. 10. (See p. 319).

S 4071. Public Law 771. Provide family allowances for dependents of enlisted members of the Armed Forces. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate

Armed Services reported Aug. 21. Passed Senate Aug. 22. House amended by substituting text of HR 9477 (previously passed, 361-0) and passed, Aug. 24. House and Senate adopted conference report Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 8. (See p. 301).

HR 9477. Similar to above. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported Aug. 22. Passed House, 361-0, Aug. 24. Text then substituted for that of S 4071 which was passed in lieu Aug. 24.

S 4029. Public Law 779. Amend Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended, relative to drafting of medical and dental specialists. GURNEY (R S.D.). Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 28. Pasesd Senate Aug. 29. Passed House, amended by substituting text of HR 9554, 362-1, Aug. 30. House and Senate adopted conference report Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 9. (See p. 315).

HR 9554. Similar to above. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Aug. 29. Text substituted for that of S 4029 which passed House in lieu Aug. 30.

HR 9646. Public Law 788. Amend National Security Act to authorize President to appoint General of the Army George C. Marshall to the office of Secretary of Defense. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Sept. 15. Passed House, 220-105, Sept. 15. Passed Senate in lieu of S 4147, 47-21, Sept. 15. Approved Sept. 18. (See p. 315).

S 4147. Similar to above. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 13. Senate passed HR 9646 in lieu, 47-21, Sept. 15.

S 4088. Public Law 849. Amend section 61 of the National Defense Act, as amended, regarding organization of State Guard by the several states, territories, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Canal Zone. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 8. Passed Senate Sept. 13. House Armed Services reported Sept. 18. Passed House Sept. 18. Approved Sept. 27.

S 4136. Public Law 850. Include the Coast Guard within the provisions of the Selective Service Act of 1948 and authorize President to extend enlistments in the Coast Guard. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 7. Passed Senate Sept. 13. House Armed Services reported Sept. 14. Passed House, amended, Sept. 14. Senate concurred in House amendment Sept. 18. Approved Sept. 27. (See p. 314).

HR 9399. Public Law 862. Provide a more effective method of delivering applications for absentee ballots to servicemen and certain other persons. KELLY (D N.Y.). House Administration reported Sept. 1. Passed House Sept. 18. Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 20. Passed Senate Sept. 20. Approved Sept. 29.

HR 9455. Public Law 863. Facilitate voting by members of the Armed Forces and certain others absent from their places of residence. NIXON (R Calif.). House Administration reported Sept. 1. Passed House Sept. 18. Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 20. Passed Senate Sept. 20. Approved Sept. 29.

HR 9840. Public Law 878. Exempt furlough travel of service personnel from the tax on transportation of persons. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Ways and Means reported Dec. 7. Passed House Dec. 8. Senate Finance reported Dec. 12. Passed Senate, amended, Dec. 13. House agreed to Senate amendments Dec. 14. Approved Dec. 15.

S Res 375. Extend to Jan. 31, 1951, authority of Armed Services Committee to make investigations and expend funds authorized under S Res 93. JOHNSON (D Tex.). Senate Armed Services reported Dec. 18. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate adopted Dec. 21. (See p. 321 for report of committee studies.)

PERSONNEL

S 2441. Public Law 458. Amend section 81 of National Defense Act to provide for additional officers of the National Guard. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 15. Passed Senate Aug. 27, 1949. House Armed Services reported Feb. 15. Passed House, amended, March 6. Senate concurred in House amendment March 7. Approved March 16.

S 2559. Public Law 473. Extend officers' retirement benefits to certain Army enlisted men. JOHNSON (D Tex.). Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 15. Passed Senate Sept. 27, 1949. House Armed Services reported March 16, 1950. Passed House, amended, April 3. Senate agreed to House amendment April 10. Approved April 17.

HR 3205. Public Law 479. Exxtend to June 30, 1951, time for making application for terminal-leave pay. PHILBIN (D Mass.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 17. Passed House Jan. 25. Senate Armed Services reported March 16. Passed Senate April 19. Approved April 26.

HR 5921. Public Law 485. Terminate lump-sum benefits provided by law to certain Reserve officers of the Navy and Air Force. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 17. Passed House Feb. 6. Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 23. Passed Senate April 19. Approved April 28.

S 3255. Public Law 511. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to extend effective date of section 415 to December 31, 1950. GURNEY (R S.D.). Senate Armed Services reported March 16. Passed Senate April 19. House Armed Services reported April 25. Passed House May 1. Approved May 10.

HR 5876. Public Law 514. Amend the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947 to provide for additional appointments. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported Oct. 4. Passed House Oct. 10, 1949. Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 9, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, April 19. House concurred in Senate amendments May 5. Approved May 16.

HR 1151. Public Law 519. Redesignate grades of certain retired noncommissioned officers. LEMKE (R N.D.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 31. Passed House Feb. 6. Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 23. Passed Senate, amended, April 19. House agreed to Senate amendment May 15. Approved May 22.

HR 7635. Public Law 532. Amend Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, as amended, to provide 60 days leave for graduates of the U.S. Military Academy, U.S. Naval Academy, or U.S. Coast Guard Academy, upon graduation and appointment as commissioned officers in the Regular components of the armed forces. COLE (R N.Y.). House Armed Services reported May 1. Passed House May 1. Senate Armed Services reported May 11. Passed Senate May 24. Approved June 2.

HR 5920. Public Law 569. Provide for payment of amounts due mentally incompetent personnel of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported April 4. Passed House May 15. Passed

Senate, amended, in lieu of S 2395, June 8. House agreed to Senate amendment June 13. Approved June 21.

S 2395. Similar to above. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported May 12. Senate passed HR 5920 in lieu, June 8.

S 2335. Public Law 570. Amend Titles I and II of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 to give same distribution within general officer rank to the Marine Corps as Army, Navy, and Air Force now have, and establish same method of elimination of flag officers in Navy and Marine Corps as now used in lower grades. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported March 20. Passed Senate April 19. House Armed Services reported June 5. Passed House, amended, June 19. Senate agreed to House amendment June 21. Approved June 23.

HR 8617. Public Law 654. Amend title 14, U.S. Code, relating to the Coast Guard, to correct certain errors and bring in line with the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (P.L. 351, 81st Congress). HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 26. Passed House July 10. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 13. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 3.

S 2477. Public Law 816. Equalize pay and retirement benefits of certain commissioned officers of the Coast Guard. McFARLAND (D Ariz.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Sept. 14. Passed Senate Sept. 27. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 11, 1950. Passed House Sept. 18. Approved Sept. 23.

S 2724. Public Law 818. Amend Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to permit personnel in the military service to take annual leave during the year in which it is earned, and to validate certain payments for accrued annual leave. RUSSELL (D Ga.), for TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 9. Passed Senate April 19. House Armed Services reported Aug. 26. Passed House Sept. 18. Approved Sept. 23.

S 1507. Public Law 844. Amend act relating to receipt by military personnel of pay, allowances, travel or other expenses while drawing a pension, disability allowance, disability compensation, or retired pay. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 16. Passed Senate June 21, 1949. House Armed Services reported Aug. 29, 1950. Passed House, amended, Sept. 18. Senate concurred in House amendment Sept. 19. Approved Sept. 27.

S 4135. Private Law 957. Authorize President to appoint Gen. Omar N. Bradley to permanent grade of General of the Army. GURNEY (R S.D.). Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 8. Passed Senate Sept. 12. House Armed Services discharged. Passed House Sept. 14. Approved Sept. 18. (See p. 319).

H J Res 556. Private Law 1083. Authorize President to issue posthumously to the late Lt. Gen. Walton Harris Walker, a commission as General, Army of the U.S., as of December 20, 1950. VINSON (D Ga.). Passed House Jan. 1, 1951. Passed Senate Jan. 2, 1951. Approved Jan. 3. (See p. 324).

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

HR 7846. Public Law 498. Amend Title VIII of National Housing Act, as amended, to encourage construction of rental housing on or in areas adjacent to Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force installations. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported March 29. Passed House April 5. Senate Banking and Currency reported April 13. Passed Senate, amended, April 19. House agreed to Senate amendment April 21. Approved May 2. (See p. 321).

S 2440. Public Law 564. Authorize construction of military and naval installations, including military housing, family quarters, and public utilities, as well as special-weapons projects in and outside of continental U.S. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 15, 1949. Passed Senate Feb. 9, 1950. House Armed Services reported March 27. Passed House, amended to delete provision for family quarters construction in continental U.S., May 23. House adopted conference report June 12. Senate adopted conference report June 13. Approved June 17. (See p. 304).

HR 4766. Similar to above. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported July 25, 1949. House passed S 2440 in lieu May 23, 1950.

HR 9893. Public Law 910. Authorize certain construction at military and naval installations. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Dec. 19. Passed House Dec. 20. Senate Armed Services reported Dec. 21. Passed Senate Dec. 21. Approved Jan. 6.

HR 8594. Public Law 783. Provide for acquisition, construction, expansion, rehabilitation, conversion, and joint utilization of facilities necessary for training units of Reserve components of the Armed Forces. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported June 1. Passed House Aug. 15. Senate amended by substituting text of previously passed S 960, and passed Aug. 21. House adopted conference report Aug. 31. Senate adopted conference report Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 11. (See p. 317).

S 960. Similar to above. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported June 12. Passed Senate June 16. Text substituted for that of HR 8594 which was then passed in lieu Aug. 21.

RESEARCH

HR 3946. Public Law 472. Authorize professional personnel of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to attend accredited graduate schools for research and study. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 7. Passed House June 20, 1949. Passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S 1393, Feb. 1, 1950. House agreed to Senate amendment April 4. Approved April 11.

S 1393. Similar to above. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported May 26, 1949. Indefinitely postponed following passage of HR 3946 in lieu, Feb. 1, 1950.

HR 5074. Public Law 672. Provide statutory authority for certain functions of National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to effective prosecution of aeronautical research. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 22. Passed House May 16. Senate Armed Services reported July 6. Passed Senate, amended, July 26. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 1. Approved Aug. 8.

S 4118. Public Law 799. Increase authorization for operation by Defense Secretary and NACA of Air Engineering Development Center. JOHNSON (D Tex.). Senate Armed Services reported

Sept. 7. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Passed House in lieu of HR 9612 Sept. 14. Approved Sept. 21.

HR 9612. Similar to above. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Sept. 13. House passed S 4118 in lieu Sept. 14.

S 3727. Public Law 838. Authorize electronics laboratory construction at Griffis Air Force Base. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported July 6. Passed Senate Sept. 13. House Armed Services reported Sept. 19. Passed House Sept. 19. Approved Sept. 26. (See p. 316).

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

S 2541. Public Law 456. Extend period for which certain VA employees may be detailed for training and research. THOMAS (D Utah). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 22. Passed Senate Sept. 27, 1949. House Veterans' Affairs reported Feb. 28, 1950. Passed House March 6. Approved March 10.

HR 4285. Public Law 492. Amend act of July 31, 1946, to give credit for World War II service in grade, seniority, and compensation to members of the postal field services who left the service to enter the armed services. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Oct. 14. Passed House Oct. 17, 1949. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 13, 1950. Passed Senate April 19. Approved April 29.

HR 6632. Public Law 546. Continue Veterans Administration office in the Republic of the Philippines. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported Feb. 28. Passed House March 6. Senate Finance reported April 25. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 14.

HR 7057. Public Law 571. Amend Veterans Regulations with respect to deductions by land-grant colleges in certain estimates of cost presented to Veterans Administration. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported Feb. 28. Passed House, 245-101, March 20. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported April 27. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 23. (See p. 317).

HR 7440. Public Law 573. Amend Veterans Regulations to establish for World War II veterans a 3-year period for presumption of service connection for active pulmonary tuberculosis. STAGGERS (D W.Va.). House Veterans' Affairs reported Feb. 28. Passed House March 6. Senate Finance reported May 25. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 23.

HR 4692. Public Law 598. Extend term of patents held by veterans of World War II. O'HARA (R Minn.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 8. Passed House Aug. 15. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 17. Passed Senate, amended, Oct. 18, 1949. Senate adopted conference report June 19, 1950. House adopted conference report June 20. Approved June 30.

S 2596. Public Law 610. Relating to education or training of veterans under Title II of Servicemen's Readjustment Act (P.L. 346, 78th Congress). TAFT (R Ohio). Senate Education and Labor reported Oct. 11. Passed Senate Oct. 12. House Veterans' Affairs reported Oct. 14, 1949. Passed House, amended by inserting provisions of HR 8465, May 11. House adopted conference report June 29. Senate adopted conference report June 30. Approved July 13. (See p. 319).

S 3582. Public Law 611. Revise procedures in administration of certain trust funds by Veterans Administration. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Finance reported May 25. Passed Senate June 8. House Veterans' Affairs reported June 22. Passed House July 10. Approved July 15.

HR 8619. Public Law 758. Provide for appointment of dental specialists in the Veterans' Administration. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 22. Passed House July 17. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate Aug. 23. Approved Sept. 5.

HR 6217. Public Law 791. Provide out-patient treatment by Veterans Administration of veterans of Spanish-American War, Boxer Rebellion, and Philippine Insurrection. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported May 10. Passed House June 5. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate Aug. 23. Vetoed Sept. 6. House voted to override, 321-12, Sept. 14. Senate voted to override, 58-3, Sept. 19. Became Public Law same day. (See p. 316).

S 3768. Public Law 798. Authorize payments by the VA on the purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans. PEPPER (D Fla.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate Aug. 23. House Veterans' Affairs reported Aug. 26. Passed House Sept. 18. Approved Sept. 21. (See p. 318).

S 3889. Public Law 823. Increase permanently the amount of federal aid to state or territorial homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors of the U.S. CHAPMAN (D Ky.). Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 3. Passed Senate Aug. 9. House Armed Services reported Sept. 13. Passed House Sept. 18. Approved Sept. 23.

HR 8458. Public Law 827. Authorize HHFA Administrator to release trustees of Columbia University and the Citizens' Veterans Homes Association of Rockland County, Inc., from obligations under their contracts for operation of veterans' temporary housing project, Shanks Village. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.). House Banking and Currency reported Aug. 15. Passed House Aug. 21. Senate Banking and Currency reported Sept. 12. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 23.

S 3263. Public Law 887. Give preferred status in government employment to mothers of certain deceased or totally disabled veterans. LEHMAN (D N.Y.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 28. Passed Senate Aug. 9. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Dec. 5. Passed House Dec. 18. Approved Dec. 27.

S 4229. Public Law 894. Extend benefits of P.L. 16, 78th Congress, (relative to rehabilitation of disabled veterans) to certain persons who served in the military, naval, or air service on or after June 27, 1950. THOMAS (D Utah), MURRAY (D Mont.), PEPPER (D Fla.), HILL (D Ala.), NEELY (D W.Va.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.), LEHMAN (D N.Y.), TAFT (R Ohio), AIKEN (R Vt.), SMITH (R N.J.), MORSE (R Ore.), DONNELL (R Mo.), IVES (R N.Y.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Dec. 12. Passed Senate Dec. 15. Passed House in lieu of HR 9900 Dec. 18. Approved Dec. 28.

HR 9900. Similar to above. RANKIN (D Miss.). (by request). House Veterans' Affairs reported Dec. 14. House passed S 4229 in lieu Dec. 18.

HR 87. Vetoed. Provide promotion and salary credit for the time spent in military service to veterans entering the postal service after World War II. MILLER (D Calif.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 12, 1949.

Passed House, division vote, 176-18, March 8, 1950. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 18. Passed Senate June 8. Vetoed June 23. House voted to override, 213-72, June 26. Senate failed to override (two-thirds necessary) 48-29, Aug. 31. (See p. 311).

S 689. Similar to above. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 7. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Senate passed House companion bill, HR 87, June 8, 1950.

S Con Res 64. Authorize burial in Arlington National Cemetery of the last survivor of the Grand Army of the Republic. S Con Res 64, JENNER (R Ind.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18. Passed Senate April 19. House Public Lands reported May 15. Passed House, amended, June 5. Senate concurred in House amendments June 8.

H Res 474. Create a select committee to investigate and study alleged abuses in the educational and training program of World War II veterans. TEAGUE (D Tex.). House Rules reported Aug. 16. Passed House Aug. 28. (See p. 321).

H Res 832. Provide $30,000 for expenses of select committee to investigate abuses in the educational and training program of World War II veterans. TEAGUE (D Tex.). House Administration reported Sept. 21. Passed House Sept. 21.

MISCELLANEOUS

S 2681. Public Law 450. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at celebration of 175th anniversary of Battle of Lexington at Lexington, Mass., April 16-19, 1950. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), LODGE (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 3. Passed Senate Feb. 8. Passed House, amended, Feb. 9. Senate agreed to House amendments Feb. 9. Became law without President's signature Feb. 26.

S 2364. Public Law 453. Authorize use of surplus Army Dept. military real property at Fort Logan, Colorado, as a national cemetery. MILLIKIN (R Colo.), JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 28. Passed Senate Oct. 17. Passed House in lieu of HR 4548, March 6, 1950. Approved March 10.

HR 4548. Similar to above. CARROLL (D Colo.). House Public Lands reported June 29, 1949. House passed S 2364 in lieu, March 6, 1950.

HR 5503. Public Law 481. Authorize Secretary of Air Force to release and quitclaim portion of right-of-way easement to Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. BLAND (D Va.). House Public Lands reported Jan. 12. Passed House Feb. 6. Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 23. Passed Senate April 19. Approved April 26.

HR 33. Public Law 487. Authorize American Legion, Joe Graham Post No. 119, to lease lands conveyed to it by act of June 15, 1933. COLMER (D Miss.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 12. Passed House Feb. 6. Senate Armed Services reported March 9. Passed Senate April 19. Approved April 28.

HR 4316. Public Law 489. Repeal authority to assess certain owners of nonmilitary buildings situated within limits of Fort Monroe Military Reservation. BLAND (D Va.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 8. Passed House Feb. 20. Senate Armed Services reported March 16. Passed Senate April 19. Approved April 28.

HR 6539. Public Law 495. Amend Public Law 626 (80th Congress) to reduce authorization for planning of Army Institute of Pathology Building, and relocate site of building at Walter Reed Hospital. BOLTON (R Ohio). House Armed Services reported Feb. 13. Passed House Feb. 20. Senate Armed Services reported March 10. Passed Senate April 19. Approved April 29.

HR 2895. Public Law 496. Authorize sale of select base material at Fort Benning Military Reservation to Muscogee County, Georgia, for use on county roads. PACE (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Oct. 4. Passed House Oct. 14, 1949. Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 3, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, April 19. House agreed to Senate amendment April 26. Approved May 2.

HR 6825. Public Law 501. Extend time for award of World War II decorations to May 3, 1952. SHAFER (R Mich.). House Armed Services reported March 20. Passed House April 3. Passed Senate in lieu of S 2855 April 19. Approved May 3.

S 2855. Similar to above. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 3. Indefinitely postponed following passage of HR 6825 in lieu April 19.

S 3396. Public Law 518. Authorize Army Secretary to convey to State of Kentucky title to certain lands located in Hardin and Jefferson Counties, Ky. CHAPMAN (D Ky.). Senate Armed Services reported April 13. Passed Senate April 19. House Armed Services reported April 28. Passed House May 15. Approved May 19.

HR 6171. Public Law 521. Authorize commissioned officers of the armed services to administer oaths required by law in connection with enlistment or appointment of any person in the armed services. SASSCER (D Md.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 15. Passed House March 6. Senate Armed Services reported March 16. Passed Senate, amended, April 19. House agreed to Senate amendment May 16. Approved May 22.

HR 4433. Public Law 522. Retrocede to Commonwealth of Massachusetts certain land in Shirley, Mass. PHILBIN (D Mass.). House Armed Services reported March 16. Passed House April 3. Senate Armed Services reported April 10. Passed Senate, amended, April 19. House agreed to Senate amendment May 16. Approved May 23.

HR 4732. Public Law 527. Convey certain lands to Two Rock Union School District of California, and authorize Secretary of Army to furnish water to the school district free of charge. SCUDDER (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported March 16. Passed House April 3. Senate Armed Services reported April 10. Passed Senate, amended, April 19. House agreed to Senate amendment May 16. Approved May 25.

HR 7058. Public Law 586. Amend laws relating to U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Naval Academy. SASSCER (D Md.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 15. Passed House May 15. Senate Armed Services reported June 22. Passed Senate, amended, June 26. House agreed to Senate amendments June 27. Approved June 30.

HR 3783. Public Law 593. Authorize transfer of part of Camp Joseph T. Robinson to State of Arkansas. HAYS (D Ark.). House Armed Services reported March 16. Passed House April 3. Senate Armed Services reported April 10. House agreed to Senate amendment June 22. Approved June 30.

HR 5368. Public Law 606. Authorize Departments of the Army,

Navy, and Air Force to participate in transfer of certain real property. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Aug. 2. Passed House Oct. 3, 1949. Senate Armed Services reported May 19, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, June 8. Senate adopted conference report June 29. House adopted conference report June 30. Approved July 11.

HR 7477. Public Law 623. Authorize Army Secretary to convey to town of Nahant, Mass., the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation. BONNER (D N.C.). Considered by unanimous consent and passed House March 1. Senate Expenditures reported March 24. Passed Senate, amended, April 19. Senate adopted conference report July 14. House adopted conference report July 19. Approved July 26.

H J Res 513. Public Law 625. Authorize burial in the National Cemetery at Nashville, Tenn., of the bodies of Tennessee Air National Guardsmen killed in plane crash near Myrtle Beach, S.C., July 23, 1950. PRIEST (D Tenn.). Considered in House by unanimous consent and passed July 27. Considered in Senate by unanimous consent and passed July 27. Approved July 28.

HR 8139. Public Law 675. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at Biloxi, Miss., for Confederate Veterans Reunion, Sept. 27-30, 1950. CAMP (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported April 25. Passed House May 1. Senate Armed Services reported July 20. Passed Senate, amended, July 26. House agreed to Senate amendment July 31. Approved Aug. 8.

HR 210. Public Law 755. Authorize conveyance of portion of U.S. military reservation at Fort Schuyler, N.Y. to the State of New York for use as a maritime school. McGRATH (D N.Y.). House Armed Services reported Aug. 2. Passed House Aug. 15, 1949. Senate Armed Services reported July 28, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 9. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 24. Approved Sept. 5.

HR 5101. Public Law 835. Provide for transfer to Pierce County, Wash., of certain surplus land in the Ft. Lewis Military Reservation. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 12. Passed House Feb. 6. Senate Armed Services reported March 9. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 8. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 18. Approved Sept. 25.

HR 6277. Rejected. Grant honorable discharges to members of the Russian Railway Service Corps organized by the War Department for service during World War I. ANDERSON (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported May 10. House rejected, 91-242, resolution providing for consideration of bill Aug. 16. (See p. 318).

WAR CLAIMS ACT AND TRADING-WITH-THE-ENEMY ACT

S 1292. Public Law 859. Amend section 32 (a) (2) of Trading With the Enemy Act to permit return of vested property to person who was and has remained American citizen since Dec. 7, 1941, or to person who has regained citizenship prior to enactment of this act after losing it by reason of marriage to a citizen of a foreign country. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Judiciary reported July 18. Passed Senate July 26. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Sept. 15. Passed House, amended, Sept. 19. Senate concurred in House amendment Sept. 21. Approved Sept. 29.

S 3000. Public Law 866. Amend War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, regarding dependents. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Judiciary reported July 17. Passed Senate July 26. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Sept. 15. Passed House Sept. 18. Approved Sept. 30.

Unfinished Business

POLICY

S 4027. Amend Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended, to suspend 1-year enlistments. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 10. Passed Senate Aug. 15.

HR 1945. Amend National Security Act of 1947 to provide that Vice President be a member of the National Security Council. WADSWORTH (R N.Y.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 14, 1949.

HR 4470. Establish a Women's Reserve as a branch of the Coast Guard Reserve. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 12, 1949.

PERSONNEL

S 2380. Provide more efficient dental care for personnel of the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 4. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949.

HR 2672. Provide settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees for damage, destruction, capture, or abandonment of personal property incident to their service. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported March 7. Passed House March 21, 1949.

S 2857. Amend section 12 of Missing Persons Act, relating to travel by dependents and transportation of household and personal effects. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported May 17. Passed Senate June 8.

S 2859. Authorize Military Establishment to employ personnel to promote and maintain civilian recreation programs at certain isolated localities. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 14. Passed Senate April 19.

S 2860. Payment for transportation of household effects of certain naval officers. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported March 24. Passed Senate April 19.

HR 4384. Provide for appointment of female doctors and specialists in Medical Department of the Army. CLEMENTE (D N.Y.). House Armed Services reported May 18. Passed House June 6, 1949; Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 24, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 6.

HR 6077. Permit Naval Reservists on inactive status, not in receipt of retainer or retired pay, to accept civil employment with a foreign government or concern owned by foreign government. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 31. Passed House Feb. 6.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

S 4145. Authorize HHFA and RFC to provide emergency housing at reactivated military installations. BENTON (D Conn.), SPARKMAN (D Ala.), McMAHON (D Conn.), CAPEHART (R Ind.). Considered in Senate by unanimous consent and passed Sept. 15.

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

S 115. Amend Veterans' Preference Act with respect to disabled veterans' preference in government employment. CAIN (R Wash.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 14. Passed Senate June 21, 1949.

S 372. Designate veterans' hospital at Americus, Ga., as the Marcus George Veterans Memorial Hospital. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Finance reported January 31. Passed Senate Feb. 8, 1949.

S 672. Provide educational benefits to veterans who enlisted before October 6, 1945, on same basis as those who enlisted within 1 year after October 6, 1945. HENDRICKSON (R N.J.). Senate Finance reported July 22. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949.

S 745. Designate veterans' hospital at Chicago, Ill., as the Albert A. Sprague Veterans' Memorial Hospital. LUCAS (D Ill.). Senate Finance reported Feb. 10. Passed Senate Feb. 21, 1949.

S 928. Designate veterans' hospital at Wilmington, Del. as the William L. Nelson Veterans' Memorial Hospital. WILLIAMS (R Del.), FREAR (D Del.). Senate Finance reported March 11. Passed Senate March 18, 1949.

S 1387. Designate veterans' hospital to be constructed at West Haven, Conn., as the John D. Magrath Memorial Veterans' Hospital. McMAHON (D Conn.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 22. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949.

S 1741. Extend section 700 (a) relating to unemployment allowances, of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, for two years. TAYLOR (D Idaho), PEPPER (D Fla.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 26, 1949.

S 1937. Amend Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 for retention in federal service of employees who have suffered loss of an eye or a limb. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 15. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949.

S 3050. Amend Veterans' Preference Act (P.L. 359, 78th Congress) to provide open competitive examinations for veterans for position of apprentice in the federal service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 14.

S 3254. Provide for designation of U.S. Veterans' Administration Hospital at Buffalo, N.Y., as the Buffalo Veterans' Memorial Hospital. LEHMAN (D N.Y.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate Aug. 23.

S 3499. Grant a minimum of 4 years' training to persons entitled to vocational rehabilitation under part VII, Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended. PEPPER (D Fla.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 14.

S Con Res 107. Relative to interpretation of laws relating to tuition costs for education and training of veterans. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), PEPPER (D Fla.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), TAFT (R Ohio), MORSE (R Ore.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 12. Passed Senate Sept. 13. (See p. 320).

HR 1941. Limit participation as beneficiary under the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended. TEAGUE (D Tex.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 24. Passed House Feb. 6.

HR 2108. Amend Public Law 877 (80th Congress) regarding compensation for certain disabled veterans, to define the term "wife" to include "dependent husband". RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported May 5. Passed House May 16, 1949.

HR 4617. Liberalize requirement for payment of pension in certain cases to veterans and their widows and children. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported May 12. Passed House, 365-27, June 1, 1949.

HR 5833. Clarify provisions of law relative to vocational training of veterans under P.L. 346, 78th Congress. TEAGUE (D Tex.). House Veterans' Affairs reported Aug. 24. Passed House Aug. 25, 1949.

HR 5965. Provide for construction by Veterans Administration of hospital facilities to provide approximately 16,000 additional hospital beds. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported Aug. 24, 1949. Passed House April 24, 1950. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 4. (See p. 318).

HR 6034. Provide for establishment of a veterans' hospital for Negro veterans at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Virginia. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported Aug. 24. Passed House Sept. 26, 1949.

HR 6374. Liberalize service pension laws for veterans of Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, and Boxer Rebellion, and for their dependents. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported Feb. 28. Passed House March 6.

HR 6559. Amend Veterans Regulations to provide a minimum rate of compensation for World War II veterans with arrested tuberculosis. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans Affairs reported Jan. 25. Passed House Feb. 6.

HR 6560. Amend National Service Life Insurance Act to provide additional disability income. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported May 9. Passed House July 17.

HR 6561. Extend certain veterans' benefits to or on behalf of dependent husbands and widowers of female veterans. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans Affairs reported Jan. 25. Passed House April 3.

HR 6562. Amend Veterans Regulations to provide additional compensation for loss or loss of use of a creative organ. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported Jan. 25. Passed House Feb. 20.

HR 6673. Amend Title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act relating to housing loans for veterans by providing for treble damage actions in cases of overcharges. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported Jan. 25. Passed House Feb. 6.

HR 7185. Provide open competitive examinations for veterans for the position of apprentice in the federal service. RAMSAY (D W.Va.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported March 13. Passed House, 209-93, May 1.

HR 7534. Amend Veterans Regulations to establish a further presumption of service connection for World War II veterans who develop psychoses to compensable degree of disability prior to Jan. 1, 1950. WHEELER (D Ga.). House Veterans' Affairs reported May 10. Passed House June 5.

HR 7739. Provide uniform benefits for veterans attending Military, Naval, and Coast Guard Academies. EVINS (D Tenn.). House Veterans' Affairs reported May 9. Passed House May 15.

HR 8235. Amend National Service Life Insurance Act. NOLAND (D Ind.). House Veterans' Affairs reported May 10.

HR 8236. Provide that on and after January 1, 1951, dividends on national service life insurance shall be applied in payment of premiums unless the insured has requested payment of dividends in cash. NOLAND (D Ind.). House Veterans' Affairs reported May 9. Passed House July 17.

HR 8576. Grant burial benefits to veterans who served in the organized military forces of the Philippines while such forces were in the service of the U.S. armed forces. TEAGUE (D Tex.). House Armed Services reported July 11. Passed House July 27.

HR 8848. Provide for a study of health of World War II prisoners of war. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported Dec. 14. Passed House Dec. 18. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Dec. 22.

HR 9911. Authorize payment by VA of a gratuitous indemnity to survivors of members of Armed Forces who die in active service. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported Dec. 14. Passed House Dec. 18.

MISCELLANEOUS

S 77. Repeal section 509 of title 34 of U.S. Code prohibiting an increase of forces at any navy yard within 60 days preceding a Presidential or Congressional election. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 7. Passed Senate Feb. 8, 1949.

S 1171. Prevent unauthorized acceptance or wearing of foreign decorations by officers of the United States. JENNER (R Ind.). Senate Judiciary reported July 12. Passed Senate July 26.

S 1390. Authorize conveyance of easements on military reservation for toll highway in vicinity of San Francisco Bay, California. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 16, 1949.

S 1803. Authorize attendance of Marine Band at Reserve Officers Association at Grand Rapids, Mich. VANDENBERG (R Mich.). Senate Armed Services reported July 11. Passed Senate July 12, 1949.

S 2209. Increase number of midshipmen allowed at U.S. Naval Academy from District of Columbia. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services reported March 23. Passed Senate April 19.

S 2210. Increase number of cadets allowed at U.S. Military Academy from District of Columbia. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Expenditures reported March 23. Passed Senate April 19.

HR 3611. Authorize preparation, printing, and distribution of a list of all persons who died during World War II while serving as members of the Armed Forces. PRESTON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 26. Passed House July 10.

WAR CLAIMS ACT AND TRADING-WITH-THE-ENEMY ACT

S 603. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act to permit the President to designate organizations as successors in interest to deceased persons who would have been eligible to receive returns under certain sections of the act. TAFT (R Ohio), McGRATH (D R.I.). Senate Judiciary reported July 25. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 26, 1950.

S 729. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act to extend time for filing claims for return of property or interest acquired by U.S. on or after Dec. 18, 1941. BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Judiciary reported April 11. Passed Senate April 11, 1949.

S 1837. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act to provide for filing of surety bond by any person appealing the disposition of property. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1949. Passed Senate Aug. 8, 1950. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 24.

S 2872. Amend War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to extend limitation date from March 31, 1950 to June 30, 1950. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported March 7. Passed Senate April 19.

S 2929. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act to permit return of property which an alien acquired by gift, devise, bequest, or inheritance from an American citizen. LANGER (R N.D.), O'CONOR (D Md.), BUTLER (R Neb.), WHERRY (R Neb.). Senate Judiciary reported July 12. Passed Senate July 26.

S 3901. Amend section 34 of Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, relative to certain property or interest vested in or transferred to the Alien Property Custodian. EASTLAND (D Miss.). Senate Judiciary reported July 17 Passed Senate July 26.

Bills Introduced

JAN. 3 - SEPT. 23

Senate

Following are bills in Military and Veterans category introduced in the Senate for the period Jan. 3 through Sept. 23, when Congress adjourned temporarily. For the list of Military and Veterans bills introduced in the Senate at the short session later, see page 351. A listing of bills introduced in the House follows this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 2909.....1/20/50. Provide that funds for land-grant college endowments shall not be taken into consideration in money paid them by VA. Judiciary.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 3000.....2/7/50. Provide that compensation may be paid in certain cases to parents of former prisoners of war who are deceased, with no requirement of dependency. Judiciary.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 4145.....9/12/50. Authorize the Housing and Home Finance Agency to provide housing on or near reactivated military installations.

BENTON (D Conn.) S Res 287.....5/31/50. Extend Senate's greetings to annual convention of Italian-American World War Veterans. Foreign Relations.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 3890.....7/10/50. Extend to personnel of the Armed Forces engaged in operations against government forces of North Korea certain benefits provided by law for veterans of World War II. Finance.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 3854.....6/30/50. Establish summer training installations for basic military training of civilian volunteers. Armed Services.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 4140.....9/8/50. Facilitate voting by members of the armed forces and certain others, absent from their places of residence. Rules.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S Res 337.....8/24/50. Express sense of Senate that federal officers charged with supervising absentee balloting by members of the armed forces should make the utmost effort to enable eligible armed forces members to cast their ballots in the forthcoming November elections. Rules.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 3126.....2/27/50. Revise basis for award of disability pension. Finance.

BYRD (D Va.) S 3239.....3/14/50. Authorize VA to sell all U.S. interest in land known as Nevius tract, Arlington County, Va. Veterans' Affairs.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 3660.....5/26/50. Incorporate 'Survivors', an organization dedicated to the rehabilitation of combat-disabled veterans. Judiciary.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 3875.....7/6/50. Amend the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 to raise salaries of certain scientific personnel. Armed Services.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 3890.....7/10/50. Extend to personnel of the armed forces engaged in operations against government forces of North Korea certain benefits provided by law for veterans of World War II. Finance.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 4145.....9/12/50. Authorize the Housing and Home Finance Agency to provide housing on or near reactivated military installations.

CHAPMAN (D Ky.) S 3396.....4/11/50. Authorize Army Secretary to convey to State of Kentucky title to certain lands situated in Harlan and Jefferson Counties, Kentucky. Armed Services.

CHAPMAN (D Ky.) S 3498.....4/27/50. Provide for advancement of certain retired officers of armed forces on retired list. Armed Services.

CHAPMAN (D Ky.) S 3889.....7/10/50. Increase permanently amount of federal aid to state or territorial homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors of the U.S. Armed Services.

CHAPMAN (D Ky.) S 4078.....8/22/50. Designate the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution. Interior.

CHAPMAN (D Ky.) S 4140.....9/8/50. Facilitate voting by members of the armed forces and certain others, absent from their places of residence. Rules.

CHAPMAN (D Ky.) S 4192.....9/23/50. Provide advanced retired rank for certain persons specially commended for bravery in actual combat in each of the two world wars. Armed Services.

CHAPMAN (D Ky.) S Res 337.....8/24/50. Express sense of Senate that federal officers charged with supervising absentee balloting by members of the armed forces should make the utmost effort to enable eligible armed forces members to cast their ballots in the forthcoming November elections. Rules.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 2909.....1/20/50. Provide that funds for land-grant college endowments shall not be taken into consideration in money paid them by VA. Judiciary.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 2909.....1/20/50. Provide that funds for land-grant college endowments shall not be taken into consideration in money paid them by VA. Judiciary.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 4139.....9/8/50. Create, and assign duties to the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for the Marine Corps; fix the personnel strength of the U.S. Marine Corps; and make the Commandant of the Marine Corps a permanent member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S Con Res 107....9/12/50. Clarify the interpretation of laws relating to tuition costs for veterans training and education. Labor.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 3460.....4/21/50. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at 60th annual reunion of Confederate veterans, to be held in Biloxi, Mississippi, Sept. 27 through Sept. 29, 1950. Armed Services.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 3901.....7/11/50. Amend the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, relating to property or interest vested in or transferred to the Alien Property Custodian. Judiciary.

ECTON (R Mont.) S Res 286.....5/31/50. Extend Senate's appreciation to Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, his troops, Mayor Ernst Reuter and the anti-Communist citizens of West Berlin for their efforts and cooperation in keeping the peace during recent Whitsuntide demonstrations in Berlin. Armed Services.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 2971.....2/2/50. Authorize Army Secretary to convey certain land in Michigan to state of Michigan for use in National Guard training. Armed Services.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 4099.....8/28/50. Authorize the payment by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of a gratuitous indemnity to survivors of members of the armed forces who die in active service. Finance.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 3758.....6/14/50. Provide that in the application of reduction-in-force regulations (section 12 of Veterans' Preference Act of 1944) to positions of locomotive engineer, service performed in other civilian positions shall be disregarded. Civil Service.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 2828.....1/10/50. Extend Veterans' Affairs Administrator authority to establish and continue offices in Republic of the Philippines. Finance.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 3023.....2/14/50. Revise requirement for award of additional disability compensation to veterans who have dependents. Finance.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 3024.....2/14/50. Increase disability pension rates of World War I and II veterans. Finance.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 3025.....2/14/50. Adjust death pension rates of widows and children of deceased World War I and II veterans. Finance.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 3072.....2/20/50. Provide benefits for armed forces reserve component members who suffer disability or death from injuries incurred while engaged in active duty training for periods less than 30 days or while engaged in inactive-duty training. Armed Services.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 3582.....5/12/50. Authorize revision of the procedures employed in the administration of certain trust funds administered by VA. Finance.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 3190.....3/6/50. Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to extend time within which application may be filed in connection with waiver of premiums during continuous total disability. Finance.

GURNEY (R S.D.) S 3255.....3/16/50. Amend section 415 of Career Compensation Act of 1949 re uniformed services disability retirement benefits to extend effective dates of that section to December 31, 1950.

GURNEY (R S.D.) S 4029.....8/9/50. Provide for registration and induction of doctors under 45 years of age, in the ratio of 4 doctors and 2 dentists for every 1,000 men inducted into the armed services, who were educated at government expense during World War II, and who served on active military duty only a short time. Armed Services.

GURNEY (R S.D.) S 4128.....9/6/50. Provide that the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, while holding such office, shall have the rank and title of General of the Army, Fleet Admiral of the U.S. Navy, or General of the Air Force. Armed Services.

GURNEY (R S.D.) S 4135.....9/7/50. Authorize the President to appoint General Omar N. Bradley to the permanent grade of General of the Army. Armed Services.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 3890.....7/10/50. Extend to personnel of the armed forces engaged in operations against government forces of North Korea certain benefits provided by law for veterans of World War II. Finance.

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S 3446....4/19/50. Authorize restoration of Edwin M. Rosenberg, Lt. Com., retired, to active list of U.S. Navy. Armed Services.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2909.....1/20/50. Provide that funds for land-grant college endowments shall not be taken into consideration in money paid them by VA. Judiciary.

HILL (D Ala.) for PEPPER (D Fla.) S 3499.....4/27/50. Grant persons entitled to vocational rehabilitation under part VII, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) a minimum of 4 years' training. Labor.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 2974.....2/2/50. Eliminate requirement that World War I veterans' widows must have married such veterans prior to Dec. 1, 1944, to qualify for VA benefits. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2909.....1/20/50. Provide that funds for land-grant college endowments shall not be taken into consideration in money paid them by VA. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3977.....7/26/50. Extend Public Law 16, 78th Congress, approved March 24, 1943 as amended, to provide for rehabilitation of service-connected disabled veterans. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 4160.....9/15/50 Provide for the distribution to members of the armed forces on active duty of waterproof cards advising them of requirements for proving the incurrence of service-connected disabilities, and provide for the preparation and immediate forwarding to the U.S. of duplicate copies of medical records with respect to service-connected injuries or diseases. Armed Services.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Con Res 107.....9/12/50. Clarify the interpretation of laws relating to tuition costs for veterans training and education. Labor.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 4156.....9/14/50. Provide more efficient dental care for the personnel of the Army. Armed Services.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 2766.....1/4/50. Provide for designation of VA hospital at Buffalo, N.Y., as Walter Gresham Andrews Veterans' Memorial Hospital. Labor.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 3393.....4/11/50. Authorize conveyance of a portion of U.S. military reservation at Ft. Schuyler, N.Y., to State of N.Y. for use as a maritime school. Armed Services.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 3574.....5/11/50. Authorize Housing and Home Finance Administrator to relieve trustees of Columbia University and the Citizens' Veterans Homes Association of Rockland County, Inc., from obligations under their contracts for operation of veterans' temporary housing project, NY-V-30212. Banking and Currency.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2903.....1/20/50. Provide for promotion of certain Regular Navy retired officers recalled to active duty during World War II. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3078.....2/20/50. Define service of certain members of WAAC as active military service. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3079.....2/20/50. Define misconduct for veterans' compensation and pension purposes as any act which is a felony under laws of place where such act is committed. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3080.....2/20/50. Provide allowance of death pension when death in service is denied service-connection. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3485.....4/26/50. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1, (a) re subsistence allowance to be paid to veterans pursuing apprentice or other on the job training. Labor.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3669.....5/31/50. Permit Coast Guard personnel and dependents to occupy Navy quarters; retire any commissioned officer who fails physical examination for promotion; and eliminate temporary enlistments carrying no retirement benefits. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3715.....6/6/50. Extend to June 30, 1952, the application deadline for veterans' claims resulting from injuries sustained as a result of hospitalization, medical examination, or treatment by VA. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3805.....6/21/50. Exempt veterans of Spanish-American War and World Wars I and II from provisions of Nationality Act of 1940 relating to loss of nationality due to residence abroad. Judiciary.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 4805.....8/23/50. Limit to six consecutive months the length of time in which members of the U.S. armed forces may be required to serve in Korea, and other combat areas which the President may so designate. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 4164.....9/18/50. Authorize the training of an adequate backlog of airmen to meet the civil and military needs of the U.S. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S J Res 169..... 4/24/50. Continue authority of Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, to waive compliance with certain navigation laws applicable to Great Lakes vessels. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Tex.) S 4118.....9/1/50. Increase the appropriation authorization for the Air Engineering Development Center. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (D Tex.) S 4140.....9/8/50. Facilitate voting by members of the armed forces and certain others, absent from their places of residence. Rules.

JOHNSON (D Tex.) S J Res 148..... 1/23/50. Provide for designation of Air Engineering Development Center as Arnold Engineering Development Center. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (D Tex.) S Res 337.....8/24/50. Express sense of Senate that federal officers charged with supervising absentee balloting by members of the armed forces should make the utmost effort to enable eligible armed forces members to cast their ballots in the forthcoming November elections. Rules.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 3751.....6/13/50. Provide that VA classification and registration officers shall have civil service ranks of GS-9 and higher. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 3752.....6/13/50. Declare war terminated as of passage of this act for purposes of Veterans' Preference Act. Civil Service.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 3968.....7/25/50. Provide for abatement of tax on trusts whose income and corpus are equitably owned by servicemen who died on or after Dec. 7, 1941, while on active service with military forces of the U.S. or of any of the United Nations and prior to January 1, 1948. Finance.

KEM (R Mo.) S 3988.....7/27/50. Designate U.S. Veterans' Administration hospital to be constructed at St. Louis, Mo., as the Dwight F. Davis Veterans' Hospital. Labor.

KERR (D Okla.) S 3815.....6/23/50. Authorize the President to present in the name of Congress, a Congressional Medal of Honor to Don Dunn. Armed Services.

KERR (D Okla.) S J Res 160.....3/10/50. Designate VA hospital under construction at Oklahoma City, Okla., as the "Will Rogers Hospital". Labor.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 2924.....1/25/50. Establish for persons who served in armed forces during World War II a presumption of service-connected disability in case of tuberculosis existing within 3 years after discharge from such forces. Labor.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 3854.....6/30/50. Establish summer training installations for basic military training of civilian volunteers. Armed Services.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S J Res 182..... 5/18/50. Authorize temporary operation of Morgantown Ordnance Works at Morgantown, West Virginia. Armed Services.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 4140.....9/8/50. Facilitate voting by members of the armed forces and certain others, absent from their places of residence. Rules.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S Res 337.... 8/24/50. Express sense of Senate that federal officers charged with supervising absentee balloting by members of the armed forces should make the utmost effort to enable eligible armed forces members to cast their ballots in the forthcoming November elections. Rules.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2929.....1/25/50. Amend Trading With Enemy Act to permit return of property which an alien acquired by gift, devise, bequest, or inheritance, from an American citizen. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3200.....3/8/50. Extend period of entitlement to educational benefits for those persons who continued to serve in active military service after July 25, 1947. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3414.....4/13/50. Grant to World War II veterans equal treatment in matter of unemployment readjustment allowances. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3880.....7/10/50. Provide deferment from training and service under the Selective Service Act of persons engaged in raising agricultural food crops. Armed Services.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3254..... 3/16/50. Designate VA hospital at Buffalo, N.Y., as the "Buffalo Veterans' Memorial Hospital". Labor.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3263..... 3/20/50. Grant certain veterans preferences to mothers of deceased veterans in cases where father of such deceased veteran is disabled and dependent upon his wife for support. Labor.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3393..... 4/11/50. Authorize conveyance of a portion of U.S. military reservation at Ft. Schuyler, N.Y., to State of N.Y., for use as a maritime school. Armed Services.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3574..... 5/11/50. Authorize Housing and Home Finance Administrator to relieve trustees of Columbia University and the Citizens' Veterans Homes Association of Rockland County, Inc., from obligations under their contracts for operation of veterans temporary housing project, NY-V-30212. Banking and Currency.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3713..... 6/6/50. Provide reimbursement for burial expenses of Philippine military personnel who served in U.S. armed forces. Finance.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3714..... 6/6/50. Extend veterans education benefits to former Philippine military personnel serving with U.S. armed forces; program to be operated by Philippine government. Labor.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3977.....7/26/50. Extend Public Law 16, 78th Congress, approved March 24, 1943, as amended, to provide for rehabilitation of service-connected disabled veterans. Labor.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 4092.....8/24/50. Provide for a war-time federal ballot to facilitate absentee voting on the part of members of the U.S. armed forces and certain other persons absent from their place of residence. Rules.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 3092.....2/21/50. Recognize Italian-American World War Veterans of U.S., for purposes of bestowing certain benefits and rights. Finance.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 3621.....5/18/50. Make additional veterans' organizations eligible for receipt of certain condemned Army and Navy ordnance materials. Armed Services.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 3622.....5/18/50. Make additional veterans' organizations eligible for receipt of certain Navy trophies and historical materials. Armed Services.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 3761.....6/14/50. Exempt personal property of certain veterans' organizations from D.C. personal property tax. D.C.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 3762.....6/14/50. Authorize the armed services to lend property to additional specified veterans' organizations. Armed Services.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 3763.....6/14/50. Authorize the printing as separate House documents of proceedings of the national conventions or national encampments of certain additional veterans' organizations. Rules.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 3770.....6/14/50. Include additional veterans' organizations among those whose badges and medals are protected from counterfeiting. Judiciary.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 4152.....9/14/50. Provide for additional enlistments of aliens in the Regular Army. Armed Services.

LUCAS (D Ill.) S J Res 166.....4/19/50. Authorize an award posthumously of an appropriate deocration to members of crew of U.S. Navy Privateer aircraft who lost their lives in or over Baltic Sea on April 8, 1950, while in performance of their duty.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3188.....3/4/50. Provide that all persons arrested by U.S. armed forces within U.S. continental limits, territories, and possessions shall be taken immediately before nearest U.S. District Court for hearings on charges brought against such person. Armed Services.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3417.....4/13/50. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to provide for payment of certain tort claims to employees and contractors with U.S. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3637.....5/22/50. Extend World War I veterans' benefits to persons in active military or naval service in Nicaragua between Aug. 4, 1912 and Jan. 1, 1913, and in Haiti between July 25, 1915, and April 6, 1917. Finance.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 2995.....1/31/50. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Corps Band at Wisconsin State Convention of Marine Corps League to be held at Green Bay, Wis. Armed Services.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 3247.....3/15/50. Provide government protection to widows and children of deceased World War II veterans. Finance.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 3248.....3/15/50. Establish equitable income limitation in relation to payment of compensation to widows, children, and dependent parents of deceased veterans. Finance.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 3475.....4/25/50. Adjust death compensation rates under laws administered by VA. Finance.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 3900.....7/11/50. Provide that the VA shall furnish children of certain deceased veterans medical, hospital, and domiciliary care. Labor.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 4161.....9/18/50. Grant relief to the widows or other close kin of the members of the Tennessee Air National Guard who were killed in an aircraft accident near Conway, South Carolina, on June 23, 1950. Judiciary.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S 2945.....1/30/50. Provide that apportionment of veterans' retirement pay may be made by regulations when such veteran is a hospital patient, separated from his wife, or whose children are not in his custody. Finance.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S 3670.....5/31/50. Allow VA to apportion armed services retirement payments between veterans and their wives and children, in cases where family is not living together. Armed Services.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S 4145.....9/12/50. Authorize the Housing and Home Finance Agency to provide housing on or near reactivated military installations.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S Res 356.....9/22/50. Authorize Senate Armed Services Committee to investigate the draft records of William R. Hearst, Jr., Serge Rubinstein, Leslie Gould, John Hearst, and David Hearst, with a view toward determining whether these individuals violated the Selective Service Act, and if said violation is ascertained, by what means they escaped punishment therefor. Armed Services.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3364.....4/5/50. Provide for advancement in grade upon retirement of certain Regular Army personnel who have served in connection with operation of Army Transport Service. Armed Services.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3476.....4/25/50. Provide for designation of VA hospital now being constructed at Seattle, Wash., as the Hiram R. Gale Memorial Hospital. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3501.....4/27/50. Establish a Chiropractic Service in VA Dept. of Medicine and Surgery, and authorize use of chiropractic care to persons eligible for medical care by VA. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3859.....6/30/50. Authorize President to control anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in U.S. waters when national security is endangered. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 4019.....8/4/50. Provide for voluntary enlistment of Japanese nationals in U.S. armed forces for service outside the U.S. and its territories. Armed Services.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 4063.....8/17/50. Remove discrimination against members of the Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve with respect to the rank and grade they shall have when placed on inactive status. Armed Services.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 3036.....2/16/50. Permit enlisted men to retain their duffel bags upon discharge from active service. Armed Services.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 3145.....2/28/50. Extend retroactively benefits for members and dependents of members of Reserve components of armed forces who suffered disability or death from injuries suffered while engaged in training. Armed Services.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 3146.....2/28/50. Enable any commissioned officer who was discharged, retired, or released from active service without retirement pay for disability to obtain a review of his entitlement to retirement pay for physical disability. Armed Services.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 4107.....8/30/50. Extend re-employment rights under the Selective Service Act of 1948 to any person who enlists for 4 years in the U.S. armed forces or the Coast Guard. Armed Services.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S J Res 205.....9/14/50. Provide pensions at wartime rates for disabled veterans and dependents of deceased veterans if the disability or death resulted from an injury or disease received in line of duty as the result of conditions growing out of the Korean War. Finance.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 4091.....8/24/50. Suspend, for U.S. armed forces members, the enforcement of civilian liabilities or obligations secured by home mortgages or by similar security arising out of the ownership of certain residential real property. Banking and Currency.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 2909.....1/20/50. Provide that funds for land-grant college endowments shall not be taken into consideration in money paid them by VA. Judiciary.

MORSE (R Ore.) S Con Res 107..... 9/12/50. Clarify the interpretation of laws relating to tuition costs for veterans training and education. Labor.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 2909.....1/20/50. Provide that funds for land-grant college endowments shall not be taken into consideration in money paid them by VA. Judiciary.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 2937.....1/26/50. Establish U.S. Air Academy at or near Rapid City Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota. Armed Services.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3053.....2/16/50. Raise from $1,000 to $2,000 amount of total annual earnings allowable to unmarried veterans in connection with payment of pensions and of compensation. Finance.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3054.....2/16/50. Provide natl. service life insurance for certain persons who evidenced an intention to secure such insurance, but failed to do so through no fault of their own. Finance.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3977.....7/26/50. Extend Public Law 16, 78th Congress, approved March 24, 1943 as amended, to provide for rehabilitation of service-connected disabled veterans. Labor.

MYERS (D Pa.) S 3607.....5/17/50. Incorporate Italian-American World War Veterans of the U.S. Judiciary.

MYERS (D Pa.) S 4149.....9/13/50. Provide for the relief of certain members of the National Guard who died as a result of a train accident which occurred near West Lafayette, Ohio, on September 11, 1950. Judiciary.

MYERS (D Pa.) S J Res 179.... 5/11/50. Correct service records of Navy veterans of War with Spain placing those veterans on the same basis with respect to the computation of periods of service for pensions as Army veterans of that war. Armed Services.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S J Res 182.....5/18/50. Authorize temporary operation of Morgantown Ordnance Works at Morgantown, West Virginia. Armed Services.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 4140.....9/8/50. Facilitate voting by members of the armed forces and certain others, absent from their places of residence. Rules.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 337.....8/24/50. Express sense of Senate that federal officers charged with supervising absentee balloting by members of the armed forces should make the utmost effort to enable eligible armed forces members to cast their ballots in the forthcoming November elections. Rules.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 2974.....2/2/50. Eliminate requirement that World War I veterans' widows must have married such veterans prior to Dec. 1, 1944, to qualify for VA benefits. Finance.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 3766.....6/14/50. Authorize VA payments of up to $1,600 toward purchase of cars for wounded veterans with specified degrees of disability. Labor.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 4022.....8/4/50. Extend benefits of Servicemen's Readjustment Act and Public Law 16, 78th Congress, to persons in active service with U.S. armed forces during operations in Korean theater. Labor.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S Con Res 107.... 9/12/50. Clarify the interpretation of laws relating to tuition costs for veterans training and education. Labor.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 3006.....2/8/50. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to compensate armed forces members for losses sustained as a result of Japanese sequestration of bank accounts in Philippine Islands. Judiciary.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 3616.... 5/17/50. Recognize non-profit, non-political veterans organizations for purposes of bestowing upon them certain rights and privileges. Finance.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 3734.... 6/12/50. Allow certain designated veterans organizations to represent veterans in claims cases under the Veterans' Preference Act. Civil Service.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 3735.... 6/12/50. Direct armed forces authorities to set up reviewing machinery to hear appeals on military records. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 4117.... 9/1/50. Include the Coast Guard within the provisions of the Selective Service Act of 1948, and authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Coast Guard. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 4136.... 9/7/50. Include the Coast Guard within the provisions of the Selective Service Act of 1948; and authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Coast Guard. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 4140.... 9/8/50. Facilitate voting by members of the armed forces and certain others, absent from their places of residence. Rules.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S Res 337.....8/24/50. Express sense of Senate that federal officers charged with supervising absentee balloting by members of the armed forces should make the utmost effort to enable eligible armed forces members to cast their ballots in the forthcoming November elections. Rules.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 2909.....1/20/50. Provide that funds for land-grant college endowments shall not be taken into consideration in money paid them by VA. Judiciary.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2802.....1/6/50. Equalize rates of compensation payable for wartime and peacetime service-connected disabilities. Finance.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 4145.....9/12/50. Authorize the Housing and Home Finance Agency to provide housing on or near reactivated military installations.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S 3460.....4/21/50. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at 60th annual reunion of Confederate Veterans, to be held in Biloxi, Miss., Sept. 27 through Sept. 30, 1950. Armed Services.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 2909.....1/20/50. Provide that funds for land-grant college endowments shall not be taken into consideration in money paid them by VA. Judiciary.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 3327.....3/30/50. Amend title VIII of Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 to provide for crediting of certain service performed in Military and Naval Academies prior to Aug. 24, 1942. Armed Services.

TAFT (R Ohio) S J Res 198.....8/9/50. Authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to continue providing automobiles and other conveyances to certain disabled veterans, and to provide funds therefor. Appropriations.

TAFT (R Ohio) S Con Res 107.....9/12/50. Clarify the interpretation of laws relating to tuition costs for veterans training and education. Labor.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 3311.....3/28/50. Extend to persons participating in Leach Lake, Minn., expedition benefits granted to certain soldiers who served in Indian wars from 1817 to 1898. Finance.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 3815.....6/23/50. Authorize the President to present in the name of Congress, a Congressional Medal of Honor to Don Dunn. Armed Services.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 3962.....7/24/50. Extend to servicemen participating in the Korean campaign all benefits allowed to veterans of World War I and World War II. Armed Services.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 4170.....9/20/50. Authorize establishment of boards composed of five commissioned officers drawn from the various branches of the armed forces or the Public Health Service for the purpose of reviewing, at the request of certain officers or former officers, separated from active service, and whose physical condition had been considered by a retiring board, the findings, recommendations and decisions of the retiring board. Armed Services.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S J Res 160.....3/10/50. Designate VA hospital under construction at Oklahoma City, Okla., as the "Will Rogers Hospital". Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 2956.....1/31/50. Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 by providing treble damage actions pursuable by veterans who have been caused to pay more than appraised valuations for purchase of property covered by VA loan provisions. Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 3095.....2/21/50. Assure that expenditures under Servicemen's Readjustment Act yield a proper return both to veteran and to the nation as a whole. Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 3619.....5/18/50. Give military status and grant discharges to members of Russian Railway Service Corps organized by the War Dept. for service in the war with Germany. Armed Services.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 3977.....7/26/50. Extend Public Law 16, 78th Congress, approved March 24, 1943, as amended, to provide for rehabilitation of service-connected disabled veterans. Labor.

THYE (R Minn.) S 3947.....7/20/50. Exempt from induction under Selective Service Act of 1948 persons who served as cadets in the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in excess of 90 days at sea beyond the continental limits of the U.S. between September 16, 1940 and September 2, 1945. Armed Services.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 2909.....1/20/50. Provide that funds for land-grant colleges endowments shall not be taken into consideration in money paid to them by VA. Judiciary.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 2806.....1/9/50. Provide that disability benefits shall extend to volunteer civilian Civil Air Patrol members, except Civil Air Patrol cadets, injured or killed while in active service of U.S. Air Force. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 2854.....1/13/50. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to authorize payment of claims arising from correction of military or naval records. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 2855.....1/13/50. Extend time limits for the award of certain decorations. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 2856.....1/13/50. Authorize certain land and other property transactions by military departments. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 2857.....1/13/50. Authorize transportation by U.S. to officially approved locations, of survivors and household effects of persons captured, missing or dead as result of enemy action in World War II. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 2858.....1/13/50. Authorize President to convey Army hospital at Ft. McKinley, Philippine Islands, to Republic of Philippines, and to assist, by grants-in-aid, Republic of Philippines in providing medical care and treatment for Philippines scouts hospitalized therein. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 2860.....1/13/50. Authorize payment for transportation of household effects of certain naval personnel. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 2861.....1/13/50. Extend Selective Service Act of 1948 for a period of 3 years. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 2963.....2/1/50. Authorize reimbursement of certain naval attaches, observers, and other officers for certain expenses incurred while on authorized missions. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3390.....4/11/50. Authorize Army, Navy, and Air Force Secretaries to publish, with Defense Secretary's approval, official registers for their respective services. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3391.....4/11/50. Authorize Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force Secretaries to reproduce and sell copies of official records of their respective departments. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3392.....4/11/50. Amend act of Aug. 1, 1947, providing appropriate lapel buttons for widows, parents, and next of kin of armed fortes members killed in World War II. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3496.....4/26/50. Provide for designation and appointment of U.S. Air Force general officers in grades above that of major general. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3520.....5/1/50. Strengthen common defense by providing for continuation and expansion of Western Hemisphre production of abaca. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3521.....5/1/50. Facilitate performance of research and development work by and on behalf of armed forces departments. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3573.....5/11/50. Relieve persons in the military service from refunding to U.S. the amount of life-insurance premiums, and interest thereon, guaranteed under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940. Labor.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3691.....6/2/50. Revise certain organizational statutes of the Department of the Army. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3727.....6/9/50. Authorize certain construction at Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, N.Y. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3764.....6/14/50. Permit appointment to position of senior specialist in the Legislative Reference Service of retired officers of armed services without loss of pensions and other benefits. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3845.....6/29/50. Provide that members of Reserve components of U.S. Army and Air Force shall have common federal appointments or enlistments as reserves in their respective services; equalize disability benefits applicable to such personnel. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3846.....6/29/50. Provide for a Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3870.....7/6/50. Provide for subsistence in kind for enlisted personnel of the Reserve components of the Natl. Defense Establishment when engaged in inactive duty training. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3876.....7/10/50. Provide free postage for members of the U.S. Armed Forces in specified areas.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3937.....7/19/50. Authorize the President to extend enlistments in Armed Forces. Armed Services

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3939.....7/19/50. Suspend restrictions on authorized personnel strength limitation of armed forces. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3986.....7/27/50. Provide family allowances for dependents of enlisted members of U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 4027.....8/8/50. Eliminate one-year enlistments in the U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 4028.....8/8/50. Authorize the Secretary of the Navy to permit Andre Caradec to receive instruction at the U.S. Naval Academy. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) and MALONE (R Nev.) (By request) S 4062.....8/17/50. Provide for the common defense by establishing a universal military training program. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 4071.....8/21/50. Provide allowances for dependents of enlisted members of the armed forces, and suspend certain provisions of the Career Compensation Act of 1949. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 4088.....8/23/50. Authorize states, territories, and District of Columbia, to organize military forces; provide for pay and allowances, travel, arms, ammunition, uniforms, equipment, medical and other military supplies necessary to enable such forces to execute their internal security missions. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 4089.....8/23/50. Provide that National Guard, both Army and Air, be made available immediately in case of an emergency declared either by the President or the Congress. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 4147.....9/13/50. Authorize the President to appoint General of the Army George C. Marshall to the office of Secretary of Defense. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S J Res 190.....6/22/50. Extend period of effectiveness of Selective Service Act of 1948 for 15 days.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S Res 258.....4/13/50. Authorize Armed Services Committee to make a full study and investigation for development of plans for protection of civilians against bombings. Armed Services.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 3561.....5/8/5o. Provide that absence of any person for 20 years shall be deemed sufficient evidence of death for purposes of laws administered by VA. Finance.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 3214.....3/8/50. Extend basis for appellate reviews in VA. Finance.

JAN. 3 - SEPT. 23

House

Following are bills in Military and Veterans category in the House for the period Jan. 3 through Sept. 23, when Congress adjourned temporarily. For the list of Military and Veterans bills introduced in the House at the short session later, see page 352. A listing of bills introduced in the Senate precedes this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 9704.....9/20/50. Authorize provision of housing at reactivated military installations. Banking and Currency.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 9662.....9/14/50. Provide monuments for certain members of the armed forces who die in service or after honorable discharge therefrom but whose bodies have not been recovered, or identified, or have been buried at sea. Public Lands.

ALLEN (D La.) HR 6662.....1/9/50. Establish a U.S. Air Force Academy at Alexandria, La. Armed Services.

ALLEN (D La.) HR 7288.....2/14/50. Provide government protection for widows and children of deceased World Wars I and II veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

ANDERSON (R Calif.) HR 6805.....1/17/50. Authorize Defense Secy. to provide for promotion and maintenance of civilian recreation programs. Armed Services.

ANDERSON (R Calif.) HR 7882.....3/28/50. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949, re provisions relating to definition of active service, to include service as Army Headquarters clerk or as Quartermaster clerk under laws in effect prior to the Act of Aug. 29, 1916. Armed Services.

ANDERSON (R Calif.) HR 8479.....5/11/50. Waive premiums on national service life insurance policies for certain totally disabled veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

ANDERSON (R Calif.) H Res 653.....6/15/50. Provide for consideration of HR 6277, a bill to give discharges to members of Russian Railway Corps organized during war. Rules.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 8138.....4/21/50. Amend Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Pile Act to provide for acquisition from domestic sources, insofar as availability permits, through contracts made directly with producers. Armed Services.

BARRETT (R Wyo.) HR 7544.....3/3/50. Confer on State of Wyoming jurisdiction over offenses committed on that portion of U.S. Highway No. 30, lying within Francis E. Warren Air Base. Armed Services.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 7159.....2/6/50. Prevent military personnel from replacing civilians in Defense Department. Armed Services.

BATES (D Ky.) HR 8921.....6/22/50. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at annual meeting of Kentucky Education Association to be held in Louisville, Ky., on May 13, 1951. Armed Services.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 9041.....7/7/50. Prescribe general-officer strength of Air Force, and authorize additional service credit for promotion purposes to officers of the U.S. Air Force for active federal commissioned service performed prior to permanent appointment. Armed Services.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 9273.....7/31/50. Extend provisions of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 and Public Law 16, to armed forces members on active service in the Korean theater. Veterans' Affairs.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 8395.....5/5/50. Provide for site acquisition and construction of a general medical and surgical VA hospital at Jacksonville, Fla. Veterans' Affairs.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 8835.....6/15/50. Authorize Army Secretary to give or loan surplus material to Boy Scout local councils. Armed Services.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 9259.....7/27/50. Permit members of the armed forces, Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, and their dependents to occupy substandard quarters on a rental basis without loss of basic allowances for quarters. Armed Services.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 9487.....8/21/50. Provide for the common defense by establishing a universal military training program. Armed Services.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 6764.....1/16/50. Provide that farms owned by veterans shall have preference in reapportionment by county committees of allotments released to committees from individual farms. Agriculture.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 7308.....2/15/50. Provide for use by VA of surplus hospital beds at Corpus Christi Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas. Armed Services.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 8438.....5/9/50. Provide for payment to certain retired members of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve of a lump sum equal to their retirement pay for period during which they remained in an inactive status without pay. Armed Services.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 9248.....7/26/50. Grant income-tax exemptions with respect to compensation received for active military service. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 9303.....8/2/50. Increase from $10,000 to $20,000 the maximum amount of government life insurance which may be granted to persons now or hereafter in active service in the armed forces. Veterans' Affairs.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 9693.....9/19/50. Extend the provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to members of the armed forces on active duty in Korea. Veterans' Affairs.

BOLTON (R Ohio) HR 6539.....1/3/50. Complete plans and specifications for construction of Armed Forces Pathology Institute Building in Washington, D.C. Armed Services.

BOLTON (R Ohio) HR 7023.....1/27/50. Incorporate Blue Star Mothers of America. Judiciary.

BOLTON (R Ohio) HR 9398.....8/10/50. Provide for the appointment of male citizens as nurses in the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Armed Services.

BRAMBLETT (R Calif.) HR 9356....8/7/50. Authorize the construction of additional facilities at the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Armed Services.

BRAMBLETT (R Calif.) HR 9657....9/14/50. Create, and assign duties to, the Office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy for the Marine Corps, fix the personnel strength of the U.S. Marine Corps, and make the Commandant of the Marine Corps a permanent member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

BREHM (R Ohio) HR 9658.....9/14/50. Provide more efficient dental care for personnel of the Army. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 8277.....4/27/50. Provide for designation and appointment of U.S. Air Force general officers in grades above that of major general. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 8373.....5/4/50. Provide for acquisition and utilization of facilities necessary for administration and training of units of U.S. armed forces reserve components. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 8503.....5/15/50. Provide reimbursement for uniforms and equipment for officers of the reserve components of the armed services. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 8504.....5/15/50. Authorize payment of death gratuity on account of death in active or training service, of armed services, Geodetic Survey and Health Survey personnel, including reserve components. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 8594.....5/22/50. Provide for acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, and joint utilization of facilities for the training of units of the armed forces reserve components. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 9469.....8/17/50. Provide allowances for dependents of enlisted members of the armed forces, and suspend certain provisions of the Career Compensation Act of 1949. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 9477.....8/21/50. Provide allowances for dependents of enlisted members of the armed forces, and suspend certain provisions of the Career Compensation Act of 1949. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 9530.....8/24/50. Provide that the National Guard, both Army and Air, be made available immediately in case of an emergency declared either by Congress or the President. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 9531.....8/24/50. Authorize states, territories, and the District of Columbia to organize military forces; provide for pay and allowances, travel, arms, ammunition, uniforms, equipment, medical, and other military supplies necessary to enable such forces to execute their internal security missions. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 9678.....9/15/50. Prohibit the Secretary of the Air Force from alienating any portion of Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) H Res 621.....6/1/50. Provide for acquisition and expansion of facilities necessary for the administration and training of reserve units of the armed forces. Rules.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 6918.....1/23/50. Provide for posthumous award of Purple Heart to World War I armed forces members. Armed Services.

BUCKLEY (D Ill.) HR 8429.....5/9/50. Provide for recognition of Polish Legion of American Veterans by Defense Secretary and VA. Veterans' Affairs.

BURTON (D Va.) HR 7249.....2/9/50. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to compensate armed forces members for losses sustained as a result of Japanese sequestration of bank accounts in Philippine Islands. Judiciary.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 7839.....3/24/50. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at annual reunion of Sons of Confederate Veterans to be held at Biloxi, Miss., Sept. 27 through Sept. 30, 1950. Armed Services.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 8139.....4/21/50. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at annual reunion of United Confederate Veterans to be held in Biloxi, Miss., Sept. 27 to Sept. 30, 1950. Armed Services.

CANNON (D Mo.) H Res 700.....7/18/50. Investigate the national defense program. Rules.

CARROLL (D Colo.) HR 7809.....3/22/50. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) re subsistence allowance to be paid to veterans pursuing apprentice or other training on the job. Veterans' Affairs.

CASE (R N.J.) HR 8837.....6/15/50. Exempt personal property of certain veterans' organizations from D.C. property tax. D.C.

CASE (R N.J.) HR 8838.....6/15/50. Define veterans' organizations to whom armed services authorities may lend property, and include Coast Guard under such loan provisions. Armed Services.

CASE (R N.J.) HR 8839.....6/15/50. Include certain additional veterans' organizations among those whose medals and badges are protected from counterfeiting. Judiciary.

CASE (R N.J.) HR 8840.....6/15/50. Include certain additional veterans' organizations among those whose proceedings are printed annually for Congress. Administration.

CASE (R N.J.) HR 9114.....7/13/50. Amend Internal Revenue Code, relating to cigarette tax, by exempting from taxation cigarettes purchased by veterans' organizations for distribution as gifts to hospitalized veterans and servicemen. Ways and Means.

CASE (R S.D.) H Con Res 177.....1/19/50. Request Air Force Secretary to select an appropriate airfield to be named in honor of late Gen. Henry H. Arnold. Armed Services.

CAVALCANTE (D Pa.) HR 9156.....7/18/50. Provide for the establishment of a U.S. Medical Academy in the Washington, D.C., area, to be supervised by the Secretary of Defense. Commerce.

CAVALCANTE (D Pa.) HR 9294.....8/1/50. Induct into the armed forces, doctors who were students under any specialized military training program, and who did not serve on active military duty or who served for less than 21 months. Armed Services.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6543.....1/3/50. Provide greater retention preference for severely disabled war veterans in reduction in force. Civil Service.

CHESNEY (D Ill.) HR 8319.....5/2/50. Provide for recognition of Polish Legion of American Veterans by Defense Secretary and VA. Veterans' Affairs.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 7325.....2/16/50. Provide for acquisition and operation of Valley Forge General Hospital, Pa., by VA. Armed Services.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 6859.....1/19/50. Extend GI educational benefits to children of World War II veterans where such veterans have received no educational benefits under such act. Veterans' Affairs.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 6977.....1/25/50. Establish an Armed Forces Reserve Medal. Armed Services.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 6978.....1/25/50. Provide a reimbursement for uniforms and equipment for Armed Forces reserve component officers. Armed Services.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 6979.....1/25/50. Establish an Armed Forces Reserve Commendation Ribbon. Armed Services.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 7210.....2/8/50. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to grant American prisoners of war $2 per day for period of confinement. Commerce.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 7951.....3/31/50. Establish an Armed Forces College and an Air Force Academy. Armed Services.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 8021.....4/5/50. Recognize nonprofit, nonpolitical veterans' organizations for purposes of bestowing upon them certain benefits, rights, privileges, and prerogatives. Veterans' Affairs.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 8022.....4/5/50. Establish a national lottery, proceeds from which are to be used toward payment of a federal bonus to World War II veterans. Ways and Means.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 7635.....3/9/50. Grant 60 days' furlough to graduates of U.S. military academies upon appointment as commissioned officers in armed forces regular components. Armed Services.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 7802.....3/22/50. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to authorize commission holding hearing, examinations, or investigations to issue subpenas to require persons to appear before such commission. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 9727.....9/21/50. Authorize training of an adequate backlog of airmen to meet the civil and military needs of the U.S. Commerce.

DAGUE (R Pa.) HR 8688.....6/1/60. Liberalize pension compensations to families of deceased veterans by exempting from annual income classification any VA disability or death payments or that part of income expended in burial and attendant services for veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

DAVIES (D N.Y.) HR 9511.....8/23/50. Exempt from taxation, cigarettes purchased by veterans' organizations for distribution as gifts to hospitalized veterans or present members of the armed forces. Ways and Means.

DAVIES (D N.Y.) HR 9513.....8/23/50. Exempt from taxation for the period beginning after June 30, 1950, billiard or pool tables operated by certain veterans' organizations. Ways and Means.

DAVIS (R Wis.) HR 8375.....5/4/50. Provide that absence of any person for 20 years shall be deemed sufficient evidence of death for purposes of laws administered by VA. Veterans' Affairs.

DAVIS (R Wis.) HR 9448.....8/16/50. Recommend to states that absentee voting by members of the armed forces, and certain others, be facilitated by reduction in size and weight of paper, envelopes, ballots, and instructions for voting procedure, in order to expedite postal handling. Administration.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 9639.....9/13/50. Provide for furnishing beer to members of the armed forces engaged in actual combat in situations where pure water is not available. Armed Services.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 6682.....1/9/50. Provide that funds for land-grant college endowments shall not be taken into consideration in money paid to them by VA. Veterans' Affairs.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 7723.....3/15/50. Increase permanently amount of federal aid to state or territorial homes for support of disabled soldiers and sailors of U.S. Armed Services.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 8391.....5/5/50. Establish for persons who served in armed forces during World War II a further presumption of service connection for psychoses developing to a compensable degree of disability within 5 years from date of separation from active service. Veterans' Affairs.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 9741.....9/22/50. Authorize the naturalization of parents of veterans without regard to certain requirements of the naturalization laws. Judiciary.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 9743.....9/22/50. Provide for payment of retroactive death pensions to widows and children of veterans after 7 years continued and unexplained absence. Veterans' Affairs.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 9744.....9/22/50. Permit holders of bonds issued under the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to assign such bonds for the purpose of making payment on certain loans guaranteed under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Armed Services.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 9745.....9/22/50. Provide for the recall of officers to active duty for purposes of rehospitalization and evaluation. Armed Services.

DOUGLAS (D Calif.) HR 9465.....8/17/50. Extend to personnel on active service with U.S. armed forces in Korea certain benefits provided by law for veterans of World War II. Veterans' Affairs.

DOUGLAS (D Calif.) HR 9522.....8/24/50. Provide for a war-time federal ballot to facilitate absentee voting on the part of members of the U.S. armed forces and certain other persons absent from their place of residence. Administration.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 6812.....1/17/50. Authorize payment for transportation of household effects of certain naval personnel. Armed Services.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 7097.....2/1/50. Provide pensions to deceased World War II veterans' dependents on same conditions as they are extended to deceased World War I veterans' dependents. Veterans' Affairs.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 8841.....6/15/50. Amend Servicemens' Readjustment Act of 1944 to encourage loans to veterans for the purchase of home furnishings. Veterans' Affairs.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 8875.....6/19/50. Provide for payments to disabled veterans who sold homes in order to move from Van Nuys, Calif., to Long Beach, Calif., to receive treatment at VA hospital in Long Beach. Veterans' Affairs.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 9499.....8/22/50. Extend certain benefits provided for veterans of World War II to members of the armed forces on active duty in Korea or other places while serving under the flag of the U.S. and the United Nations. Veterans' Affairs.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 6813.....1/17/50. Authorize payment of claims arising from correction of military or naval records. Armed Services.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 7235.....2/9/50. Extend, under certain conditions, period for initiating a medical or dental course of education under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Veterans' Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 9052.....7/10/50. Extend provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and Public Law 16 (78th Cong.), to persons in active service in units of the armed forces serving in Korea. Veterans' Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 9140.....7/17/50. Authorize payment of endowment policies of national service life insurance in the form of annuities. Veterans' Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 9358.....8/7/50. Provide for registration, and induction into the armed forces of doctors and dentists who received part or all of their premedical or predental training in the U.S. armed forces; who were deferred or exempted from military service to complete their premedical or predental education; who are under 45 years of age; and who rendered no active military service, or less than ninety days' active service. Armed Services.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 9413.....8/11/50. Provide an allowance for uniforms for certain officers recalled to active service with the U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

ELSTON (R Ohio) HR 6814.....1/17/50. Authorize transportation by U.S. to officially approved locations of survivors and household effects of persons captured, missing or dead as result of enemy action in World War II. Armed Services.

EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 7291.....2/14/50. Remove requirement that a parent be dependent for award of gratuitous natl. service life insurance and extend time within which eligible persons may apply for this benefit. Veterans' Affairs.

EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 7739.....3/16/50. Provide that service of midshipmen and cadets at service academies during specified periods shall be considered active military or naval wartime service for purpose of laws administered by VA. Veterans' Affairs.

EVINS (D Tenn.) H Res 710.....7/18/50. Authorize an investigation and study of veterans' education and training under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a). Rules.

FALLON (D Md.) HR 9629.....9/11/50. Establish the U.S. Marine Corps as a separate branch of the Armed Forces, and create the Department of the Marine Corps. Armed Services.

FALLON (D Md.) HR 9630.....9/11/50. Provide for the establishment of a U.S. Marine Corps Academy. Armed Services.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 7030.....1/27/50. Authorize and direct Alien Property Custodian to cover into U.S. Treasury for deposit in War Claims Fund a sum of $150 million. Commerce.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 7107.....2/1/50. Provide for payment of travel and hotel expenses of parents and/or wife to attend funeral of servicemen whose remains must be buried in a common grave because such remains could not be identified. Armed Services.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 9368.....8/8/50. Reinstate the income-tax exemptions allowed prior to 1949 with respect to compensation received for active service in the armed forces. Ways and Means.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 9642.....9/13/50 Provide automatic insurance for certain servicemen injured or killed in a train collision on September 11, 1950, at or near Lafayette, Ohio. Veterans' Affairs.

FLOOD (D Pa.) H J Res 541.....9/14/50. Provide temporary automatic insurance for certain servicemen. Veterans' Affairs.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 7464.....2/28/50. Prevent military personnel from replacing civilians in Defense Department. Armed Services.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 7434.....2/27/50. Designate VA hospital at Providence, R.I., as the Capt. Elwood J. Euart Veterans' Memorial Hospital. Veterans' Affairs.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 7800.....3/22/50. Authorize loan or gift of condemned or obsolete combat material to veterans organizations. Armed Services.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 7803.....3/22/50. Recognize nonprofit, nonpolitical veterans organizations for purposes of bestowing upon them certain benefits, rights, privileges, and prerogatives. Veterans' Affairs.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 8587.....5/22/50. Make additional veterans' organizations eligible for receipt of certain Navy trophies and historical materials. Armed Services.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 9117.....7/13/50. Amend the Internal Revenue Code, relating to tax on bowling alleys and billiard and pool tables, by exempting certain veterans' organizations and their local posts or chapters. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 9118.....7/13/50. Amend Internal Revenue Code, relating to income-tax exemption of certain employees, by including certain veterans' organization employees. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 9119.....7/13/50. Amend Internal Revenue Code relating to tax on cigarettes, by tax-exempting cigarettes purchased by veterans' organizations for distribution to hospitalized veterans and servicemen. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 6665.....1/9/50. Provide that funds for land-grant colleges endowments shall not be taken into consideration in money paid to them by VA. Veterans' Affairs.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 7752.....3/16/50. Provide benefits for armed forces reserve component members who suffer disability or death from injury while performing active duty or inactive duty training. Armed Services.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 7989.....4/3/50. Authorize VA to institute a program to assist in rehabilitation of veterans suffering from neuropsychiatric diseases by means of conservation work on public lands. Veterans' Affairs.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 9260.....7/27/50. Provide family allowances for dependents of U.S. armed forces members. Armed Services.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 9481.....8/21/50. Recommend to states that absentee voting by members of the armed forces, and certain others, be facilitated by reduction in size and weight of paper, envelopes, ballots, and instructions for voting procedure, in order to expedite postal handling. Administration.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 9746.....9/22/50. Remove certain limitations upon the retirement of members of the reserve components of the armed forces. Armed Services.

FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 8808.....6/13/50. Allow tax exemptions to trusts, income or corpus which was owned by armed services members who died in active service between December 7, 1941, and January 1, 1948. Ways and Means.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 9584.....8/30/50. Authorize states, territories, and District of Columbia to organize military forces, provide for pay and allowances, travel, arms, ammunition, uniforms, equipment, medical and other military supplies necessary to enable such forces to execute their internal security missions. Armed Services.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 9756.....9/23/50. Grant free postage to members of the armed forces while confined for treatment in a military or naval hospital, and to veterans receiving hospital treatment or institutional care in institutions operated by or under contract with the Veterans' Administration. Civil Service.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 9757.....9/23/50. Provide automatic insurance and other benefits for certain servicemen injured or killed in a train collision on September 11, 1950, at or near Lafayette, Ohio. Veterans' Affairs.

FURCOLO (D Mass.) HR 7680.....3/13/50. Recognize nonprofit, nonpolitical veterans' organizations for purposes of bestowing upon them certain benefits, rights, privileges, and prerogatives. Veterans' Affairs.

FURCOLO (D Mass.) HR 8033.....4/5/50. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that medical officers recalled to active duty after Sept. 1, 1947, shall be entitled to receive special pay provided by such act for other medical and dental officers. Armed Services.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 8024.....4/5/50. Recognize nonprofit, nonpolitical veterans' organizations for purposes of bestowing upon them certain benefits, rights, privileges, and prerogatives. Veterans' Affairs.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 8809.....6/13/50. Add certain veterans organizations to those whose proceedings are printed annually for Congress. Administration.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 8810.....6/13/50. Specify recognized veterans' organizations who are entitled to borrow certain property from armed forces, and include Coast Guard property to that made so available. Armed Services.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 8811.....6/13/50. Make additional veterans' organizations eligible for protection from unauthorized reproductions of their emblems. Judiciary.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 8812.....6/13/50. Exempt personal property of certain veterans' organizations from D.C. personal property tax, D.C.

GORDON (D Ill.) HR 8430.....5/9/50. Provide for recognition of Polish Legion of American Veterans by Defense Secretary and VA. Veterans' Affairs.

GORSKI (D N.Y.) HR 8431.....5/9/50. Provide for recognition of Polish Legion of American Veterans by Defense Secretary and VA. Veterans' Affairs.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 7177.....2/7/50. Prevent military personnel from replacing civilians in Defense Department. Armed Services.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 7435.....2/27/50. Prohibit veterans' pension payments to any widow, without child, or with child, whose income exceeds $2,000, or to widow, with a child, whose annual income exceeds $3,500, or to a widow with two or more children whose annual income exceeds $4,500. Veterans' Affairs.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 7618.....3/8/50. Grant permanent civil service status to certain temporary and war-service employees of U.S. who are honorably discharged veterans of World Wars I and II. Civil Service.

GREEN (D Pa.) HR 7127.....2/2/50. Prevent military personnel from replacing civilians in Defense Department. Armed Services.

GREEN (D Pa.) HR 8893.....6/29/50. Revise classification status of VA registration officers. Civil Service.

GREEN (D Pa.) HR 9660.....9/14/50. Provide automatic insurance for certain servicemen injured or killed in line of duty subsequent to June 25, 1950. Veterans' Affairs.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 8324.....5/2/50. Provide maximum retirement pay for certain retired enlisted men for period from July 1, 1942, through June 30, 1946. Armed Services.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 9679.....9/15/50. Extend the period of presumption of service connection in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis from 3 to 7 years. Veterans' Affairs.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 9213..... 7/24/50. Guarantee benefits of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to servicemen on active duty in Korea. Veterans' Affairs.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 9290.....8/1/50. Provide allotments through government contribution for wives and children of armed forces members. Armed Services.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 6897.....1/20/50. Authorize attendance of Marine Band at 1950 Annual Encampment of Spanish War Veterans to be held in Atlantic City, N.J. Armed Services.

HARDEN (R Ind.) HR 7995.....4/4/50. Amend Veterans' Regulation No. 1 to adjust rates of death compensation paid to certain dependents of veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

HARDY (D Va.) HR 7098.....2/1/50. Provide for lump-sum payments in certain cases to survivors of U.S. Military Academy cadets, Naval Academy midshipmen, and Coast Guard Academy cadets. Armed Services.

HARDY (D Va.) HR 9440.....8/15/50. Provide lump-sum life indemnity payments for survivors of members of the armed forces who die while on active duty. Veterans' Affairs.

HARE (D S.C.) HR 9501.....8/22/50. Authorize the procurement and training of doctors and dentists for the armed forces. Armed Services.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 7978.....4/3/50. Provide compensation under veterans laws for a child whose legal adoption by a World War II veteran was not completed before service-connected death of such veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

HART (D N.J.) HR 8617.....5/24/50. Permit Coast Guard personnel to occupy Navy quarters. Merchant Marine.

HARVEY (R Ind.) HR 9675.....9/15/50. Provide for appropriate flagstaff holders at graves of certain veterans. Armed Services.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 7102.....2/1/50. Provide for disposition of war and veterans' housing under jurisdiction of federal government. Banking and Currency.

HAYS (D Ohio) HR 7572.....3/6/50. Provide for transfer of certain unused educational benefits of World War II veterans to their children. Veterans' Affairs.

HAYS (D Ohio) HR 8705.....6/5/50. Authorize $100,000 appropriation for erection in D.C. of a memorial to those who served U.S. in Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection and Boxer Rebellion. Administration.

HEBERT (D La.) HR 6816.....1/17/50. Authorize President to convey Army hospital at Ft. McKinley, Philippines to Republic of Philippines and to assist, by grants-in-aid, Republic of Philippines in providing medical care and treatment for Philippine Scouts. Armed Services.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6547.....1/3/50. Provide additional preference for amputees and seriously disabled veterans. Civil Service.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7128.....2/2/50. Prevent military personnel from replacing civilians in Defense Department. Armed Services.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9157.....7/18/50. Create a U.S. Medical Academy. Commerce.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 9342.....8/4/50. Facilitate civil-service appointment of persons serving in the armed forces after June 30, 1950, and provide certain benefits upon appointment. Civil Service.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 9709.....9/20/50. Strengthen common defense by providing for the expansion, production, and processing of ramie (a textile and cordage fiber) in the U.S. Armed Services.

HERTER (R Mass.) HR 7931.....3/30/50. Designate VA hospital to be constructed on South Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass., as the Gen. George S. Patton Memorial Hospital. Veterans' Affairs.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) H Res 602..... 5/15/50. Request President to rescind order closing Birmingham Veterans Hospital at Van Nuys, Calif. Veterans' Affairs.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 8907..... 6/21/50. Provide for payments to certain disabled veterans who sold homes to move from Van Nuys, Calif., to Long Beach, Calif., to receive treatment at VA hospital at Long Beach. Veterans' Affairs.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 9556..... 8/26/50. Suspend, for U.S. armed forces members, the enforcement of civilian liabilities or obligations secured by home mortgages or by similar security arising out of the ownership of certain residential real property. Banking and Currency.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) H J Res 419 .....2/20/50. Create a commission to investigate methods which can insure continuous operation of U.S. Government in event of attack by a foreign power. Judiciary.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) H Con Res 248 .....7/24/50. Express sense of Congress regarding universal service and total mobilization of national resources in any future war in which the U.S. might participate. Armed Services.

HUBER (D Ohio) HR 7759.....3/20/50. Extend pension benefits payable under veterans regulations to persons who served with U.S. military occupation forces in Germany during World War I. Veterans' Affairs.

HUBER (D Ohio) HR 8342.....5/3/50. Provide automobiles for blind veterans of World War II who are entitled to compensation for loss, or loss of use, of one or both legs. Veterans' Affairs.

JACKSON (R Calif.) HR 9496.....8/22/50. Recommend to states that absentee voting by members of the armed forces, and certain others, be facilitated by reduction in size and weight of paper, envelopes, ballots, and instructions for voting procedure, in order to expedite postal handling. Administration.

JACOBS (D Ind.) HR 9233.....7/25/50. Exclude from combat-zone duty enlisted men who are members of families where one or more sons or daughters were killed in action during World War II. Armed Services.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 423.....1/12/50. Authorize investigation of segregation and discrimination in armed services. Rules.

JENNINGS (R Tenn.) HR 8814.....6/13/50. Attach certain definitions and limitations to Veterans Regulation 1 (a), Part II, relating to compensation for disability or death incurred in peacetime service. Veterans' Affairs.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 7699.....3/14/50. Remove discrimination now existing against certain members of Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 8645.....5/25/50. Expedite construction of family quarters needed at permanent military installations. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 9022.....6/30/50. Establish summer training installations for basic military training of civilian volunteers. Armed Services.

JONAS (R Ill.) HR 9403.....8/10/50. Eliminate the right of certain aliens residing in the United States to be relieved from liability for military training and service. Armed Services.

JONES (D Ala.) H Con Res 245..... 7/20/50. Express sense of Congress with respect to universal service and total mobilization of national resources in any future war in which the U.S. may be engaged. Armed Services.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 8943.....6/26/50. Provide that, in determining eligibility for pensions payable to veterans and their dependents, certain insurance proceeds shall not be considered income. Veterans' Affairs.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 6548.....1/3/50. Provide for the issuance of paid-up government life insurance policies to holders or former holders of 5-year level-premium government life insurance policies. Veterans' Affairs.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 7311.....2/15/50. Restore insurability of service-connected disabled World War II veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 8075.....4/18/50. Amend section 304 of World War Veterans Act of 1924 re reinstatement of war-risk yearly renewment term insurance and U.S. govt. life insurance by service-connected disabled World War I veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 8104.....4/19/50. Provide for reimbursement of expenses incurred in burial of those who served in Philippines military forces while such forces were in U.S. armed forces pursuant to Presidential order of July 26, 1941. Veterans' Affairs.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 7850.....3/24/50. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at national encampment of Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War to be held Aug 20 through Aug. 24, 1950, at Boston, Mass. Armed Services.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 9705.....9/20/50. Permit Civil War veterans to receive hospital treatment in hospitals of their choice if Veterans' Administration facilities are not available in their locality. Veterans' Affairs.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 9706.....9/20/50. Grant certain benefits of the Social Security Act, as amended, to veterans of the Korean War. Ways and Means.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 9364.....8/8/50. Provide for the education of the dependent minor children of military and civilian personnel of the federal government stationed overseas. Foreign Affairs.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 7243.....2/9/50. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at 175th anniversary celebration of Battle of Bunker Hill to be held at Boston, Mass., June 16-17, 1950. Armed Services.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 7848.....3/24/50. Recognize nonprofit, nonpolitical veterans' organizations for purposes of bestowing upon them certain benefits, rights, privileges, and prerogatives. Veterans' Affairs.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 7957.....3/31/50. Provide for utilization as a national cemetery of surplus Army Dept.-owned military real property at Ft. Devens, Mass. Public Lands.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 7467.....2/28/50. Extend to home and business loan benefits under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to certain technical advisors who served with armed forces. Veterans' Affairs.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 8998.....6/29/50. Amend Trading with the Enemy Act to provide procedure for settlement by Alien Property Custodian of American claims of ownership in property of enemy corporations. Commerce.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 9217.....7/24/50. Exempt from induction or service under Selective Service Act of 1948 cadets in the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy who served more than 90 days at sea beyond the continental limits of the U.S. between September 16, 1940, and September 2, 1945. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 8035.....4/5/50. Provide benefits for survivors of armed forces members. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 8198.....4/25/50. Provide for organization of Army and Army Dept. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 9025.....6/30/50. Establish summer training installations for basic military training of civilian volunteers. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) H Res 605.....5/18/50. Provide for the consideration of bill (HR 8198) for the organization of the Army and the Department of the Army. Rules.

KING (D Calif.) HR 9566.....8/28/50. Extend medical benefits to dependents of Coast Guard personnel and to widows of deceased Coast Guard personnel. Commerce.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 6728.....1/12/50. Delete provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 relating to default judgments. Veterans' Affairs.

KUNKEL (R Pa.) HR 8967.....6/27/50. Establish Air Force Academy in 18th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. Armed Services.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 7329.....2/16/50. Recognize Italian-American War Veterans of U.S., Inc. Veterans' Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 8574.....5/19/50. Authorize Attorney General to incorporate certain non-profit, non-political organizations, including those composed solely of veterans. Judiciary.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 8817.....6/13/50. Allow certain designated veterans' organizations to represent veterans in claims under Veterans' Preference Act. Veterans' Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 8818.....6/13/50. Direct armed services and VA authorities to provide space and other accomodations for paid representatives of specified veterans' organizations. Veterans' Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 8819.....6/13/50. Allow certain veterans' organizations to represent veterans having claims under VA statutes. Veterans' Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 8820.....6/13/50. Direct armed forces authorities to establish in each of the services five-man boards of review to hear appeals on natures of discharges and dismissals from service. Veterans' Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 9435.....8/15/50. Provide for the training of nurses for the armed forces, governmental and civilian hospitals, health agencies, and defense industries, through grants to institutions providing such training. Commerce.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 9535.....8/25/50. Extend the provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and Public Law 16, to members of the armed forces on active duty in Korea. Veterans' Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 9598.....8/31/50. Authorize the erection of a shrine on the U.S.S. Arizona, in memory of the ship's crew lost on December 7, 1941. Armed Services.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 7348.....2/20/50. Provide benefit for armed forces reserve component members who suffer disability or death from

injuries incurred while on active duty less than 30 days or while engaged in inactive-duty training. Armed Services.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 9436.....8/15/50. Exempt from induction for military service the sole surviving sons of certain fathers who died in the armed forces. Armed Services.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 6776.....1/16/50. Establish a U.S. Air Force Academy. Armed Services.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) HR 7526.....3/2/50. Establish U.S. Air Academy at or near Ottumwa Air Base, Ottumwa, Iowa. Armed Services.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 7980.....4/3/50. Establish a U.S. Air Force Academy in First District of S.D. Armed Services.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 9367.....8/8/50. Guarantee benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to members of the armed forces on active duty in Korea. Veterans' Affairs.

LYLE (D Tex.) HR 7309.....2/15/50. Provide for use by VA of surplus hospital beds at Corpus Christi Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Tex. Armed Services.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 9631..... 9/11/50. Promote to regular employee status certain substitute postal employees in the field service of the Post Office Department who are veterans of World War II. Civil Service.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 8484.... 5/11/50. Authorize incorporation of Army and Navy Legion of Valour of United States of America. Judiciary.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 7760..... 3/20/50. Extend benefits of laws granting pensions to war with Spain veterans to certain persons who served as teamsters in such war. Veterans' Affairs.

McGRATH (D N.Y.) HR 8872.....6/19/50. Extend preferred status in government employment of mothers of certain deceased or totally disabled veterans, to circumstances in which the father is unable to contribute to her support due to a permanent disability. Civil Service.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) HR 9264.....7/27/50. Provide for receipt and adjudication of claims of survivors of U.S. armed forces members, who, as prisoners of war, were illegally killed in the Korean theater. Commerce.

McSWEENEY (D Ohio) H Res 716.... 7/19/50. Provide for consideration of HR 6277, a bill to give discharge to members of the Russian Railway Service Corps organized by the War Dept., for service during the war with Germany.

McSWEENEY (D Ohio) H Res 717.... 7/20/50. Provide for consideration of S 3520, a bill to strengthen common defense by providing for continuation and expansion of Western Hemisphere production of abaca.

MACK (D Ill.) HR 7379.....2/21/50. Provide pension for certain widows of recipients of Medal of Honor. Veterans' Affairs.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 7289.....2/14/50. Provide that firing squads shall be furnished at government expense for certain war veterans' funerals. Armed Services.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 9599..... 8/31/50. Provide lump-sum life indemnity payments for survivors of members of the armed forces who die while on active service. Veterans' Affairs.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 9623..... 9/8/50. Create, and assign duties to, the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy for the Marine Corps; fix the personnel strength of the U.S. Marine Corps; and make the Commandant of the Marine Corps a permanent member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

MARCANTONIO (ALP N.Y.) HR 9275.....7/31/50. Extend benefits of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to members of the armed services as of June 27, 1950. Veterans' Affairs.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 8163.. .. 4/24/50. Amend Natl. Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide for payment of insurance benefits to certain persons not within a class of permitted beneficiaries. Veterans' Affairs.

MARTIN (R Mass.) HR 6730.....1/12/50. Provide for establishment of a veterans' hospital in or near Fall River, Mass. Veterans' Affairs.

MILES (D N.M.) HR 7001.....1/26/50. Authorize and direct Alien Property Custodian to cover into U.S. Treasury for deposit in War Claims Funds a sum of $150 million. Commerce.

MILES (D N.M.) HR 8515.. ..5/15/50. Provide an additional 1-year period in which certain members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army may make claims for benefits under Federal Employees Compensation Act. Armed Services.

MILLER (R Neb.) H J Res 391..... 1/6/50. Declare July 4, 1950, as date of cessation of hostilities in World War II. Judiciary.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 8147..... 4/21/50. Designate VA Hospital now being constructed at Seattle, Wash., as Hiram R. Gale Memorial Hospital. Veterans' Affairs.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 8177..... 4/24/50. Authorize Navy Secretary to review records of commissioned naval officers who failed of advancement during war. Armed Services.

MONRONEY (D Okla.) H J Res 436... 3/7/50. Designate VA hospital under construction at Oklahoma City, Okla., as the "Will Rogers Hospital". Veterans' Affairs.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 6926.....1/23/50. Establish a U.S. Air Force Academy. Armed Services.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 8789.....6/12/50. Provide that veterans' travel-time from separation center to home be counted as active service time for purposes of veterans' benefits. Veterans' Affairs.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 9309.....8/2/50. Prevent down-grading of registration officers in the VA below grade 9 of the general service schedule. Civil Service.

MOULDER (D Mo.) HR 6629.....1/6/50. Provide increased retired pay or disability retirement pay for certain warrant officers. Armed Services.

MOULDER (D Mo.) HR 7788.....3/21/50. Extend all World War I veterans' benefits to Mexican border service veterans of 1916 and 1917 and their widows and minor children. Veterans' Affairs.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) HR 7108.....2/1/50. Authorize erection of a memorial to 4 Army Chaplains who perished with U.S.S. Dorchester, and sacrificed their lives for their fellow men. Administration.

NIXON (R Calif.) HR 9455.....8/16/50. Recommend to states that absentee voting by members of the armed forces, and certain others, be facilitated by reduction in size and weight of paper, envelopes, ballots, and instructions for voting procedure, in order to expedite postal handling. Administration.

NOLAND (D Ind.) HR 7740.....3/16/50. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to insure proper review of disability status of officers discharged from armed services. Veterans' Affairs.

NOLAND (D Ind.) HR 8235.....4/26/50. Amend the Natl. Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to extend to July 1, 1951, the time during which the Administrator shall not deny the good health of an applicant for insurance because of disability less than total for which compensation is payable if 10 per cent or more in degree, and provide for continuation of gratuitous insurance coverage for totally disabled former prisoners of war until the termination of such disability or July 1, 1951, whichever is earlier. Veterans' Affairs.

NOLAND (D Ind.) HR 8236.....4/26/50. Provide that on and after Jan. 1, 1951, dividends on natl. service life insurance shall be applied in payment of premiums unless insured has requested payment of dividends in cash. Veterans' Affairs.

NOLAND (D Ind.) HR 9289.....8/1/50. Extend provisions of Servicemen's Readjustment Act and Public Law 16 to armed forces members on active service in Korea. Veterans' Affairs.

NORTON (D N.J.) HR 9523.....8/24/50. Provide for a war-time federal ballot to facilitate absentee voting on the part of members of the U.S. armed forces, and certain other persons absent from their places of residence. Administration.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 7267.....2/13/50. Revise basis for award of veterans disability pensions. Veterans' Affairs.

O'NEILL (D Pa.) HR 9711.....9/20/50. Provide free postage for members of the armed forces of the U.S. Civil Service.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 7290.....2/14/50. Provide protection for armed forces Reserve component members who suffer disability or death from injuries incurred while engaged in training. Armed Services.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 9075....7/11/50. Provide free postage for members of the U.S. Armed Forces serving in specified areas. Civil Service.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 9583.....8/30/50. Afford further relief to members of the armed forces through the suspension of the enforcement of civilian liabilities or obligations secured by home mortgages or by similar security arising out of the ownership of certain residential real property. Banking and Currency.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 6630.....1/6/50. Increase period of education or training to which World War II veterans are entitled. Veterans' Affairs.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 6631.....1/6/50. Provide that veterans pension payment shall not be made to any unmarried person whose annual income exceeds $2,250, or to a married person or any person with a minor child whose income exceeds $3,000. Veterans' Affairs.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 6952.....1/24/50. Extend pension laws to certain persons who served in U.S. armed forces during Philippine hostilities after 1902 and before 1914, and to their unremarried widows and/or children. Veterans' Affairs.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 7269.....2/13/50. Provide pensions for certain veterans of peacetime military service. Veterans' Affairs.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 7270.....2/13/50. Provide pensions for disabled unemployable veterans who served in a war, campaign, expedition, or insurrection beyond U.S. continental limits. Veterans' Affairs.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 7271.....2/13/50. Facilitate award of extra pay in connection with certificate of merit granted to an enlisted man for distinguished service. Armed Services.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 8368.....5/4/50. Authorize payment of allowance in lieu of quarters or rations in kind to certain enlisted men. Armed Services.

PFEIFFER, W. L. (R N.Y.) HR 6554.....1/3/50. Provide for designation of hospital at Buffalo, New York, as Walter Gresham Andrews Veterans' Memorial Hospital. Veterans' Affairs.

PFEIFFER, W. L. (R N.Y.) HR 7152.....2/6/50. Provide that highest temporary rank of armed forces women's corps shall be "brigadier general" or "rear admiral lower half". Armed Services.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 8170.....4/24/50. Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 to provide small business a "fair share" (up to 20 per cent of total) of armed services procurements. Armed Services.

PHILLIPS (R Tenn.) HR 9400.....8/10/50. Provide family allowances for dependents of enlisted members of the U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

PHILLIPS (R Tenn.) HR 9525.....8/24/50. Grant certain benefits provided for veterans of World War II to members of armed forces on active service in Korea. Veterans' Affairs.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 8128.....4/20/50. Grant to persons serving under Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo in campaign against city of Manila, P.I., right to wear Spanish Campaign Ribbon and Badge. Armed Services.

POAGE (D Tex.) HR 9360.....8/7/50. Authorize the President to accept enlistments of foreign nationals in the U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

POTTER (R Mich.) HR 6672.....1/9/50. Provide that funds for land-grant colleges endowments shall not be taken into consideration in money paid to them by VA. Veterans' Affairs.

POTTER (R Mich.) HR 9182.....7/19/50. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949, to provide additional compensation for certain members of the uniformed services during periods of actual contact with hostile ground forces. Armed Services.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 7045.....1/30/50. Repeal provision of law prohibiting payments of pensions or other benefits to German or Japanese citizens or subjects residing in Germany or Japan. Veterans' Affairs.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 7104.....2/1/50. Fix longevity retired pay of officers wounded in action. Armed Services.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 7105.....2/1/50. Provide that each retired World War I army officer recommended for promotion before Nov. 12, 1918, but not promoted, shall be advanced one grade on retired list. Armed Services.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 7106.....2/1/50. Advance each retired army officer of War with Spain one grade on retired list. Armed Services.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 7842.....3/24/50. Provide that certain retired World War I and II Army officers who did not receive recommended promotion while in service shall be advanced one grade on retired list. Armed Services.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 7843.....3/24/50. Extend veterans' benefits to persons who served as state guard members during World War II. Veterans' Affairs.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 7761.....3/20/50. Provide for advancement of certain retired officers of armed forces on retired list. Armed Services.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 8432.....5/9/50. Provide for recognition of Polish Legion of American Veterans by Defense Secretary and VA. Veterans' Affairs.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 9734.....9/22/50. Provide insurance for members of the Tennessee Air National Guard who were killed in a plane crash near Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, on July 23, 1950. Veterans' Affairs.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H J Res 513..... 7/27/50. Authorize burial in national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn., of the bodies of members of the Tennessee Air National Guard killed in a plane crash near Myrtle Beach, S.C., July 23, 1950.

RABAUT (D Mich.) HR 9365.....8/8/50. Extend the provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended and Public Law 16, 78th Congress, as amended, to members of the armed forces on active service in Korea. Veterans' Affairs.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 9323.....8/3/50. Extend benefits of Servicemen's Readjustment Act and Public Law 16, 78th Congress, to armed forces personnel serving on active duty in the Korean theater. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 6559.....1/3/50. Amend Veterans Regulations to provide a minimum rate of compensation for World War II veterans with arrested tuberculosis. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 6560.....1/3/50. Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide for increased monthly disability benefits. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 6561.....1/3/50. Extend certain veterans' benefits to or on behalf of dependent husbands and widowers of female veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 6562.....1/3/50. Amend Veterans Regulations to provide additional compensation for loss or loss of use of a creative organ. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 6632.....1/6/50. Extend authority of Veterans' Affairs Administrator to establish and continue offices in Republic of Philippines. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 6673.....1/9/50. Amend title III, Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, by providing for treble-damage actions pursuable by veterans who have been caused to pay more than appraised valuation for purchase of property covered by VA loan provisions. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 6737.....1/12/50. Provide for an increase in monthly rates of compensation and pensions payable to World Wars I and II veterans and their dependents. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 6823.....1/17/50. Provide that funds for land-grant college endowments shall not be taken into consideration in money paid to them by VA. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 6985.....1/25/50. Provide that funds for land-grant college endowments shall not be taken into consideration in computation of sums to be paid to them by VA. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 7057.....1/31/50. Provide that funds for land-grant colleges and other nonprofit educational institution's endowments shall not be taken into consideration in money paid to them by federal government. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 7274.....2/13/50. Revise requirement for award of additional disability compensation to veterans who have dependents. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 7275.....2/13/50. Adjust death pension rates of widows and children of World War I and II veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 7276.....2/13/50. Increase disability pension rates of World War I and II veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 7380.....2/21/50. Assure that expenditures under Servicemen's Readjustment Act yield a proper return both to veteran and to the nation as a whole. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 7762.....3/20/50. Amend existing laws to provide privilege of renewing expiring 5-year level premium term policies of natl. service life insurance and to fix premium rate for 6th and 7th successive periods. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 8510.....5/15/50. Revise procedures employed in the administration of certain trust funds administered by VA. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 8619.....5/24/50. Provide for appointment of dental specialists by VA. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 8620.....5/24/50. Make disbursements to Amvets, Disabled American Veterans and VFW for use in their veterans' rehabilitation programs. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 9043.....7/7/50. Provide that Veterans' Administration furnish children of certain deceased veterans medical, hospital, and domiciliary care. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 9437.....8/15/50. Authorize the payment of a gratuitous indemnity to survivors of members of the armed forces who die in active service. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 9643.....9/13/50. Grant certain rights, privileges, and benefits on a wartime basis to members of the armed services on active duty in Korea, and to dependents of such members of the armed forces. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 9644.....9/13/50. Extend to personnel of the armed forces on active military, naval, or air service on or after June 25, 1950, certain benefits provided by law for veterans of World War II. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) H Res 627.....6/5/50. Provide for consideration of HR 8236, to require application of unpaid national service life insurance dividends to premium payments. Rules.

RANKIN (D Miss.) H Res 628.....6/5/50. Provide for consideration of HR 8560, to provide for increased monthly national service life insurance benefits. Rules.

RANKIN (D Miss.) H Res 629.....6/5/50. Provide for consideration of HR 8235, re national service life insurance amendments. Rules.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 8076.....4/18/50. Extend period during which applications for review on appeal to Veterans' Affairs Administrator may be filed. Veterans' Affairs.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 8082.....4/18/50. Provide for erection of appropriate memorial stones in certain cemetery plots in memory of certain World War II armed forces members who are missing, missing in action, or buried at sea. Veterans' Affairs.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 9570.....8/29/50. Grant additional time for members of the armed forces to file claims for refunds of overpayments of income tax. Ways and Means.

REGAN (D Tex.) HR 7406.....2/22/50. Provide for establishment of a veterans hospital in west Texas. Veterans' Affairs.

REGAN (D Tex.) HR 7424.....2/23/50. Provide for establishment of a veterans hospital in west Texas. Veterans' Affairs.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) HR 6865.....1/19/50. Incorporate Italian-American World War Veterans of U.S. Judiciary.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) HR 9645....9/13/50. Authorize the provision of housing at reactivated military installations. Banking and Currency.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) H Res 645..... 6/13/50. Extend Congress' greetings to Italian-American World War Veterans on occasion of 1950 national convention in Rome. Veterans' Affairs.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) HR 6930.....1/23/50. Establish a U.S. Air Force Academy. Armed Services.

RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) HR 9318.....8/3/50. Grant income-tax exemption to compensation received by armed forces personnel on active duty in war zones. Ways and Means.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 6824.....1/17/50. Authorize certain land and other property transactions by military departments. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 6953.....1/24/50. Prevent military personnel from replacing civilians in Defense Department. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 8712.....6/5/50. Authorize long-term chartering of tankers for Defense Department. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 9500.....8/22/50. Provide hospitalization and medical care for dependents of members of the U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 9690.....9/18/50. Provide more efficient dental care for the personnel of the Army. Armed Services.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 9725.....9/21/50. Provide free postage for members of the armed forces of the U.S. Civil Service.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 9726.....9/21/50. Authorize provision of housing at reactivated military installations. Banking and Currency.

ROGERS (D Fla.) HR 9292.....8/1/50. Amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, to provide further relief for persons in military service. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 6565.....1/30/50. Authorize payments by VA Administrator on purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 7223.....2/8/50. Authorize U.S. Marine Corps Band to attend 175th anniversary of Battle of Lexington and Concord, to be held at Lexington, Mass., April 16 through 19. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 7353.....2/20/50. Define service as a member of WAAC as active military service under certain conditions. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 7354.....2/20/50. Provide allowance of death pension when death in service is denied service connection. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 7355.....2/20/50. Define misconduct for veterans' compensation and pension purposes as any act deemed a felony under laws of place where such act is performed. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 7388.....2/21/50. Authorize payments by VA on purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by disabled veterans suffering loss of one or both hands and those suffering certain impairment of vision. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 7446.....2/27/50. Authorize payments by VA on purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by disabled veterans of World War II who have suffered loss of one or both hands and certain impairment of vision. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 8983.....6/28/50. Authorize payments by Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 9467.....8/17/50. Extend to members of the U.S. armed forces on active service in Korea certain insurance benefits provided by law for veterans of World War II. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 9468.....8/17/50. Extend to members of the U.S. armed forces on active service in Korea certain benefits provided by law for veterans of World War II. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 9527.....8/24/50. Provide that members of the U.S. armed forces who served on active duty for not less than 90 days on or after December 7, 1944, and before January 1, 1946, shall not be denied mustering-out pay; make same provision for those members of the armed forces discharged for physical disability within the aforementioned time period. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 9529.....8/24/50. Authorize payments up to $1,600 by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs on the purchase price of automobiles or other conveyances needed by certain disabled veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 9581.....8/30/50. Provide that certain members of the armed forces retired for physical disability shall not be denied mustering-out pay. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H J Res 473..... 5/18/50. Continue providing automobiles and other conveyances to certain disabled veterans. Appropriations.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 424.....1/12/50. Request information from Veterans' Affairs Administrator regarding certain hospitalized veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

ROOSEVELT (D-Lib N.Y.) HR 8327 .....5/2/50. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to provide that detention benefits payable to American civilians interned by the Japanese may in case of death, be paid to their parents if there is no widow, dependent husband, or child. Commerce.

SABATH (D Ill.) H Res 682.....6/28/50. Provide for the consideration of HR 8594, re acquisition, construction, expansion and conversion of facilities necessary for administration and training of U.S. armed forces reserve units. Rules.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 8048.....4/6/50. Provide additional preference, in retention, re-employment, and reinstatement, for veterans having a disability of 10 per cent or more. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 8000..... 4/4/50. Provide for conveyance of naval ammunition depot at Iona Island, N.Y., to Palisades Interstate Park Commission for use as a public park. Armed Services.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 8458..... 5/10/50. Authorize Housing and Home Finance Administrator to release Columbia University (N.Y.) trustees, and Citizens' Veterans Homes Assn. of Rockland Co., from obligations under their contracts for operation of veterans temporary housing project. Banking and Currency.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 7058.....1/31/50. Amend laws re qualifications and appointments of cadets and midshipmen to the U.S. Military Academy, and the U.S. Naval Academy. Armed Services.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 7533.....3/2/50. Change effective date of provisions re disability or death benefits for armed forces reserve components to April 3, 1939. Armed Services.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 8547.....5/18/50. Repeal Section 9 of the Central Intelligence Act of 1949 to allow authorized pay increases for certain scientific intelligence personnel. Armed Services.

SAYLOR (D Pa.) HR 6635.....1/6/50. Grant free postage to armed forces veterans while confined for

treatment in a military or naval hospital and to veterans receiving treatment in a VA contract institution. Civil Service.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 9311.....8/2/50. Induct into the armed forces, persons in needed professional, technical, scientific and specialist categories, who were students under any specialized military training program; who did not serve as commissioned officers on active military duty; who served on active duty less than 21 months; who had less than 90 days prior active honorable military service; or whose total active service is less than 21 months. Armed Services.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 9327.....8/3/50. Provide for registration of all doctors and dentists in the U.S., in order that an adequate number may be inducted for service with the U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 9676.....9/15/50. Provide automatic insurance and other benefits for certain servicemen injured or killed in a train collision on September 11, 1950, at or near Lafayette, Ohio. Veterans' Affairs.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) H Con Res 195..... 4/20/50. Provide for acceptance and utilization of Valley Forge Hospital (Pa.) by VA. Veterans' Affairs.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) HR 9245.....7/26/50. Eliminate compensation of U.S. servicemen from treatment as taxable income. Ways and Means.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 7334.....2/16/50. Extend basis of appellate reviews in VA. Veterans' Affairs.

SECREST (D Ohio) HR 6740.....1/12/50. Authorize Army Secretary to furnish memorial markers commemorating certain deceased armed forces members. Armed Services.

SHAFER (R Mich.) HR 6825.....1/17/50. Extend time limits for award of certain decorations. Armed Services.

SHAFER (R Mich.) HR 7421.....2/23/50. Authorize Army Secretary to convey certain land in Michigan to State of Michigan for use in National Guard training. Armed Services.

SHAFER (R Mich.) HR 8292.....4/28/50. Provide for acquisition and operation of Percy Jones General Hospital at Battle Creek, Mich., by VA. Armed Services.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 6674.....1/9/50. Extend pension benefits to persons who served on certain vessels operated by Army during war with Spain, Philipiine Insurrection, and China Relief Expedition. Veterans' Affairs.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 9135.....7/17/50. Amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that certain service rendered by disabled retired officers be computed as double time for retirement. Armed Services.

SHEPPARD (D Calif.) HR 9137.....7/17/50. Authorize the erection of an addition to the existing Veterans' Administration facility, San Fernando, Calif. Veterans' Affairs.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 7845.....3/24/50. Change name of Organized Reserve Corps to U.S. Army Reserve. Armed Services.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 8487.....5/11/50. Authorize the use of penalty envelopes by the National Guard of the United States. Civil Service.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 8690.....6/1/50. Issue U.S. Coast Guard Temporary Reserve Commissions to St. Andrews Bay Pilots Association members. Merchant Marine.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 9677.....9/15/50. Provide pensions at wartime rates for disabled veterans and dependents of deceased veterans if the disability or death resulted from an injury or disease received in line of duty as the result of conditions growing out of the Korean war. Veterans' Affairs.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 7679.....3/13/50. Authorize VA to see all U.S. interest in land known as Nevius tract, Arlington County, Va. Veterans' Affairs.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 9453.....8/16/50. Designate the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution. Administration.

SMITH (R Wis.) HR 8039.....4/5/50. Establish U.S. Air Academy at or near Kenosha, Wis. Armed Services.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 7440.....2/27/50. Establish for persons who served in World War II armed forces a further presumption of service connection for active pulmonary tuberculosis. Veterans' Affairs.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 8146..... 4/21/50. Authorize apportionment of officers' retirement pay in certain cases. Armed Services.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 9338..... 8/4/50. Provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted members of the armed forces. Armed Services.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) H J Res 477.... 5/24/50. Authorize temporary operation of the Morgantown, W.Va., ordnance works. Armed Services.

STEFAN (R Neb.) HR 6904.....1/20/50. Provide for purchase, construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of land for training of National Guard and reserve components of Natl. Mil. Establishment. Armed Services.

SUTTON (D Tenn.) HR 9183.....7/19/50. Grant income-tax exemptions with respect to compensation received for active service in the armed forces. Ways and Means.

TABER (R N.Y.) HR 8642.....5/25/50. Designate certain veterans' organizations as representatives for veterans appealing under provisions of Veterans Preference Act. Civil Service.

TABER (R N.Y.) HR 8643.....5/25/50. Authorize armed forces secretaries to correct military records where such action is necessary, and to pay any resultant money claims from available appropriations. Armed Services.

TACKETT (D Ark.) H J Res 397..... 1/16/50. Provide for designation of Camp Chaffee, Ark., as Ft. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and to establish it as a permanent military installation. Armed Services.

TAURIELLO (D N.Y.) HR 8433..... 5/9/50. Provide for recognition of Polish Legion of American Veterans by Defense Secretary and VA. Veterans' Affairs.

TAURIELLO (D N.Y.) HR 9336..... 8/4/50. Extend benefits of Servicemen's Readjustment Act to armed forces personnel serving as of June 27, 1950, and thereafter. Veterans' Affairs.

TAURIELLO (D N.Y.) HR 9463..... 8/17/50. Provide family alloances for the dependents of enlisted members of the armed forces. Armed Services.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) HR 9361.....8/7/50. Provide for registration, and induction into special noncombatant units of the U.S., of any male between the ages of 19 and 26, who has been called by the Selective Service Board and rejected by that Board solely because of his membership in a "front" organization. Armed Services.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 6568.....1/3/50. Permit armed forces officers' and enlisted mens' widows to purchase from armed forces commissaries. Armed Services.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 6784.....1/16/50. Provide that veterans pension payment shall not be made to any single person whose annual income exceeds $2,000 or to a married person or any person, with a minor child whose income exceeds $3,500. Veterans' Affairs.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 8002.....4/4/50. Treat disability due to an injury or disease suffered en route from the point of separation from the armed forces as service-incurred. Veterans' Affairs.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 8077.....4/18/50. Provide for reimbursement of expenses incurred in burial of those who served in Philippines military forces while such forces were in the U.S. armed forces pursuant to Presidential order of July 26, 1941. Veterans' Affairs.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 8464.....5/10/50. Incorporate Military Order of Purple Heart. Judiciary.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 8465.....5/10/50. Amend title II of Servicemen's Readjustment Act to prevent VA from issuing arbitrary regulation or denying educational benefits, further defines educational standards and establishes an appeals board appointed by the President, instead of by the Administrator. Veterans' Affairs.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 8576.....5/19/50. Provide reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection with the burial of those who served in the military forces of the Philippines while such forces were in the armed forces of the U.S. Veterans' Affairs.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 8646.....5/25/50. Provide for central administration of National Service Life Insurance Act. Veterans' Affairs.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 9003.....6/29/50. Extend "GI bill" benefits to armed forces members serving on combat duty in Korea. Veterans' Affairs.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 9204.....7/20/50. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949, to provide additional compensation for certain members of the uniformed services during periods of actual combat with hostile ground forces. Armed Services.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) H Res 474.....2/15/50. Authorize creation of a select committee to investigate education and training program under Servicemen's Readjustment Act. Rules.

TOWE (R N.J.) HR 9411.....8/11/50. Enact the National Security Training Act of 1950. Armed Services.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 9163.....7/18/50. Provide that, in the administration of veterans' laws, service heretofore, or hereafter performed outside the U.S. shall be held and considered to be wartime service. Veterans' Affairs.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) H Con Res 194 .....4/20/50. Direct VA to take over from Defense Dept., the Valley Forge Hospital (Pa.) and operate it as a facility for care and treatment of disabled veterans. Veterans' Affairs.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6639.....1/6/50. Provide that disability benefits shall extend to volunteer civilian Air Patrol members, except Civil Air Patrol cadets, injured or killed while in active service of U.S. Air Force. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6826.....1/17/50. Extend Selective Service Act of 1948 for 3 years. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7008.....1/26/50. Authorize certain construction at military and naval installations. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7060.....1/31/50. Authorize reimbursement of certain naval attaches, observers, and other officers for certain expenses incurred while on authorized missions in foreign countries. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7246.....2/9/50. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to equalize credits for armed forces service for pay and longevity purposes. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7442.....2/27/50. Provide for common defense through registration and classification of certain male persons. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7580.....3/6/50. Amend National Security Act of 1947 to provide that Marine Corps Commandant have a seat on the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7697.....3/14/50. Provide that no person may, within 5 years after duty as commissioned officer in armed forces Regular components, be appointed to a supervisory position on any Dept. of Defense committee which serves executive head within the Department. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7764.....3/20/50. Authorize construction of modern naval vessels. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 8087.....4/18/50. Authorize armed forces secretaries, with Defense Secretary's approval, to publish official registers for their respective services. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 8088.....4/18/50. Set a maximum of funds that may accrue to Soldiers' Home permanent fund (trust fund). Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 8089.....4/18/50. Amend act of Aug. 1, 1947, providing appropriate lapel buttons for widows, parents, and next of kin of armed forces members killed in World War II. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 8090.....4/18/50. Authorize Defense Secretary and armed forces secretaries to reproduce and to sell copies of official records of their respective departments. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 8351.....5/3/50. Strengthen common defense by providing for continuation and expansion of Western Hemisphere production of abaca by U.S. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 8352.....5/3/50. Facilitate performance of research and development work by and on behalf of armed services departments. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 8548.....5/18/50. Permit appointment without loss of pensions or other benefits of retired armed services officers as senior specialists in Legislative Reference Service. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 8788.....6/12/50. Authorize certain construction at Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, N.Y. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 8889.....6/20/50. Provide for Air Force and Air Force Department organization. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 9018.....6/30/50. Provide that members of Reserve components of Army of U.S. and Air Force shall have common federal appointments or enlistments as reserves in their respective services; equalize disability benefits applicable to such personnel. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 9019.....6/30/50. Provide for a Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 9177.....7/19/50. Authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 9178.....7/19/50. Suspend the authorized personnel strength limitation of the armed forces. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 9262.....7/27/50. Provide family allowances for dependents of U.S. armed forces members. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 9384.....8/9/50. Suspend the provisions of the Selective Service Act of 1948 authorizing and directing the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to accept enlistments for periods of one year. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 9536.....8/25/50. Authorize the President to require registration of and to make special calls for needed professional, technical, scientific and specialist workers for service in the armed forces, provided that such persons are not members of reserve components as of August 16, 1950. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 9554.....8/26/50. Provide for special registration, classification, and induction of men in certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 9612.....9/1/50. Increase the appropriation authorization for the Air Engineering Development Center. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 9646.....9/13/50. Authorize the President to appoint General of the Army George C. Marshall to the office of Secretary of Defense. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) H Res 615.....5/23/50. Direct Armed Services Committee to investigate thoroughly matters involving finance activities of the Department of the Army. Rules.

VINSON (D Ga.) H Res 625.....6/5/50. Provide for consideration of S 2269, re the enlistment of aliens in the Regular Army. Rules.

VINSON (D Ga.) H Res 712.....7/18/50. Provide for consideration of S 3520, a bill to strengthen the common defense by providing for continuation and expansion of Western hemisphere production of abaca by the U.S. Rules.

VURSELL (R Ill.) HR 7956.....3/31/50. Provide for posthumous award of Military Order of Purple Heart in case of certain individuals who served in wars prior to World War II. Armed Services.

WALSH (D Ind.) HR 8738.....6/6/50. Authorize $50 million appropriation for construction of improved dormitory facilities for armed forces enlisted personnel. Armed Services.

WEICHEL (R Ohio) H J Res 408.....1/31/50. Give nonprofit veterans' organizations the administration of temporary veterans' housing. Banking and Currency.

WHEELER (D Ga.) HR 7307.....2/15/50. Prohibit pension payment to any widow without child whose annual income exceeds $1,800, and to a widow with children whose annual income exceeds $3,000. Veterans' Affairs.

WHEELER (D Ga.) HR 7422.....2/23/50. Assure that expenditures under Servicemen's Readjustment Act for education and training yield a proper return both to veteran and the nation. Veterans' Affairs.

WHEELER (D Ga.) HR 7534.....3/2/50. Establish for persons who served in World War II armed forces a further presumption of service-connection for psychoses developing to a compensable degree of disability within 3 years from date of discharge from armed forces. Veterans' Affairs.

WHEELER (D Ga.) HR 7806.....3/22/50. Provide for settlement of unused education and training benefits authorized by title II of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Veterans' Affairs.

WHITAKER (D Ky.) HR 6870.....1/19/50. Provide that funds for land-grant college endowments shall not be taken into consideration in money paid to them by VA. Veterans' Affairs.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 7663.....3/13/50. Provide for construction of a chapel at Ft. Snelling National Cemetery, Minn. Armed Services.

WIGGLESWORTH (R Mass.) HR 8173.....4/24/50. Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 re procurement of supplies from small business concerns. Armed Services.

WIGGLESWORTH (R Mass.) HR 9265.....7/27/50. Assure the repair of vessels in the national defense reserve. Merchant Marine.

WILSON (D Okla.) HR 6957.....1/24/50. Provide for establishment and operation of Army and Air Force Exchange Service. Armed Services.

WILSON (D Okla.) HR 7277.....2/13/50. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 to establish a conclusive presumption of service connection for loss of teeth. Veterans' Affairs.

WILSON (D Okla.) HR 9371.....8/8/50. Amend the National Defense Act to achieve relative rank of U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force officers when in active service. Armed Services.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 7359.....2/20/50. Establish U.S. Air Force Academy at Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wis. Armed Services.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 9735.....9/22/50. Authorize provision of housing at reactivated military installations. Banking and Currency.

WOODHOUSE (D Conn.) HR 9540.....8/25/50. Extend additional relief to members of the armed forces who have outstanding mortgage or other obligations arising out of ownership of certain residential real property. Veterans' Affairs.

WOODHOUSE (D Conn.) HR 9601.....8/31/50. Grant relief to members of the armed forces in meeting outstanding mortgage or other obligations for the financing of residential real estate. Banking and Currency.

YOUNG (D Ohio) HR 9345.....8/4/50. Restore additional income-tax allowances for military and naval personnel. Ways and Means.

NOV. 27 - JAN. 2

Senate

Following are bills in Military & Veterans category introduced in the Senate for the period Nov. 27, 1950, through Jan. 2, 1951, when 81st Congress adjourned. For the list of Military & Veterans bills introduced in the Senate for the period Jan. 3, 1950 through Sept. 23, 1950, when Congress adjourned temporarily, see preceding pages. A listing of Military & Veterans bills introduced in the House for the Nov. 27-Jan. 2 period follows this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 4229.....12/7/50. Extend to certain persons who served in the U.S. armed forces on or after June 25, 1950, the benefits of Public Law No. 16, 78th Congress, as amended. Labor.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 4244.....12/11/50. Extend to nations with which the U.S. engages in armed conflict the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act. Judiciary.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) (by request) S 4257.....12/14/50. Authorize certain construction at military and naval installations. Armed Services.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) (by request) S 4258.....12/15/50. Amend Internal Revenue Code to allow extensions of time for the filing of

returns and the payment of income taxes by certain persons serving in combat zones between January 1, 1951, and March 15, 1951. Finance.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 4229.....12/7/50. Extend to certain persons who served in the U.S. armed forces on or after June 25, 1950, the benefits of Public Law No. 16, 78th Congress, as amended. Labor.

DONNELL (R Mo.) S 4229.....12/7/50. Extend to certain persons who served in the U.S. armed forces on or after June 25, 1950, the benefits of Public Law No. 16, 78th Congress, as amended. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 4229.....12/7/50. Extend to certain persons who served in the U.S. armed forces on or after June 25, 1950, the benefits of Public Law No. 16, 78th Congress, as amended. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 4229..... 12/7/50. Extend to certain persons who served in the U.S. armed froces on or after June 25, 1950, the benefits of Public Law No. 16, 78th Congress, as amended. Labor.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 4229.....12/7/50. Extend to certain persons who served in the U.S. armed forces on or after June 25, 1950, the benefits of Public Law No. 16, 78th Congress, as amended. Labor.

JENNER (R Ind.) S 4254.....12/14/50. Redefine eligibility for membership in AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II). Judiciary.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 4227..... 12/6/50. Authorize payments on automobiles purchased by certain amputee veterans of the Korean operations equal to those authorized for veterans of World War II. Labor.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 4273..... 12/20/50. Authorize Secretary of the Navy to enlarge existing water supply facilities for the San Diego, Calif., area in order to insure the existence of an adequate water supply for naval installations and defense production plants in such area. Armed Services.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 362.....11/27/50. Authorize Judiciary Committee to investigate extent of Communist influence in regard to the administration of justice in the American zones of occupation in Germany and Austria. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 4229..... 12/7/50. Extend to certain persons who served in the U.S. armed forces on or after June 25, 1950, the benefits of Public Law No. 16, 78th Congress, as amended. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 4254..... 12/14/50. Redefine eligibility for membership in AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II). Judiciary.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 4229.....12/7/50. Extend to certain persons who served in the U.S. armed forces on or after June 25, 1950, the benefits of Public Law No. 16, 78th Congress, as amended. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 4229.....12/7/50. Extend to certain persons who served in the U.S. armed forces on or after June 25, 1950, the benefits of Public Law No. 16, 78th Congress, as amended. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 4242.....12/11/50. Include personnel of the armed forces on active military, naval, or air service on or after June 25, 1950, in the term "veteran of any war". Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 4229.....12/7/50. Extend to certain persons who served in the U.S. armed forces on or after June 25, 1950, the benefits of Public Law No. 16, 78th Congress, as amended. Labor.

NIXON (R Calif.) S 4273.....12/20/50. Authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enlarge existing water supply facilities for the San Diego, Calif., area in order to insure the existence of an adequate water supply for naval installations and defense production plants in such area. Armed Services.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 4240.....12/11/50. Amend the act incorporating the American Legion to redefine eligibility for membership therein. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 4241.....12/11/50. Amend the act incorporating the American Legion to redefine the powers of said coporation, and the right to the use of the name "The American Legion" and "American Legion". Judiciary.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 4229.....12/7/50. Extend to certain persons who served in the U.S. armed forces on or after June 25, 1950, the benefits of Public Law No. 16, 78th Congress, as amended. Labor.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 4257.....12/14/50. Authorize certain construction at military and naval installations. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 4258.....12/15/50. Amend Internal Revenue Code to allow extensions of time for the filing of returns and the payment of income taxes by certain persons serving in combat zones between Jan. 1, 1951 and March 15, 1951. Finance.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 4261.... 12/18/50. Exempt members of the armed forces from the tax on admissions when admission is free of charge. Finance.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 4229.....12/7/50. Extend to certain persons who served in the U.S. armed forces on or after June 25, 1950, the benefits of Public Law No. 16, 78th Congress, as amended. Labor.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 4229.....12/7/50. Extend to certain persons who served in the U.S. armed forces on or after June 25, 1950, the benefits of Public Law No. 16, 78th Congress, as amended. Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 4229.....12/7/50. Extend to certain persons who served in the U.S. armed forces on or after June 25, 1950, the benefits of Public Law No. 16, 78th Congress, as amended. Labor.

NOV. 27 - JAN. 2

House

Following are bills in Military & Veterans category introduced in the House for the period Nov. 27, 1950, through Jan. 2, 1951, when 81st Congress adjourned. For the list of Military & Veterans bills introduced in the House for the period Jan. 3, 1950, through Sept. 23, 1950, when Congress adjourned temporarily, see preceding pages. A listing of Military & Veterans bills introduced in the Senate for the Nov. 27-Jan. 2 period precedes this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 9899.....12/12/50. Authorize the issuance of a special Korean campaign medal. Armed Services.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 9940..... 12/21/50. Provide for the evacuation of dependents of armed forces personnel from occupation zones or areas. Armed Services.

DAGUE (R Pa.) HR 9797.....11/30/50. Provide that no person serving on active duty in the armed forces shall be denied national service life insurance on account of the condition of his health. Veterans' Affairs.

DOLLIVER (R Iowa) HR 9907..... 12/13/50. Amend the act incorporating The American Legion to redefine the powers of said coporation, and the right to use of the name "The American Legion" and "American Legion". Judiciary.

DOLLIVER (R Iowa) HR 9908.....12/13/50. Amend the act incorporating The American Legion to redefine eligibility for membership therein. Judiciary.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 9870..... 12/6/50. Amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow extensions of time for the filing of returns and the payment of income taxes by certain persons serving in zones of combat between January 1, 1951, and March 15, 1951. Ways and Means.

GEORGE (D Ga.) (by request) S 4211 .....11/30/50. Amend National Service Life Insurance Act re coverage and compensation provisions. Finance.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 9934..... 12/20/50. Exempt members of the U.S. armed forces from admissions tax when admission is free of charge. Ways and Means.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 9873..... 12/6/50. Provide free postage for members of the U.S. armed forces. Civil Service.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9857.....12/5/50. Grant certain benefits provided for World War II veterans to persons on active service with U.S. armed forces in the Korean War. Veterans' Affairs.

JENNINGS (R Tenn.) HR 9935..... 12/20/50. Amend Social Security Act to provide that veterans of World War II who died during the 5-year peirod immediately following their separation from active military service shall be deemed fully insured individuals. Ways and Means.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) HR 9909..... 12/13/50. Amend the act incorporating The American Legion to redefine the powers of said corporation, and the right to use of the name "The American Legion" and "American Legion". Judiciary.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) HR 9910..... 12/13/50. Amend the act incorporating The American Legion to redefine eligibility for membership therein. Judiciary.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 9840.... 12/4/50. Exempt furlough travel of service personnel from the tax on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 9768..... 11/27/50. Grant certain benefits provided for World War II veterans to persons on active service with the armed forces engaged in the fighting in and around Korea. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 9769.....11/27/50. Provide group life insurance for persons now in, or hereafter entering, the U.S. armed forces on active service, and provide mutual insurance for veterans of such service. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 9770.....11/27/50. Provide group life insurance for persons now in, or hereafter entering, the U.S. armed forces on active service, and provide mutual insurance for veterans of such service. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 9771.....11/27/50. Provide group and mutual life insurance for persons now in, or hereafter entering, the U.S. armed forces on active service, and provide mutual insurance for veterans of such service. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 9772.....11/27/50. Amend certain provisions of the Natl. Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, with respect to premium rates for such insurance. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 9773.....11/27/50. Amend the Natl. Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to authorize use of a current annuity table in calculating payment of life annuities. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 9774.....11/27/50. Amend certain provisions of the Natl. Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, with respect to eligibility and nature of coverage provided by such insurance. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 9775.....11/27/50. Extend to certain persons who served in the U.S. armed forces on or after June 25, 1950, the benefits of Public Law No. 16, 78th Congress. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 9776.....11/27/50. Establish parity in the rates of disability and death compensation payable for disability or death resulting from service-connected disability. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 9807.....11/30/50. Provide automatic indemnification in case of death of members of the armed forces and protection against loss of insurability for such members. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 9868.....12/6/50. Include personnel of the U.S. armed forces on active military duty on or after June 25, 1950, in the term "veteran of any war". Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 9900....12/12/50. Extend to certain persons who served in armed forces on or after June 27, 1950, benefits of Public Law 16, 78th Congress, as amended. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 9911....12/13/50. Authorize payment of a gratuitous indemnity to survivors of armed forces members who die in active service. Veterans' Affairs.

RANKIN (D Miss.) H J Res 557..... 1/1/51. Authorize commission as five-star general for the late Lt. Gen. George Smith Patton, Jr. Armed Services.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 9925.....12/15/50. Provide free postage for members of the U.S. armed forces. Civil Service.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H J Res 558..... 1/2/51. Same as H J Res 557 by Rankin (D Miss.).

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 870..... 11/30/50. Requesting complete information regarding two accidents involving troop trains. Armed Services.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 9779.....1/27/50. Same as HR 9775 by Rankin (D Miss.).

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 9834.....12/1/50. Authorize the construction of a 60,000-ton aircraft carrier. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 9893.....12/11/50. Authorize military and naval construction. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) H J Res 556.....1/1/51. Authorize issuance posthumously to the late Lt. Gen. Walton Harris Walker a commission as general, Army of the U.S.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 9812.....11/30/50. Provide for naturalization of certain aliens who between June 25, 1950, and June 30, 1952, actively served, honorably, in U.S. armed forces. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 9919.....12/15/50. Redefine eligibility for membership in AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II). Judiciary.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 9813..... 11/30/50. Increase the special pay of enlisted persons of the armed forces for sea and foreign duty. Armed Services.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 9916..... 12/13/50. To restore exemptions from admissions tax which applied during World War II to the armed forces and to theaters on military installations. Ways and Means.

Senate Votes: Military Justice, Postal Service, Spanish-American

1. Articles of War Codification (HR 4080). Establish a uniform code of military justice. McCarran (D Nev.) motion to refer to Judiciary Committee. Rejected, 33-43, Feb. 3, 1950. (See p. 307)
2. Articles of War Codification (HR 4080). Passage of bill. Passed, 62-9, Feb. 3, 1950.
3. Veterans Promotion (HR 87). Grant promotion credit to veterans in postal service for time served in armed services during World War II. Passage over President's veto (two-thirds majority, or 51 yeas, required). Rejected, 48-29, Aug. 31, 1950. (See page 311)
4. Spanish-American War Veterans Benefits (HR 6217). Provide out-patient treatment for veterans of Spanish-American War, Boxer Rebellion, and Philippine Insurrection. Passage over President's veto (two-thirds majority, or 41 yeas, required). Passed, 58-3, Sept. 19, 1950. (See p. 316)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4
YEAS	33	62	48	58
NAYS	43	9	29	3

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4
YEAS	10	36	22	33
NAYS	34	2	23	3

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4
YEAS	23	26	26	25
NAYS	9	7	6	0

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	Y	?
ARIZONA				
Hayden (D)	N	Y	✓	✓
McFarland (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	N	Y
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Downey (D)	?	✓	?	?
Knowland (R)	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Johnson (D)	N	Y	N	Y
Millikin (R)	N	?	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Benton (D)	Y	✓	N	N
McMahon (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear (D)	?	?	?	Y
Williams (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland (D)	N	Y	N	Y
Pepper (D)	N	✓	Y	?
GEORGIA				
George (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
Russell (D)	N	Y	N	Y
IDAHO				
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Taylor (D)	N	Y	Y	?
ILLINOIS				
Douglas (D)	N	Y	N	Y
Lucas (D)	N	Y	?	?
INDIANA				
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	Y	?
IOWA				
Gillette (D)	N	✓	N	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	?	?	Y	✓
KANSAS				
Darby (R)	?	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
Chapman (D)	N	Y	N	✓
Withers (D)	Y	Y	Y	?
LOUISIANA				
Ellender (D)	N	Y	N	N
Long (D)	?	?	N	Y

	1	2	3	4
MAINE				
Brewster (R)	Y	Y	?	?
Smith (R)	X	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
O'Conor (D)	Y	Y	?	Y
Tydings (D)	N	Y	?	✓
MASSACHUSETTS				
Lodge (R)	N	Y	Y	?
Saltonstall (R)	N	Y	N	?
MICHIGAN				
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey (D)	N	Y	N	Y
Thye (R)	?	?	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland (D)	?	?	?	?
Stennis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Donnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kem (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Ecton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray (D)	N	Y	✓	Y
NEBRASKA				
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				
Malone (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
McCarran (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges (R)	N	Y	✓	?
Tobey (R)	✓	N	✓	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	X	Y
Smith (R)	N	Y	N	✓
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson (D)	N	✓	?	Y
Chavez (D)	N	✓	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
Ives (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Graham (D)	?	✓	N	Y
Hoey (D)	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer (R)	?	?	Y	Y
Young (R)	N	?	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4
OHIO				
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	?
Taft (R)	Y	Y	✓	✓
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
Thomas (D)	Y	✓	Y	?
OREGON				
Cordon (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
Morse (R)	Y	N	Y	✓
PENNSYLVANIA				
Martin (R)	?	?	Y	Y
Myers (D)	?	✓	N	?
RHODE ISLAND				
Green (D)	?	✓	Y	Y
Leahy (D)	?	✓	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maybank (D)	N	Y	N	?
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Gurney (R)	N	Y	N	?
Mundt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Kefauver (D)	N	Y	N	Y
McKellar (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
TEXAS				
Connally (D)	N	Y	N	Y
Johnson (D)	N	Y	N	✓
UTAH				
Thomas (D)	?	N	Y	?
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken (R)	✓	Y	Y	✓
Flanders (R)	?	?	?	?
VIRGINIA				
Byrd (D)	N	✓	N	?
Robertson (D)	N	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON				
Cain (R)	Y	?	✓	✓
Magnuson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Kilgore (D)	?	✓	Y	Y
Neely (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	✓	?
Wiley (R)	Y	Y	✓	Y
WYOMING				
Hunt (D)	N	Y	Y	✓
O'Mahoney (D)	N	Y	N	?

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Senate Votes: Marshall, Draft, Family Allowances

1. Manpower Registration Act of 1950 (HR 6826). Extend Selective Service Act of 1948, with amendments. Lucas (D Ill.) amendment to strike out voluntary segregation amendment reported by committee. Agreed to, 42-29, June 21, 1950. (See p. 294)
2. Manpower Registration Act of 1950 (HR 6826). Russell (D Ga.) amendment to provide for segregation if a majority of draftees and enlistees in 36 states express such preference after six months' operation of the law. Rejected, 27-45, June 22, 1950.
3. Manpower Registration Act of 1950 (HR 6826). Extend Selective Service Act of 1948, with amendments. Conference report. Agreed to, 76-0, June 28, 1950.
4. National Security Act Amendment (HR 9646). Amend National Security Act to authorize President to appoint General of the Army George C. Marshall to the office of Secretary of Defense. Passage of bill. Passed, 47-21, Sept. 15, 1950. (See p. 315)
5. Marshall Nomination. Nomination of George C. Marshall to be Secretary of Defense. Confirmed, 57-11, Sept. 20, 1950. (See p. 322)
6. Posthumous Awards (S J Res 166). Authorize Navy Secretary to award appropriate decoration posthumously to members of the crew of the Navy Privateer who lost their lives in or over the Baltic Sea on April 8, 1950, in performance of duty. Adopted, 66-0, April 19, 1950. (See p. 317)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	42	27	76	47	57	66
NAYS	29	45	0	21	11	0

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	16	24	39	37	42	32
NAYS	25	16	0	1	0	0

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	26	3	37	10	15	34
NAYS	4	29	0	20	11	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
Hill (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	√	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden (D)	N	Y	Y	√	√	Y
McFarland (D)	√	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	√	Y
McClellan (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Downey (D)	?	?	√	?	√	√
Knowland (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	√
COLORADO						
Johnson (D)	Y	N	√	Y	Y	√
Millikin (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Benton (D)	Y	N	Y	√	√	√
McMahon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Frear (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
Williams (R)	Y	N	Y	X	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pepper (D)	?	?	√	?	√	√
GEORGIA						
George (D)	N	Y	√	Y	Y	√
Russell (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Dworshak (R)	?	?	√	N	Y	Y
Taylor (D)	√	X	√	?	?	√
ILLINOIS						
Douglas (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lucas (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA						
Capehart (R)	√	N	Y	X	?	Y
Jenner (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
IOWA						
Gillette (D)	√	X	Y	Y	Y	√
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
KANSAS						
Darby (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
Chapman (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
Withers (D)	N	Y	Y	?	√	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender (D)	N	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
Long (D)	X	√	√	Y	Y	√
MAINE						
Brewster (R)	Y	N	√	?	?	√
Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
O'Conor (D)	?	?	√	Y	Y	Y
Tydings (D)	N	N	Y	√	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Lodge (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	√	Y
Saltonstall (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	√
MICHIGAN						
Ferguson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?	?	√
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	√
Thye (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland (D)	N	√	√	?	√	Y
Stennis (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Donnell (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Kem (R)	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y
MONTANA						
Ecton (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Murray (D)	√	X	Y	Y	Y	√
NEBRASKA						
Butler (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEVADA						
Malone (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
McCarran (D)	Y	X	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges (R)	?	N	Y	X	X	Y
Tobey (R)	√	?	Y	?	Y	√
NEW JERSEY						
Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith (R)	√	N	Y	?	?	√
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez (D)	√	N	√	√	Y	√
NEW YORK						
Ives (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	√
NORTH CAROLINA						
Graham (D)	X	√	√	Y	Y	√
Hoey (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
NORTH DAKOTA						
Langer (R)	?	?	Y	N	N	Y
Young (R)	?	?	?	N	N	Y
OHIO						
Bricker (R)	Y	N	Y	X	√	Y
Taft (R)	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr (D)	N	Y	√	Y	Y	Y
Thomas (D)	?	?	√	√	Y	Y
OREGON						
Cordon (R)	N	?	Y	Y	√	Y
Morse (R)	√	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Martin (R)	Y	N	Y	?	√	Y
Myers (D)	Y	N	√	√	√	√
RHODE ISLAND						
Green (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Leahy (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston (D)	X	√	√	√	Y	√
Maybank (D)	N	Y	Y	√	√	√
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Gurney (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
Mundt (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Kefauver (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	√
McKellar (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS						
Connally (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH						
Thomas (D)	Y	N	Y	√	√	Y
Watkins (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	√
VERMONT						
Aiken (R)	Y	?	√	?	?	Y
Flanders (R)	√	X	Y	?	?	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Robertson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
Cain (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Magnuson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	√
WEST VIRGINIA						
Kilgore (D)	Y	N	√	Y	Y	Y
Neely (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
McCarthy (R)	?	N	Y	X	?	Y
Wiley (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
Hunt (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	√

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House Votes: VA Payments, Promotions, Alien Enlistments

1. VA Payments to Land-Grant Colleges (HR 7057). Provide that no reduction be made in reimbursements under the GI Bill to colleges and universities by reason of any other federal or non-federal grants or payments. Passage of the bill under suspension of the rules. (Two-thirds majority, or 231 yeas, required). Passed, 245-101, March 20, 1950. (See p. 317)
2. Posthumous Awards (S J Res 166). Authorize Navy Secretary to award appropriate decoration posthumously to members of the crew of the Navy Privateer who lost their lives in or over the Baltic Sea on April 8, 1950, in performance of duty. Adopted, 333-0, April 21, 1950. (See p. 317)
3. Veterans Preference Act Amendment (HR 7185). Amend Veterans Preference Act to provide that examinations for apprentice positions under Civil Service shall be open, competitive examinations conducted by Civil Service Commission. Passage of bill under suspension of rules. (Two-thirds majority, or 202 yeas, required). Passed, 209-93, May 1, 1950. (See p. 415)
4. Veterans Promotions (HR 87). Grant promotion credit to veterans in postal service for time served in armed forces during World War II. Murray (D Tenn.) motion to refer bill and President's veto message to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Rejected, 115-165, June 26, 1950. (See p. 311)
5. Veterans Promotions. (HR 87). Passage of bill over President's veto. (Two-thirds majority, or 190 yeas, required). Passed, 213-72, June 26, 1950.
6. Alien Enlistment in Regular Army (S 2269). Resolution (H Res 649) providing for consideration of bill. Adopted, 232-61, June 22, 1950. (See p. 310)
7. Alien Enlistment in Regular Army (S 2269). Passage of bill authorizing enlistment of 2,500 selected aliens in U.S. Army. Passed, 201-84, June 22, 1950.
8. Honorable Discharges for Members of Russian Railway Service Corps serving under War Department during World War I. (HR 6277). Resolution (H Res 716) providing for consideration and 1 hour of debate on HR 6277. Rejected, 91-243, Aug. 16, 1950. (See p. 318)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	245	333	209	115	213	232	201	91
NAYS	101	0	93	165	72	61	84	243

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	163	193	116	68	114	149	125	46
NAYS	45	0	64	93	50	29	49	157

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	81	139	93	47	98	83	76	44
NAYS	56	0	28	71	22	31	34	86

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Battle (D)	Y	?	✓	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Boykin (D)	?	?	✓	?	?	?	Y	N
6 deGraffenried (D)	?	Y	?	N	Y	?	Y	?
7 Elliott (D)	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Grant (D)	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Hobbs (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	N
8 Jones (D)	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Rains (D)	Y	Y	✓	N	Y	N	N	N
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Patten (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	N	N
5 Hays (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Norrell (D)	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Tackett (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Havenner (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
23 McKinnon (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Miller (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?	N
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
21 Sheppard (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Werdel (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
9 White (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	?	?	X	?	?	Y	N	Y
18 Doyle (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	?	?	?
19 Holifield (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
17 King (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Nixon (R)	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Poulson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Carroll (D)	?	?	N	?	?	Y	N	?
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Marsalis (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	?	✓	N
3 McGuire (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	✓	N
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?
AL Sadlak (R)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?	N
2 Woodhouse (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	X	N
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	?	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	N
1 Peterson (D)	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Sikes (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Smathers (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Camp (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Cox (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	N	N
7 Lanham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Pace (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?	X	N
1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Vinson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	✓	?	?	?	?	N
9 Wood (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	N
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	N
1 White (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
17 Arends (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
19 Chiperfield (R)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
21 Mack (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	?	✓	N
15 Mason (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	X	?
22 McMillen (R)	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	X	?
25 Price (D)	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Reed (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N
20 Simpson (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vursell (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Chesney (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
13 Vacancy								
1 Dawson (D)	?	?	N	N	N	?	Y	?
8 Gordon (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Hoffman (R)	?	Y	?	N	Y	?	X	N
12 Jonas (R)	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Vacancy								
3 Linehan (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 O'Hara (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Sabath (D)	?	?	N	N	N	?	?	Y
9 Yates (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	N	N
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	?
8 Denton (D)	Y	Y	✓	?	?	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck (R)	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs (D)	Y	Y	✓	?	?	Y	Y	N
4 Kruse (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	N	N	N
1 Madden (D)	Y	Y	✓	?	?	Y	Y	N
7 Noland (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	N
5 Walsh (D)	?	Y	?	N	Y	?	?	?
9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	N
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	X	Y
3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
7 Jensen (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Hope (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?	?	N
3 Vacancy								
4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Smith (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
4 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Golden (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
1 Gregory (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
3 Morton (R)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
7 Perkins (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
5 Spence (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N
6 Underwood (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Whitaker (D)	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	?	?
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Boggs (D)	Y	?	✓	?	?	Y	Y	N
4 Brooks (D)	Y	?	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
1 Hebert (D)	N	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?
7 Larcade (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
6 Morrison (D)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
5 Passman (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Willis (D)	Y	Y	✓	N	Y	N	N	N
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Hale (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
2 Nelson (R)	N	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	N	Y	?	N	Y	?	?	?
2 Bolton (D)	N	?	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
4 Fallon (D)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N
3 Garmatz (D)	Y	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N
1 Miller (R)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?	N
5 Sasscer (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Donohue (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	N
2 Furcolo (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Goodwin (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Herter (R)	Y	?	N	?	?	Y	✓	Y
1 Heselton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	N	Y	N	?	?	?	?	Y
7 Lane (D)	?	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	N
14 Martin (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N
12 McCormack (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Philbin (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Wigglesworth (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Blackney (R)	Y	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?
8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Engel (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?
5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
2 Michener (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Potter (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
3 Shafer (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	N
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Woodruff (R)	N	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	Y	Y	X	?	?	?	?	?
17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	Y	?	?	N	Y	?	?	N
14 Rabaut (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?	N
1 Sadowski (D)	?	Y	X	?	?	?	✓	?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Andresen (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
8 Blatnik (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Wier (D)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	N
3 Whittington (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Cannon (D)	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Christopher (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Irving (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y
10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Karst (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Karsten (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Magee (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Moulder (D)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
7 Short (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
11 Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	N
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 O'Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	N
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
8 Canfield (R)	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Case (R)	N	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	N
5 Eaton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Hand (R)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	√	N
14 Hart (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
4 Howell (D)	?	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	N
12 Kean (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
13 Norton (D)	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
10 Rodino (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Widnall (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	N
9 Towe (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N	?	√	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?	√	Y
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
AL Miles (D)	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	?	?
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	Y	?	√	?	?	Y	Y	Y
39 Cole (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
35 Davies (D)	N	Y	√	?	?	Y	Y	?
28 Gamble (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
44 Gorski (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Gwinn (R)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?	N
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	?	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	N
31 Kearney (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
40 Keating (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
34 Kilburn (R)	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
30 LeFevre (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Macy (R)	?	?	Y	N	N	?	X	Y
42 Pfeiffer, W.L. (R)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
45 Reed (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
36 Riehlman (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N
29 St. George (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
38 Taber (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
43 Taurtello (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
33 Taylor (R)	?	Y	√	Y	Y	?	?	?
41 Wadsworth (R)	N	Y	?	Y	N	?	Y	N
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	?	?	X	?	?	?	?	?
15 Celler (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	?
4 Clemente (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Coudert (R)	N	Y	X	Y	N	?	√	?
6 Delaney (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	N
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
11 Heffernan (D)	?	?	N	?	?	?	?	?
7 Heller (D)	Y	?	N	?	?	?	?	?
21 Javits (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly (D)	?	Y	N	?	?	?	?	N
9 Keogh (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
3 Latham (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	?	?
23 Lynch (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	?	N
18 Marcantonio ALP	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
26 McGrath (D)	Y	Y	X	?	?	Y	Y	N
14 Multer (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
16 Murphy (D)	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N
13 O'Toole (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	Y	?	X	?	?	?	?	?
22 Powell (D)	?	?	X	?	?	?	?	?
5 Quinn (D)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
12 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	Y	?	X	?	?	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Vacancy								
7 Carlyle (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Chatham (D)	?	Y	√	?	?	Y	√	N
4 Cooley (D)	Y	?	√	?	?	Y	Y	N
8 Deane (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
9 Doughton (D)	N	Y	?	Y	?	?	Y	N
6 Durham (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
10 Jones (D)	Y	?	√	?	?	Y	N	N
2 Kerr (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	N
12 Redden (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (R)	?	Y	N	?	?	?	?	Y
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
3 Breen (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	?
11 Brehm (R)	N	Y	N	?	?	?	?	Y
7 Brown (R)	?	?	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Burke (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	?	N
5 Clevenger (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Crosser (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Elston (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays (D)	N	?	√	N	Y	N	N	?
14 Huber (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	N
19 Kirwan (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch (R)	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
17 McGregor (R)	N	Y	?	N	Y	?	?	N
16 McSweeney (D)	Y	Y	X	Y	N	?	Y	Y
6 Polk (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	?	N
15 Secrest (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Smith (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	X	?
12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Wagner (D)	N	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	N
13 Wetchel (R)	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Young (D)	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Gilmer (D)	?	?	√	?	?	?	?	N
5 Monroney (D)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?	N
6 Morris (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
2 Stigler (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	N
7 Wickersham (D)	Y	?	√	?	?	?	?	N
8 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Stockman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Cavalcante (D)	?	?	√	?	?	?	?	N
30 Corbett (R)	?	Y	X	?	?	Y	Y	N
9 Dague (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
29 Davenport (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	N
32 Eberharter (D)	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	N
24 Morgan (D)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	?
10 O'Neill (D)	Y	?	Y	?	√	Y	Y	N
15 Rich (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
26 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y
17 Simpson (R)	?	Y	?	Y	N	?	?	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
20 Walter (D)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	?	?	N	?	?	?	?	?
4 Chudoff (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
2 Granahan (D)	?	?	N	?	?	?	?	?
5 Green (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	Y
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?	Y
1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	N
3 Hare (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	√	N	Y	?	?	N
1 Rivers (D)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
2 Sims (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	N
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Davis (D)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Evins (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N
3 Frazier (D)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	N
4 Gore (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	N
2 Jennings (R)	Y	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Phillips (R)	Y	?	?	N	Y	?	?	N
6 Priest (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Sutton (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	N
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N
17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
2 Combs (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
13 Gossett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Lyle (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Patman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Pickett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	N
8 Thomas (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
18 Guill (R)	-	-	-	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Granger (D)	?	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	Y
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	N
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Robeson (D)	-	-	-	?	?	Y	Y	N
6 Burton (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
9 Fugate (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Gary (D)	N	Y	√	?	?	?	?	N
2 Hardy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison (D)	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Smith (D)	N	?	Y	Y	N	?	?	?
5 Stanley (D)	?	?	√	?	?	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?	X	Y
3 Jackson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	?	Y
3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Mitchell (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Burnside (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Hedrick (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Kee (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Ramsay (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
2 Staggers (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Byrnes (R)	N	Y	√	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Davis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Keefe (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
7 Murray (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
10 O'Konski (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?

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House Votes: Draft, Marshall, Naval Awards

1. Spanish-American War Veterans Benefits (HR 6217). Provide out-patient treatment for veterans of Spanish-American War, Boxer Rebellion, and Philippine Insurrection. Passage over President's veto (two-thirds majority, or 222 yeas, required. Passed, 321-12, Sept. 14, 1950. (See p. 316)
2. National Security Act Amendment (HR 9646). Amend National Security Act to authorize President to appoint General of the Army George C. Marshall to the office of Secretary of Defense. Passage of bill. Passed, 220-105, Sept. 15, 1950. (See p. 315)
3. Manpower Registration Act of 1950 (HR 6826). Extend Selective Service Act of 1948, with amendments. Conference report. Agreed to, 315-4, June 27, 1950. (See p. 294)
4. Armed Services Dependents Allowances (HR 9477). Passage of bill providing monthly allowances of $85 to $125 to families of enlisted members of armed services. Passage of bill. Passed, 362-0, Aug. 24, 1950. (See p. 301)
5. Doctor-Dentist Draft (S 4029). Amend Selective Service Act of 1948 to provide for special registration and induction of doctors under 56 and of dentists under 46 placing induction priority on persons deferred from World War II service while receiving professional medical and dental training and on persons receiving such training while members of the armed services. Passage of bill (as amended by substitution of text of HR 9554). Passed, 363-1, Aug. 30, 1950. (See p. 315)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

	TOTAL VOTE						DEMOCRATS						REPUBLICANS					
	YEAS	321	220	315	362	363	YEAS	195	193	180	227	224	YEAS	125	27	135	134	139
	NAYS	12	105	4	0	1	NAYS	8	5	2	0	0	NAYS	4	100	1	0	0
	1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA							2 Cox (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	9 Golden (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	1 Gregory (D)	?	?	Y	?	Y
9 Battle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		7 Lanham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Morton (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?		3 Pace (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	7 Perkins (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Spence (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		6 Vinson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Underwood (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		8 Wheeler (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	2 Whitaker (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?
4 Hobbs (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y		9 Wood (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	**LOUISIANA**					
8 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		**IDAHO**						8 Allen (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		2 Sanborn (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	2 Boggs (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y
ARIZONA							1 White (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Brooks (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y
AL Murdock (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		**ILLINOIS**						1 Hebert (D)	?	?	?	?	?
AL Patten (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y		16 Allen (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Larcade (D)	?	?	Y	Y	?
ARKANSAS							17 Arends (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Morrison (D)	?	?	?	?	?
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		26 Bishop (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Passman (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Willis (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		23 Jenison (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	**MAINE**					
2 Mills (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		21 Mack (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Fellows (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y		15 Mason (R)	Y	N	?	?	?	1 Hale (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y		22 McMillen (R)	?	?	?	?	?	2 Nelson (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		25 Price (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**MARYLAND**					
CALIFORNIA							14 Reed (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	6 Beall (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Allen (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y		20 Simpson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Bolton (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y		18 Velde (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	4 Fallon (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?		24 Vursell (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		**Chicago—Cook County**						1 Miller (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Havenner (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y		4 Buckley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Sasscer (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	?	?	Y	?	?		11 Chesney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**MASSACHUSETTS**					
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y		13 Vacancy						6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Miller (D)	?	?	Y	?	?		1 Dawson (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	4 Donohue (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Phillips (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		8 Gordon (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	2 Furcolo (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		10 Hoffman (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	8 Goodwin (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y		12 Jonas (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	10 Herter (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		5 Vacancy						1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Werdel (R)	?	?	?	?	?		3 Linehan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Kennedy (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y
9 White (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y		6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Lane (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles County							2 O'Hara (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Martin (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Douglas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		7 Sabath (D)	?	Y	Y	?	?	12 McCormack (D)	?	√	Y	Y	Y
18 Doyle (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y		9 Yates (D)	Y	Y	√	Y	?	9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	?	?	Y	?	Y		**INDIANA**						3 Philbin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield (D)	?	?	X	Y	?		3 Crook (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	?	5 Rogers (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y		8 Denton (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 King (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		2 Halleck (R)	?	N	Y	?	Y	**MICHIGAN**					
15 McDonough (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		6 Harden (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	12 Bennett (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Nixon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?
13 Poulson (R)	?	N	Y	Y	Y		11 Jacobs (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	8 Crawford (R)	?	Y	N	?	Y
COLORADO							4 Kruse (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	9 Engel (R)	?	?	?	?	?
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		1 Madden (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	5 Ford (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Carroll (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y		7 Noland (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	4 Hoffman (R)	N	N	?	Y	?
2 Hill (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y		5 Walsh (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Michener (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Marsalis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		9 Wilson (R)	Y	X	?	Y	Y	11 Potter (R)	Y	X	?	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT							**IOWA**						3 Shafer (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Lodge (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y		5 Cunningham (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Wolcott (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 McGuire (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		6 Dolliver (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	10 Woodruff (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y		3 Gross (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	**Detroit—Wayne County**					
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		8 Hoeven (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	15 Dingell (D)	?	?	?	?	?
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		7 Jensen (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	17 Dondero (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y
2 Woodhouse (D)	Y	√	Y	Y	Y		4 LeCompte (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	16 Vacancy					
DELAWARE							1 Martin (R)	?	?	Y	?	?	13 O'Brien (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
AL Boggs (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		2 Talle (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	14 Rabaut (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA							**KANSAS**						1 Sadowski (D)	?	?	X	?	?
2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		1 Cole (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	**MINNESOTA**					
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		5 Hope (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Andersen (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Peterson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		3 Vacancy						1 Andresen (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		4 Rees (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Blatnik (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Sikes (D)	?	?	Y	Y	?		2 Scrivner (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Hagen (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y
4 Smathers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?		6 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	?	?	5 Judd (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y
GEORGIA							**KENTUCKY**						6 Marshall (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		8 Bates (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	4 McCarthy (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
4 Camp (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		4 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 O'Hara (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5
3 Wier (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
MISSISSIPPI					
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Whittington (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Christopher (D)	?	?	Y	Y	?
4 Irving (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y
10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Karst (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Magee (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Moulder (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Short (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
1 Curtis (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Stefan (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
AL Baring (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	✓	?	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	?	?	?	Y	?
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
14 Hart (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Norton (D)	?	?	Y	?	?
10 Rodino (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Towe (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Fernandez (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
AL Miles (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
NEW YORK					
32 Byrne (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 Cole (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
35 Davies (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
28 Gamble (R)	Y	N	Y	?	?
44 Gorski (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	?	?	?	?
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	?	N	Y	?	Y
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
30 LeFevre (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Macy (R)	?	X	Y	?	?
42 Pfeiffer, W.L. (R)	?	X	?	?	?
45 Reed (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y	N	Y	?	?
38 Taber (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
43 Tauriello (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Taylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
41 Wadsworth (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
New York City					
25 Buckley (D)	?	?	?	Y	?
15 Celler (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Clemente (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
17 Coudert (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y
6 Delaney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
7 Heller (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Javits (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
9 Keogh (D)	?	✓	Y	Y	Y
19 Klein (D)	?	?	Y	?	?
3 Latham (R)	Y	N	Y	?	?
23 Lynch (D)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
18 Marcantonio ALP	Y	?	N	Y	N
26 McGrath (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Multer (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y
13 O'Toole (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	?	?	?	?	?
22 Powell (D)	Y	?	?	?	?
5 Quinn (D)	?	?	?	?	?
12 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	Y	Y	?	Y	?
NORTH CAROLINA					
3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
11 Vacancy					
7 Carlyle (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Cooley (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Deane (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y
12 Redden (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y
AL Vacancy					
OHIO					
22 Bolton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
3 Breen (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y
11 Brehm (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y
7 Brown (R)	Y	X	?	Y	Y
9 Burke (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?
1 Elston (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Hays (D)	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y
14 Huber (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
17 McGregor (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 McSweeney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Secrest (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith (R)	?	X	?	?	?
12 Vorys (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y
2 Wagner (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Weichel (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Young (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gilmer (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y
5 Monroney (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Morris (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Stigler (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
8 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
OREGON					
3 Angell (R)	?	✓	Y	Y	?
4 Ellsworth (R)	?	✓	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Stockman (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
33 Buchanan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Cavalcante (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 Corbett (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Davenport (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Fenton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood (D)	?	✓	Y	Y	Y
31 Fulton (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Gavin (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Gillette (R)	?	X	?	?	?
25 Graham (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 James (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
28 Kearns (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Kelley (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y
18 Kunkel (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Lind (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 McConnell (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Morgan (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	?
10 O'Neill (D)	Y	Y	✓	?	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rich (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
26 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Simpson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
20 Walter (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Chudoff (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Granahan (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	N	Y	?	?
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Hare (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Richards (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers (D)	?	?	?	?	?
2 Sims (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Case (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Lovre (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
9 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Davis (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y
5 Evins (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Gore (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?
2 Jennings (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y
8 Murray (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	?
6 Priest (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Sutton (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y
17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Gossett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Lucas (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Lyle (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Pickett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage (D)	?	?		Y	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?
6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
18 Guill (R)	?	?	Y	✓	Y
UTAH					
2 Bosone (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Granger (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT					
AL Plumley (R)	?	?	?	Y	?
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Robeson (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Burton (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
9 Fugate (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Jackson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Mitchell (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Burnside (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Kee (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Ramsay (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Staggers (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y
WISCONSIN					
5 Biemiller (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Hull (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Keefe (R)	?	?	?	?	?
7 Murray (R)	Y	N	Y	?	?
10 O'Konski (R)	?	?	Y	Y	?
1 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Withrow (R)	?	X	Y	?	?
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
AL Barrett (R)	?	?	Y	?	?

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MISCELLANEOUS and ADMINISTRATIVE

Major Actions

Twenty-seven plans for government reorganization - 20 approved; seven rejected (page 362).

Civil defense program - enacted into law (page 458)

Statehood for Alaska, Hawaii - passed by House; reported by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (page 410).

Fair employment practices legislation - voluntary plan passed by House; Senate debated consideration of compulsory plan (page 375).

Proposed Constitutional amendment for women's equal rights - passed by Senate; no House action (page 419).

Postal service: restoration of full service and increased postal rates - passed by House; hearings by Senate Post Office Committee (pages 416 and 427).

Subversive control legislation and inquiries:

Internal security bill - enacted into law (page 390).

McCarthy charges probed by Senate subcommittee (page 444).

House un-American activities investigation (page 432).

Contempt of Congress citations - 59 given by House committees; four by Senate (page 423).

Ban on interstate shipments of slot machines - enacted into law (page 433).

Survey of interstate crime - conducted by special Senate subcommittee (page 437).

Reorganization Plans

SUMMARY

The President submitted 27 reorganization plans to Congress in 1950. Twenty of the plans went through; six were rejected by the Senate, one was killed by the House.

The plans were designed to change the administrative set-up of a variety of departments and independent agencies of the Executive Branch of the government. The President drew up the reorganization plans and then submitted them to Congress for consideration. The plans, in general, consolidated functions of scattered agencies or abolished unnecessary functions.

60 Days To Examine

Congress had 60 days to examine each plan. If it was opposed by a Congressman, the Congressman introduced a resolution to reject it. The resolution was then submitted to either the House or the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department for hearings.

If the resolution passed either house, the plan died. If the 60 days passed without final action on a rejecting resolution, then the plan became effective automatically.

12 Non-controversial

Of the 27 plans submitted, 12 were non-controversial. No rejecting resolutions were introduced, and the plans became effective at the end of sixty days. Eight rejecting resolutions were voted down by the house concerned, and those plans also went into effect in 60 days. The other seven rejecting resolutions were passed by one house, and those plans died.

Provisions

Here is a brief summary of all 1950 reorganization plans, and the action on them taken by Congress:

REORGANIZATION PLANS OF 1950

Plan No.	Department or agency affected	Major purpose	Disposition
1	Department of the Treasury	Creat an Administrative Assistant Secretary and transfer to the Secretary authority placed by law in subordinate officials.	Rejected by Senate May 11.
2	Department of Justice ..	Create an Administrative Assistant Attorney General and transfer to the Attorney General authority placed by law in subordinate officials.	Effective May 24.
3	Department of the Interior	Create an additional Assistant Secretary, and an Administrative Assistant Secretary, and transfer to the Secretary authority placed by law in subordinate officials.	Do.
4	Department of Argiculture	Create 2 additional Assistant Secretaries, and an Administrative Assistant Secretary, and transfer to the Secretary authority placed by law in subordinate officials.	Rejected by Senate May 18.
5	Department of Commerce	Create an Administrative Assistant Secretary and transfer to the Secretary authority placed by law in subordinate officials.	Effective May 24.
6	Department of Labor	.....do.....	Do.
7	Interstate Commerce Commission.	Authorize the President to designate the Chairman, and transfer to the Chairman responsibility for day-to-day administration.	Rejected by Senate May 17.
8	Federal Trade Commission	....do.....	Effective May 24.
9	Federal Power Commission	....do.....	Do.
10	Securities and Exchange Commission.	....do.....	Do.
11	Federal Communications Commission.	Transfer to the Chairman responsibility for day-to-day administration.	Rejected by Senate May 17.
12	National Labor Relations Board.	Transfer to the Chairman responsibility for day-to-day administration and certain duties assigned by law to the General Counsel.	Rejected by Senate May 11.
13	Civil Aeronautics Board .	Transfer to the Chairman responsibility for day-to-day administration.	Effective May 24.
14	Department of Labor....	Coordinate the administration of labor standards under various statutes relating to Federal construction and public works in the office of the Secretary.	Do.
15	Department of the Interior.	Transfer from General Services Administration responsibility for public works programs in Alaska and Virgin Islands.	Do.
16	Federal Security Agency	Transfer from General Services Administration school assistance and water-pollution control activities.	Effective May 24.
17	Housing and Home Finance Agency.	Transfer from General Services Administration responsibility for the advance planning of non-Federal public works, and the War Public Works program.	Do.
18	General Services Administration.	Transfer to General Services Administration functions with respect to building and space management and maintenance, with certain exceptions, outside the District of Columbia.	Effective May 24; extended to July 1.
19	Department of Labor....	Transfer from Federal Security Agency the Bureau of Employees' Compensation and the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board.	Effective May 24.
20	General Services Administration.	Transfer from the Department of State certain statutory duties with regard to archives and records.	Do.
21	Department of Commerce	Provide for a basic reorganization of the functions of the United States Maritime Commission and the transfer thereof to Commerce, where they were reconstituted in a Federal Maritime Board and a Maritime Administrator.	Do.
22	Housing and Home Finance Agency.	Transfer the Federal National Mortgage Association to the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and vest responsibility therefor in the head of the Agency.	Effective Sept. 7.
23	....do.....	Transfer lending authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with respect to the production and distribution of prefabricated houses and components to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.	Do.

24	Department of Commerce	Transfer the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Department of Commerce.	Rejected by Senate July 6.
25	Executive Office of the President.	Transfer the functions of the National Security Resources Board to the Chairman of the Board.	Effective July 9.
26	Department of the Treasury.	Create an Administrative Assistant Secretary and transfer to the Secretary authority placed by law in subordinate officials.	Effective July 31.
27	Federal Security Agency	Create a Department of Health, Education and Security which would perform the functions of and conduct the programs now administered by the Federal Security Agency.	Rejected by House July 10.

BACKGROUND

Major efforts to reorganize the Executive Branch of the federal government began in 1912. That first study of government reorganization was followed by two in 1923, and by three others; in 1932, 1937 and 1939. In the immediate post World War II years, Presidents Roosevelt and Truman submitted several reorganization plans to Congress.

These past attempts met with varying success, and in 1947 Congress decided a thorough investigation by experts should be made of the entire Executive Branch. The sporadic reorganization tries were dropped. and Congress turned the entire problem over to a Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (Hoover Commission) under the chairmanship of former President Herbert C. Hoover.

The Commission submitted extensive findings and recommendations in 1949. Congress then passed the Reorganization Act of 1949 (Public Law 109, 81st Congress) authorizing the President to submit reorganization plans for consideration by Congress.

President Truman sent seven plans to Congress in 1949. Six plans became effective after 60 days, although some of the six met with opposition. One plan was rejected by the Senate. (For additional background on governmental reorganization, see CQ Almanac Vol. V, p. 554 ff.).

Previous Lobby Activity

The general aims of the reorganization plans—economy and efficiency in government—were endorsed everywhere. But when the revamping got down to specific agencies, many groups said the recommended changes were not truly in the interest of good government.

This tendency had a wide variety of groups opposing one plan or other. For example:

About a month before release of the 1950 reorganization plans, the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report said: "Vested interests appear more anxious to 'save their own skins' than they are to save the taxpayer a possible quarter of a billion dollars."

Robert L. L. McCormick, research director of the Citizens Committee told the Senate Expenditures Committee, "We are under pressure to modify our position on 15 of the 21 reorganization plans submitted to Congress by the President this year. If we yield on one, we open the door on all the others."

Pressures on streamlining the government were not all leveled at particular plans. A big share of the reorganization requests pouring in on Congressmen were simply for putting into effect all Hoover report recommendations.

Spearhead of this drive was the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report. Reorganization News, its monthly publication, printed the query from an Illinois housewife on S 2213 "to take the Post Office out of politics". "If there is no opposition, why on earth do our elected representatives need to be prodded? Do we have to write to Washington about every reorganization item? What are they there for?"

Commented Reorganization News: "Traditionally, Congress bends its sails to the winds of public opinion. Most Congressmen honestly believe that they are 'there' for the very purpose of being prodded. They want and need to hear from citizens—on every issue."

On the overall progress of reorganization, the Hoover Report publication said, "Controversy is to be expected wherever change is contemplated. One of the finest byproducts of the Reorganization program, in fact, is the impetus it has given to public thought and discussion on problems of government management."

Petitions Gathered

Another group carrying the torch for reorganization was the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. Ten days after introduction of Truman's first 21 plans, the Junior Chamber presented Congress with petitions signed by 3 million people in 1,800 communities requesting efficient and economic operation of the government.

The petitions asked reorganization along lines of the Hoover report recommendations. The Junior Chamber rated the Truman plans a "good beginning" but amounting to "only a fraction" of the reorganization to be done.

The Kalamazoo Junior Chamber of Commerce (Mich.) sent Congressmen questionnaires asking to what extent they favored the Hoover recommendations and if they thought "much of the value of the recommendations is being lost because of the method and order" in which the recommendations were presented for legislative action.

General Support

Generally, the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report gave general endorsement to 23 of the Truman plans, refusing to back four plans because the Hoover findings were "not specific" regarding them. These were Plans Nos. 12, 17, 24 and 27.

Plan 12, the Citizens Committee stated, "conforms to the Commission's general philosophy on organization" but it "raised issues which are not wholly organizational, but are matters of national, political and economic policy".

The other plans, the Citizens Committee said generally conform with the Hoover recommendations, though "most of these plans are by no means complete" and did not include all the changes the Commission advocated.

(Specific lobby stands on all individual plans which met with opposition appear in the section devoted to that plan in the following narrative.)

ACTION ON PLANS

Plan No. 1

In line with Hoover Commission recommendations, the first six reorganization plans of 1950 centralized in six department heads the functions of as many Cabinet departments. Of these, Plan No. 1 transferred to the

Secretary of the Treasury all functions scattered throughout the Department, except the functions of hearing examiners and except the operations of the Coast Guard, which becomes a part of the Navy in time of war or when the President so directs. Plan No 1 also authorized the Secretary to delegate functions; to appoint an Administrative Assistant Secretary, with the approval of the President, under the classified civil service, and to make those transfers of records, property, personnel, and funds which were required to carry out this plan.

The plan would have shifted to the Secretary the powers scattered among the (1) Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, (2) Bureau of Internal Revenue, (3) Bureau of Customs, (4) Bureau of Narcotics, (5) Bureau of the Mint, (6) Bureau of Engraving and Printing, (7) Fiscal Service, (8) United States Secret Service, and (9) United States Coast Guard.

Two disapproving resolutions were introduced March 31, (S. Res. 246 and S. Res. 247.) Res 246 was favorably reported on April 25 by the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 65 to 13 on May 11. Reorganization Plan No. 1 was thereby rejected.

COMMITTEE

The Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department April 11 turned to the resolutions calling for disapproval of Plan No. 1. Opposition to the proposal was expressed by Treasury Secretary John Snyder. Snyder sent the Committee a statement stating his view that "the national banking system would not long remain intact, strong, and vigorous without leadership by the Comptroller of the Currency, which has no other function than its supervision and administration." He declared he saw no need for this "new channel of authority" in the Treasury Department.

Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), author of one of the rejection resolutions (S Res 246) and Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), author of the other (S Res 247), also registered their opposition to the Plan. Robertson said April 11 it would "relegate the Comptroller to messenger boy status." Capehart recommended disapproval of the Plan because it would not serve public interest. Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) said the Banking and Currency Committee, of which he was chairman, had voted without dissent to recommend rejection of the Plan.

The case for the President's Plan was presented April 12 by Frederick J. Lawton, Director of the Bureau of the Budget. He said he felt that "the line of responsibility running from the President to the Secretary of the Treasury to the Comptroller of the Currency should be clearly drawn." He stressed the Plan stemmed directly from recommendations of the (Hoover) Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. Robert L. L. McCormick, research director of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, said the entire Government reorganization program would be "wrecked" if the Currency Comptroller was not put under control of the Treasury Department.

Opposition to the Plan also came from spokesmen for the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks and the American Bankers Association. D. Emmert Brumbaugh, chairman of the legislative committee of the former group, said April 11 the Plan would be the first step toward nationalization of banking. ABA spokesmen, who included F. Raymond Peterson, ABA president and Robert V. Fleming, contended April 12 the Plan would make the Currency Comptroller a "captive" of the Treasury Department.

The Robertson resolution rejecting Plan No. 1 was approved on an 8-3 vote April 17, in effect putting the Committee's stamp of disapproval on the plan. Opposing the resolution, and therefore supporting the plan, were Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Edward L. Leahy (D R.I.) and William Benton (D Conn.). Those voting for the resolution were: Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.), Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.) Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), and Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

DEBATE

The Senate killed Plan No. 1 May 11 by voting 65-13 for Robertson's S Res 246. Robertson told the Senate that opponents of the Plan feared it would "tend to disrupt confidence in our national banking system."

William Benton (D Conn.) blamed opposition to the Treasury reorganization on "a national pressure campaign" by the banks and said, "the banks never want any change," McClellan also joined Robertson in support of his resolution. In the final tally, 29 Democrats and 36 Republicans united to support the measure—in effect, to reject the Plan—and 13 Democrats and 3 Republicans aligned themselves against it.

LOBBY STANDS

Disagreement over Plan 1 brought sharp cleavage. The dispute, over bringing the semi-independent Comptroller of the Currency office completely under departmental control, found Secretary of Treasury John W. Snyder openly opposed to the Truman proposal.

Banking groups all went on record against the Plan, and for continuation of the "dual control" system which they said had worked well for 68 years.

The New York State Bankers Association told members "The American Bankers Association in Washington is exerting every influence at its command to save the independence of the Comptroller's office" and called Plan 1 "a direct challenge to an independent banking system."

One fear expressed by banking interests was that Plan 1 was another move nearer to nationalization of banking.

Support for Plan 1 came from a Salt Lake City banker, Walter E. Cosgriff, president, Continental National Bank and Trust Company, wrote to Congressmen saying that the plan eventually will bring "definite benefits" to national banks. "The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency is, in my opinion," he stated, "one of the most arbitrary and dictatorial bureaus existing in the Government today and . . . any action which would inject new life or new management into this bureau should be immeasurably beneficial to all concerned...

"The writer is fully aware of the fact the American Bankers Association as such has gone on record as opposing this change. This is, in the writer's opinion, due to the fact that the Office of Comptroller of the Currency is very careful to cultivate certain highly placed officials in the American Bankers Association but I am also sure that this fine treatment does not apply to the great majority of banks under the jurisdiction of this office."

Other organizations which, however, opposed Plan 1 were: American Bankers Association, state and national bank divisions; Reserve City Bankers Association; National Asso-

ciation of Supervisors of State Banks; Indiana Bankers Association; Virginia Bankers Association; Pennsylvania Bankers Association; State of Connecticut Banking Department; and Maryland State Banking Department.

Plan No. 2

In accord with Hoover Commission recommendations, Plan No. 2 transferred to the Attorney General all functions of all other officers of the Department of Justice and all functions of all agencies and employees of such Department. This centralization of authority was not applied, however, to the functions vested in hearing examiners, nor to the functions of Federal Prison Industries, Inc., of the Board of Directors and officers of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., or of the Board of Parole.

Plan No. 2 authorized the Attorney General to delegate functions, to transfer "records, property, personnel, and unexpended balances" of funds required by reorganization, and to appoint an Administrative Assistant Attorney General under the classified civil service, with the approval of the President. The plan also authorized the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint an additional Assistant Attorney General in place of the office of Assistant Solicitor General which was abolished.

No resolution of disapproval was introduced on this plan. A favorable report was submitted to the Senate May 19. The Plan became effective on May 24.

Plan No. 3

This plan vested in the Secretary of Interior responsibility for all operating divisions of the Department except for the functions of hearing examiners, the Virgin Islands Corporation, and its officials. The plan authorized the Secretary of Interior to delegate functions, to appoint an administrative Assistant Secretary from the Civil Service subject to the approval of the President at a salary of $14,000 a year, and provided for the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior by the President subject to confirmation by the Senate. Reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Expenditures May 10, Plan No. 3 became effective May 24, no resolution of disapproval having been filed against it.

Plan No. 4

Reorganization Plan No. 4 provided for reorganization of the Department of Agriculture; for the transfer of all the functions then vested in other officers, employees, and agencies of the Department of Agriculture to the Secretary, except the functions conferred on hearing examiners, corporations, boards of directors and officers of such corporations, and the Advisory Board of the Commodity Credit Corporation; established two additional Assistant Secretaries to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate; and authorized the establishment of the office of an Administrative Assistant Secretary under the classified civil service.

Committee

A resolution of disapproval (S. Res. 263) was introduced in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. The Committee reported the resolution of disapproval favorably on May 16, 7-5. The majority of the Committee said that the plan contained an unwarranted delegation of authority to the Secretary on a permanent and continuing basis without restriction or restraint as to how and when it would be exercised.

DEBATE

The Senate May 18 killed the President's Reorganization Plan 4. The resolution of disapproval (S Res 263) was adopted by voice vote. No defense for the plan was offered on the floor. Though 49 senators were required to register opposition to any plan, here is the way the Agriculture reorganization was defeated:

A quorum call showed 64 Senators present, and Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), a sponsor of the resolution, moved its adoption. The question was put and the response was a chorus of "yea" votes. Only one "no," from Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) was heard. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), presiding officer, then declared the resolution was approved by a legal majority.

LOBBY STANDS

Testifying for the plan were Budget Director Frederick Lawton and Agriculture Secretary Charles F. Brannan, but Plan 4 drew opposition from all other groups testifying before the Senate Expenditures Committee.

Seven of eight members of the Hoover Commission task force on agriculture, on which the Commission's recommendations were based, appeared before the committee in strong opposition to Reorganization Plan No. 4. The chairman of the task force, H. P. Rusk, dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, stated that the task force in studying the operations of the Department of Agriculture "found that a well-coordinated organization could not be secured by merely shuffling the existing units" and that Reorganization Plan No. 4 "offers no directive in support of any efforts the Secretary may make toward adoption of the basic administrative grouping of functions recommended by the Commission."

Also against Plan 4 were the National Cotton Council, the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

AFBF said Plan 4 would give "wide discretionary powers to the Secretary . . . without providing legislative guidance" on how reorganization was to be effected.

AFBF said the Hoover Task Force statement in opposition to Plan 4 emphasized that "Pressures from many groups, both within and out of the Department, would face a Secretary considering reorganization."

Plan No. 5

This plan, which became effective May 24, 1950, provided for the reorganization of the Department of Commerce. The plan transferred to the Secretary of Commerce all department functions except those of hearing examiners of the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Inland Waterways Corporation, and the Inland Waterways Corporation Advisory Board. It authorized the Secretary to delegate functions, to appoint an Administrative Assistant Secretary from the classified civil service and to make necessary transfers of records, property, personnel, and funds necessary to carry out the plan.

H. Res. 546, by Joseph R. Bryson (D S.C.) disapproving the plan was reported unfavorably by House Expenditures Committee, May 2. The resolution was rejected by the House May 18 on voice vote after little discussion.

S. Res. 259, by Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) disapproving plan No. 5, was reported, 7-4, by the Senate's

XUM

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments without recommendation May 16. The resolution was rejected by the Senate May 23, by a vote of 29 to 43 (49 affirmative votes being necessary to approve) the plan thus becoming effective May 24. (see p. 541 for vote)

LOBBY STANDS

Status of the Patent Office was the controversial part of Plan 5, centralizing Department of Commerce power. A National Association of Manufacturers spokesman said the proposed powers for the Secretary of Commerce "would enable him for political or some other motive to jeopardize administration of the Patent Office".

From various sources has come a "determined attack upon our patent system" said NAM. Its spokesman called the U. S. patent system "the best in the world".

Although the Department of Commerce favored Plan 5 in its entirety, the part that would change the status of the Patent Office was opposed by:

St Louis Bar Association, Executive Committee, Patent, Trademark and Copyright Section, National Association of Manufacturers, Patent Law Association of Chicago, Patent Law Association of Pittsburgh, Cleveland Patent Law Association, Patent Law Association of Los Angeles, American Patent Law Association, National Council of Patent Law Associations, American Bar Association, United States Trade-Mark Association, New York Patent Law Association, Connecticut Patent Law Association, National Patent Council, Commerce and Industry Associations of New York, Inc.

Plan No. 6

Plan No. 6 authorized the Secretary of Labor to delegate functions; to transfer records, property, personnel, and unexpended appropriations; and to appoint an Administrative Assistant Secretary from the classified civil service. Its major purpose was to vest greater administrative responsibility for operation of the Department directly in the Secretary, in accordance with the recommendations of the Hoover Commission in its report on General Management of the Executive Branch. Chief target of the Plan was the Wage and Hour Division which was in the Labor Department but functioned semi-independently.

The House Expenditures Committee voted to deliver to the House an adverse report on a resolution (H Res 522), by Wingate H. Lucas (D Tex.) calling for rejection of the Plan.

The Committee took this action after several days of hearings on the Lucas resolution. Support for the Plan — and hence opposition to the resolution — came March 30 from Robert L. L. McCormick, research director of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report. Roland Jones, Jr., representing the American Retail Federation, urged rejection of the Plan. He said administration of the Wage-Hour Act required an "impartial", independent bureau chief.

Minority views in the House Committee report said the transfer would place responsiblity for administering and enforcing a regulatory statute affecting employers and employees in the hands of one whose basic duty was to promote the interests of employees.

The House later upheld the Plan by rejecting the resolution to kill it. The Senate Committee reported favorably on Plan 6 even though no resolution opposing it had been introduced. The Plan became effective automatically May 24.

Plan No. 7

This plan, submitted March 13, would have transferred Interstate Commerce Commission functions relating to (1) appointment and supervision of personnel; (2) distribution of business among personnnel or administrative units; and (3) use and expenditure of funds to the Chairman of the ICC. The Chairman would, however, have been governed by general policies of the Commission authorized by law. Appointment by the Chairman of heads of administrative units would have been subject to Commission approval, and full-time, regularly employed personnel in the Commissioners' offices (other than the Chairman's) were exempted from the Budget estimate revision and distribution of appropriated funds were reserved to the Commission.

COMMITTEE

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department held hearings April 24 and 25 on H Res 545, by Robert Crosser (D Iowa), to reject the plan. The House Committee, however, voted to disapprove the resolution and, in effect, approve Plan 7.

Spokesmen for both railway labor and management were among those urging the House Committee to reject the plan. A. E. Lyon, executive secretary-treasurer of the Railway Labor Executives, testified April 24 the reorganization "could easily result in a reversal of the basic and traditional policy of keeping the Commission entirely free from partisan and political influences"

J. C. Gibson, vice president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, and spokesman for the American Association of Railroads, the same day said "the plan impairs the independence of the ICC and opens the way for executive domination of that agency which has always been and should continue to be a bipartisan arm of the Congress".

Appearing April 25 in opposition to the proposed ICC reorganization were R. Granville Curry, past president of the Association of ICC Practitioners; Edgar S. Idol, general counsel, American Trucking Associations, and Giles Morrow, general counsel, Freight Forwarders Institute.

Harold Leventhal, representing the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, testified in support of the Plan.

Gibson, again acting as AAR spokesman, also went before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which was also studying Plan 7. He urged rejection of the ICC Plan, as did C. A. Miller, vice-president of the American Short Line Railroad Association. Frederick J. Lawton, director of the Bureau of the Budget, appeared April 24 in support of the Plan.

Unlike the House group, the Senate Committee voted 6-5 May 9 to disapprove the Plan and report favorably S Res 243. The resolution had been introduced by Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo), (who later also introduced resolutions opposing Plans 8, 9 and 11, which called for similar changes in the FTC, FCC and FPC. Johnson said all the Plans were "basically unwise" and "repugnant" to the American system of checks and balances. He said the Plans would turn all the commissions into "one-man" agencies).

DEBATE

On May 17, the Senate took up Johnson's resolution opposing Plan 7 as well as his resolution against Plan 11, to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission.

The three hours the Senate took to make a final decision were highlighted by a fiery attack on the proposal by John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Expenditures Committee chairman. At one point, he accused the President of using the reorganization proposals to make a "grab" for power. He said they were a distortion of the work of the (Hoover) Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

"The whole purpose of these plans," McClellan insisted, "is to concentrate more and more power . . . in the chief executive of this nation."

Supporters of the proposals, led by Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.), William Benton (D Conn.)and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) argued in vain that the President was proposing no more for the agencies than Congress had already approved for other commissions. Lucas also quoted Dr. Robert L. Johnson, chairman of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, as having said the proposals conformed to the general recommendations of the Hoover commission.

But Plan 7 was killed by the Senate when it adopted, 66-13, the disapproving resolution. On the vote, 33 Democrats and 33 Republicans opposed 11 Democrats and two Republicans. (See P. 540).

LOBBY STANDS

Plans 7, 8, 9, and 11, changing structure of the Federal Interstate Commerce, Trade, Power and Communications Commissions, were all opposed. Plan 7 drew most opposition.

Railway Labor Executives' Association and Association of American Railroads said the ICC change would put too much power in the hands of the commission chairmen. American Bar Association said Plan 7 would make all ICC examiners "subject to politics rather than to civil service laws".

Other organizations against Plan 7 were:

Colorado Motor Carriers Association.
American Short Line Railroad Association.
American Bar Association.
Association of American Railroads
Association of Interstate Commerce Commission Practitioners
American Trucking Associations, Inc. (Its executive committee voted 3 to 1 against Plan 7, saying it was a "step in the right direction" but fearing judicial processes might be subject to political influence.)
National Association of Motor Bus Operators
Freight Forwarders Institute
Transportation Association of America
Indiana State Chamber of Commerce
Central Territory Traffic Conference (operating in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin)
Railway Labor Executives Association
National Industrial Tariff League
National Council of Private Motor Truck Owners

Plan No. 8

This plan which affected the Federal Trade Commission transferred functions relating to (1) appointment and supervision of personnel; (2) distribution of business among personnel or administrative units; and (3) use and expenditure of funds, subject to certain limitations, to the Chairman of the FTC. Budget estimate revision and distribution of appropriated funds were reserved to the Commission.

The plan was submitted March 13.; it became effective May 24, although it was the subject of a disapproving resolution (S Res 254) by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.). Johnson's arguments were similar to those he advanced in opposition to Plan 7, but the Senate Committee voted down his resolution May 9 on a 4-7 vote. On May 19 the Senate turned down the resolution 34-37. (See p. 540).

Plan No. 9

This plan transferred functions relating to (1) appointment and supervision of personnel; (2) distribution of business among personnel or administrative units; and (3) use and expenditure of funds, subject to certain limitations, to the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission. Budget estimate revision and distribution of appropiated funds were reserved to the Commission.

The plan was submitted March 13, it became effective May 24.

Sen. Johnson also introduced a resolution (S Res 255) disapproving Plan 9. Again his arguments paralleled those against Plan 7. The Senate Committee rejected his resolution 4-7 on May 9, and the Senate affirmed this action May 19 on a 37-36 roll-call vote with a majority of 49 votes required to kill a plan. (See p. 540).

Plan No. 10

This plan which affected the Securities and Exchange Commission transferred functions relating to (1) appointment and supervision of personnel; (2) distribution of business among personnel or administrative units; and (3) use and expenditure of funds, subject to certain limitations, to the Chairman of the SEC. Budget estimate revision and distribution of appropriated funds were reserved to the Commission.

The plan was submitted March 13; it became effective May 24. No resolutions in opposition to Plan 10 were introduced.

Plan No. 11

This plan which affected the Federal Communications Commission would have transferred functions relating to (1) appointment and supervision of personnel; (2) distribution of business among personnel or administrative units; and (3) use and expenditure of funds, subject to certain limitations, to the Chairman of the FCC. Budget estimate revision and distribution of appropriated funds were reserved to the Commission.

Again, opposition stemmed from a resolution (S Res 256) by Sen. Johnson. He supported his resolution before the Senate Committee April 24. The Committee disapproved the resolution on a 5-7 vote May 9, but reported the resolution anyway.

Plan 11 was then rejected by the Senate when it voted 50-23 May 17 to approve Johnson's resolution. (See p. 540.) Twenty-four Democrats and 26 Republicans voted for the resolution; 15 Democrats and 8 Republicans voted against it. (For debate and Committee testimony, see Plan 7, above.)

Plan No. 12

This plan, the most controversial one submitted, proposed to transfer certain National Labor Relations Board functions relating to (1) appointment and supervision of personnel; (2) distribution of business among personnel or administrative units; and (3) use and expenditure of funds, subject to limitations to the Chairman of the NLRB. This Plan also would have transferred to the Chairman certain duties assigned by law to the General Counsel. In the exercise of these duties, the Chairman was to be governed by general policies of the Commission authorized by law. Budget estimate revision and distribution of appropriated funds were reserved to the Commission.

XUM

The Plan was submitted March 13. The Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments reported favorably S Res 248 to disapprove Plan No. 12 on April 24. The Senate adopted the resolution on May 11, by a vote of 53-30, thus disapproving the Plan.

Further action was granted in the House, as follows:

HOUSE COMMITTEE

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department held hearings on two resolutions (H Res 512 and H Res 516) calling for rejection of Plan 12.

The first resolution was sponsored by Rep. Ralph E. Church (R Ill.), who died March 21 as he was testifying in its behalf before the House Committee. The next day the Committee substituted a similar resolution (H Res 516) by Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.).

Gerard D. Reilly, Washington labor relations attorney, urged rejections of the Plan March 22 and told the Committee there should be an even greater separation of powers between the NLRB and its general counsel than existed. Reilly, who as special counsel to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee in 1947, helped write the Taft-Hartley law, said the President's Plan would create greater, instead of less, confusion. By adding the counsel's prosecuting functions to the Board's present judicial functions, the NLRB would be overwhelmed with confusion and delay, Reilly argued.

Another witness, G. Maynard Smith, an Atlanta, Ga., labor relations attorney, questioned legality of the Plan on the ground that the change, by executive order, would in effect amend the Taft-Hartley law. William B. Barton, director of employer-employee relations for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, urged the Committee to "discard Plan No. 12 in its entirety".

Reps. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D-Lib N.Y.) defended the Plan before the Committee, as did the five members of the NLRB who lined up solidly in its support. Paul M. Herzog, NLRB chairman, March 23 presented a unanimous statement from the Board, asserting the division of powers had led to confusion and conflict in the administration of the labor laws.

Plan 12 was supported in a report submitted March 29 by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. Split evenly on party lines, the Committee recommended the House take unfavorable action on H Res 516 calling for rejection of the President's Plan.

In a jointly-submitted expression of its views, the Republican minority asserted that the Plan would give the five-man NLRB prosecution as well as judicial functions and would destroy its capacity to act as an impartial tribunal.

The majority said the Board's existing setup was a departure from existing general administrative procedure in the government. It has been demonstrated to the Committee, the group declared, "that the two-headed nature of this agency with its parallel but dissimilar policy determinations has led to a disrupted internal agency structure. Moreover, the resultant division of responsibility has led to confusion among the agency personnel, litigants and the general public".

The NLRB general counsel was given autonomous authority under the Taft-Hartley labor law. The Republican minority contended the President's NLRB reorganization Plan was part of a "purely political campaign" against the law "which has been carried on with unflagging energy". Even more separation was needed between functions of the NLRB and its general counsel, the minority said.

SENATE COMMITTEE

The Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments April 3 opened hearings on a resolution (S Res 248) by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), calling for disapproval of Plan 12. Taft was the first witness.

On the witness stand, Taft delivered a stinging blast against the proposed NLRB changes. He called the President's Plan "political" and said it was designed to "nullify" the Taft-Hartley law. However, Taft conceded that the labor relations law was "deficient" in that it "does not spell out the responsibilities" of the general counsel and the five-man NLRB.

Gerard D. Reilly repeated his earlier testimony before the House Committee. He said that instead of making the NLRB an "efficient tribunal" it would overwhelm it with duties "which should be performed elsewhere" and would "discredit its standing as a judiciary body."

Lambert H. Miller, a counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, urged the Committee April 5 to reject the President's Plan, on the grounds it would undermine public confidence in the NLRB. Hoyt P. Steele, of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce's labor relations committee testified that the Plan would restore the "unfair and inequitable" NLRB administration of "pre-Taft-Hartley days."

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) clashed in a brief argument April 5 over Humphrey's observation that the "weight of evidence" of the report by the Hoover Commission inclined toward the Truman Plan. McClellan maintained he had been a member of the Commission and that the subject of the NLRB counsel's authority had not been discussed by that body.

Labor Undersecretary Michael J. Galvin April 3 read the Committee a statement by Labor Secretary Maurice Tobin supporting the Plan. Tobin's statement said existing divided responsibility "can hamper efficient processing of cases, can cause widespread confusion and can result in disagreements as to powers and policies."

Robert N. Denham, then NLRB general counsel, April 6 warned the Senate Expenditures Committee that a flood of lawsuits and "utter chaos" might result if the proposed NLRB reorganization were to go into effect. Humphrey demanded to know whether Denham's prediction of a flood of lawsuits was a veiled threat. Denham denied any such implication but said many parties adjudged guilty in NLRB suits would, if the agency is reorganized, seek to test the legality of the findings.

Earlier the same day, NLRB Chairman Paul Herzog, presented — as he had previously before the House Committee — the board's unanimous support for the President's Plan. Herzog denied Taft's charge that the suggested revamping would make him (Herzog) the "czar" of the NLRB.

On April 17 the Senate Committee voted 9-4 to approve the Taft resolution, thus disapproving Plan 12.

DEBATE

A combination of Republicans and Southern Democrats killed Plan 12 May 11. The vote was 53-30 to approve the Taft resolution calling for rejection of the plan. (See p. 540.)

Action on the anti-reorganization measure was forced May 10 by the same Republican-Southern Democratic coalition which effected final defeat of the NLRB plan. These Senators suddenly sidetracked the pending FEPC bill (S 1728) and agreed, 50-22, to a motion by Taft to make his resolution the order of business.

Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.), leading the fight for FEPC, objected bitterly to the Taft motion. He said he had promised that all dissenting resolutions on reorganization plans would receive consideration before the May 24 deadline.

A coalition of 35 Republicans and 18 Democrats, mostly from the South or borderline states, voted against the NLRB plan. Twenty-five Democrats and 5 Republicans voted for it. Taft contended the President sought to veto the Taft-Hartley labor law, which first established the independent general counsel's office.

But Millard E. Tydings (D Md.) won Taft's admission that in 1949 he "reluctantly agreed to" abolish the independent status of the counsel as a part of a series of amendments to the Taft-Hartley act. These were passed by the Senate when it rejected President Truman's request for outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, but were not brought up in the House.

Taft continued arguing that Plan 12 was political and said it would make "a real labor dictator" of the NLRB chairman. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), among those who upheld the proposed Plan, said statements that it was an attempt to repeal the Taft-Hartley act were without foundation. McClellan sided with Taft, saying that the President's Plan would destroy "a vital part" of the Taft-Hartley law by eliminating the separation of judicial and prosecuting functions. Humphrey argued for the Plan, saying the present NLRB setup is a "sawed-in-half administrative monstrosity."

LOBBY STANDS

The CIO gave "unequivocal support" to Plan 12, and stressed its stand "is grounded on sound principles of government administration" and not on its estimate of Robert N. Denham, NLRB general counsel, whom "the CIO vehemently opposes" because of his "animus towards organized labor."

CIO's arguments for Plan 12 held that the "dual administration" of the present NLRB setup "is unworkable". This structure, contended CIO's president Philip Murray, "has enabled a single individual to exercise unparalleled, unbridled administrative power."

MACHINISTS

International Association of Machinists weekly publication asserted "Lobbyists for the National Association of Manufacturers and the big business corporations are out again in full force, rounding up employer partisans in Congress in an attempt to block President Truman's plan to reorganize the National Labor Relations Board . . . Lobbyists representing General Electric Corp., General Motors, Chrysler and the National Assn. of Manufacturers," The Machinist said May 4, "have been hard at work for the past three weeks mobilizing opposition to the President's plan. They have concentrated their campaign on the Senate."

AFL Position

The American Federation of Labor's President William L. Green said, "We do not consider (Plan 12) any part of labor's fight to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act." He said the Plan was "justified entirely on the grounds that it promotes efficiency and harmony in the administration of an act in which inefficiency and disharmony has heretofore prevailed to the confusion and detriment of organized labor in the processing of cases before the Board." AFL "urgently advocates" Plan 12 as a means of accomplishing Hoover report objectives.

United Mine Workers Journal also reported industry "lobbying". Plan 12 "revitalized the money-getting lobbyists to dupe American business for a larger take," said the UMW paper. "As a first step, the alleged 'Committee for Constitutional Government' addressed a circular to the members of Congress, 4,000 editors and other anti-union 'opinion-molding leaders'."

Referring to CCG's plea for contributions to bring in $250,000 in April and $150,000 monthly thereafter, UMW Journal said, "Here is an example of big-time finance, big industrial lobbying that warrants investigation by the House lobby-investigating committee."

Opponents Listed

Opponents of Plan 12, and their statements, were:

The Committee for Constitutional Government said that President Truman having failed in efforts to defeat the Taft-Hartley Act, "now tries through a fraudulent use of the Reorganization Act to do immeasurable injury" to the T-H law by Plan 12. The statement went with a Willford I. King article, "Using Herbert Hoover as a Cat's Paw". Truman sought to use "the prestige of Herbert Hoover" to solidify his "hold" on labor unions, asserted King.

Other moves by CCG included promotion of the book, "Why the Taft-Hartley Law?" and appeals for contributions. A CCG circular advised its readers to contact Congressmen on Plan 12 and to "have your company buy and distribute to stockholders, supervisory workers, thoughtful, home-owning employees and community opinion-molders, John T. Flynn's 'The Road Ahead'."

General Electric's Employee Relations News Letter suggested Hoover was not called before hearings on Plan 12 because he "would repudiate paternity of this offspring (the NLRB change) which for obvious political reasons has been laid at his door".

The Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. opposed all efforts to revise the Taft-Hartley Act "except as experience may show improvements are needed in the public interest". The labor law forbade NLRB to act as both prosecutor and judge, said C. of C., but Plan 12 would "abandon this separation of powers".

The NLRB change would "effect no economies" and would "emasculate the Taft-Hartley Act" and "further overload with prosecution functions a Board which already has too much to do in its judicial capacity. It would return us to the days of the Wagner Act," declared the National Chamber Board of Directors.

The National Association of Manufacturers' counsel Lambert H. Miller told the Senate Expenditures Committee that Plan 12 would re-establish NLRB "in the historically discredited role of prosecutor, jury and judge in labor relation controversies."

Further, NAM contended the plan was no part of the Hoover report because it proposed "basic and substantive" legal changes. NAM wasn't contending "the present arrangement is

perfect in all respects", its counsel said, but felt the "principle of a separation of functions" is so sound it should not be abolished "without the most careful consideration".

NAM News said the fate of Plan 12 "has become the No. 1 labor issue in the present session of Congress"

The National Cotton Council of America wrote Congressmen in opposition to Plan 12. The NLRB change would merge the prosecution and judicial functions and "recreate the vicious situation existing under the Wagner Act", said the Council. Other contentions were that Plan 12 would not produce economy and that it was not part of the Hoover report.

"Submission of this plan under the mask of the Hoover Commission's recommendations prostitutes the Reorganization Act of 1949," wrote the organization.

Other Opponents

Other organizations opposing Plan 12 were the:

Detroit Board of Commerce
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.
(Assistant Managing Director said, "substantial majority" of the 5,500 membership opposed Plan No. 12.)
National Association of Manufacturers
American Retail Federation.
National Independent Meat Packers Association.
National Retail Dry Goods Association.
United States Chamber of Commerce.
Foremanship Foundation.
Associated Retail Bakers of America.

Gerard D. Reilly, appearing "not in behalf of any particular clients" but as a lawyer with background in administrative law. Reilly served as special counsel to the Senate Labor Committee while it wrote the Taft bill which became part of the Taft-Hartley Act. He testified at hearings on Plan 12 that he was registered under the Lobby Law for General Motors, General Electric, and the Foremanship Foundation.

Plan No. 13

This Plan which affected the Civil Aeronautics Board transferred functions relating to (1) appointment and supervision of personnel; (2) distribution of business among personnel and administrative units; and (3) use and expenditure of funds, subject to certain limitations, to the Chairman of the CAB. Budget estimate revision and distribution of appropriated funds were reserved to the Commission.

This Plan was submitted March 13; it became effective May 24, no opposing resolutions were submitted.

Plan No. 14

This Plan, which became effective May 24, 1950, centralized in the Secretary of Labor authority to prescribe uniform labor standards for all Government departments concerned in general conformity with the Hoover Commission's recommendations. The Plan was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments May 10. No opposing resolutions were submitted.

Plan No. 15

This Plan transferred functions relating to public works in Alaska and in the Virgin Islands from the General Services Administration to the Department of the Interior. It was designed to consolidate functions formerly vested in the General Services Administration with other programs lodged in the Department of the Interior relating to the long-range interests of inhabitants of Alaska and the Virgin Islands. The Plan, through centralization of such functions in a single agency, was intended to reduce duplication of effort and facilitate administration.

No resolution of disapproval was submitted in the Senate, but a Senate committee filed a favorable report on the Plan May 10 to the effect that it was in general conformity with the purposes and recommendations of the Hoover Commission, and would bring about economy and efficiency. Since no action was taken in the House or the Senate to disapprove the Plan, it became effective on May 24.

Plan No. 16

This Plan transferred federal financial assistance to local public-school districts and for water-pollution control from the General Services Administration to the Federal Security Agency. Plan No. 16 was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department May 10, and, in the absence of a resolution expressing disapproval, became effective May 24.

Plan No. 17

This Plan transferred non - federal public works advance planning programs and the management and disposal of certain war public works from the General Services Administration to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator.

A resolution of disapproval (S Res 271), by George D. Aiken (R. Vt.), was introduced in the Senate, and hearings were held May 16. Proponents of the resolution said the Plan would effect no economies or efficiencies. They said that it would be demoralizing to shift the programs to a new environment for the relatively short period of time remaining before the liquidation of the programs.

Advocates of the Plan maintained that all functions transferred under the Plan were closely related to the activities of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and that consolidation of such functions would be in the interest of economy and efficiency.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments reported the resolution of disapproval to the Senate without recommendation May 18. It was rejected in the Senate by a vote of 29-43 on May 23, and the Plan, therefore, took effect on May 24. (See p. 541.)

Plan No. 18

This Plan transferred the following functions to the General Services Administrator:

(a) Responsibility for leasing (except post offices) and assignment of general - purpose space from other agencies to the General Services Administration.

(b) Excess of space not needed by post offices to the General Services Administration.

(c) Operation, maintenance, and custody of leased and Government owned buildings to the General Services Administration (excludes post office buildings predominantly occupied by the postal service).

A resolution of disapproval (S Res 270) was introduced in the Senate by Olin D. Johnston (D. S.C.), and hearings were held May 16. The basis for opposition to the Plan was the effect it would have on custodial employees of the postal service. These employees would be placed under the less liberal provisions of the Civil Service Classification Act of 1949, as compared to the Postal Classification Act of 1945.

The resolution of disapproval was reported to the Senate May 18 without recommendation, and was rejected in the Senate by a vote of 7-69 May 23, the Plan becoming effective July 1, as provided in the Plan. (See p. 541.)

Two resolutions of disapproval (H Res 539 and H Res 541) by Thurman C. Crook (D. Ind.) and Harold C. Hagen (R. Minn.), were introduced in the House to disapprove Plan No. 18. The first was reported unfavorably by the House Committee on Expenditures. The House did not act on it.

LOBBY STANDS

The President's proposal to shift responsiblity for operation of some post office buildings to the General Services Administration drew fire from postal employees who would be doing the same work under a different boss.

The National Association of Post Office Maintenance Employees said the shift proposed in Plan 18 would bring financial loss to employees transferred and "a severe blow to their morale". The loss, it said, would arise from difference in pay scales in the Post Office Department and GSA. Transferred workers would not suffer salary cuts, but would have a lower ceiling on maximum pay in grade.

For Plan 18 were the Post Office Department and the General Services Administration. Against Plan 18 were the:

National Association of Postal Supervisors,

National Alliance of Postal Employees,

American Federation of Government Employees,

National Association of Post Office Maintenance Employees,

Member of national legislative committee, American Federation of Labor,

Government Employees Council (AFL),

National Postal Transport Association, and the

Boston Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Plan No. 19

This Plan, which became effective May 24, transferred the Bureau of Employees Compensation, the Employees Compensation Appeals Board, and the necessary personnel, property, records, the funds related thereto from the Federal Security Agency to the Department of Labor. The Plan was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments May 10. No opposing resolutions were introduced.

Plan No. 20

This Plan transferred from the Secretary of State to the Administrator of General Services a number of functions which had no connection with foreign affairs, but bore a close relation to the archival and records functions of the General Services Administration. The functions transferred were as follows:

1. The receipt and preservation of the original copies of bills, orders, resolutions, and votes;

2. The publication of acts and joint resolutions in slip form and the compilation, editing, indexing, and publication of the United States Statutes at Large, except such functions with respect to treaties and other international agreements;

3. The certification and publication of amendments to the Constitution of the United States and the preservation of such amendments;

4. Certificates of appointment of the electors of the President and Vice President and certificates of the votes of such electors for President and Vice President; and

5. The collection, copying, arranging, editing, copy reading, and indexing of the official papers of the Territories.

Two functions were abolished by the Plan: The duty of the Secretary of State of procuring copies of all statutes of the several States, and his duty of publishing Executive proclamations and treaties in a newspaper in the District of Columbia.

The Plan was submitted March 13, it became effective on May 24. No opposing resolutions were introduced.

Plan No. 21

This Plan provided for the establishment of a Federal Martime Board and Maritime Administration in the Department of Commerce, to which were transferred all of the functions of the United States Maritime Commission, as follows:

To the Federal Maritime Board:

(a) To the Chairman: Executive and administrative functions of present Chairman (including functions transferred by Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1949 — see CQ Almanac, Vol. V., 1949, p. 564).

(b) To the Board: Regulatory functions over rates, services, practices, tariffs, rules, and other matters.

(c) Subsidy awards, hearings, sales, assignment, or transfer of subsidies.

To the Maritime Administration:

(a) The administration of subsidy agreements made by the Board.

(b) Administration of the operating programs, such as ship construction, charter, operation, and sale.

The functions transferred to the Maritime Administration would be vested in the Secretary of Commerce with authority to redelegate such responsibility to the new Administrator or any other subordinates. The Maritime Commission was abolished and a three-man Federal Maritime Board was created, with the Maritime Administrator as chairman.

The Maritime Commission had been the target of severe criticism by the Comptroller General. The House Expenditures Committee investigated and generally seconded the charges made by the Comptroller General. See (p. 616).

Sen. Owen Brewster (R Maine) introduced S Res 265 disapproving Plan 21. The resolution was reported without recommendation May 18 by the Senate Committee. It was rejected by the Senate May 19 by a roll-call vote of 14-59, and the Plan thus became effective May 24, (see p. 541).

LOBBY STANDS

Typical of opposition to the proposal to end independent status of the Maritime Commission was the statement of Leigh R. Sanford, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America.

The "greatest threat" to the welfare of the country's shipbuilding ship-repairing industry and the merchant marine, he said, was in the proposal to wipe out the commission as an independent agency and "enter its functions in a subordinate bureau of the Department of Commerce."

Also opposing Plan 21 were the
Shipbuilders Council of America,
Mississippi Valley Association,
National Industrial Traffic Association
Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.
American Waterways Operators Association.
Association of American Railroads, and the
Transportation Association of America.

Plan No. 22

This Plan, submitted May 9, transferred the Federal National Mortgage Association from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

The Plan provided for an effective date 60 days beyond the minimum of 60 allowed for disapproval.

Sens. Walter F. George (D Ga.) and Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) introduced S Res 299 disapproving Plan 22. The resolution was reported without recommendation by the Senate Committee July 5. The Senate rejected the George-Cain resolution 30-43 on roll-call vote, and the Plan became effective Sept. 7, (see p. 541).

Plan No. 23

This Plan submitted, May 9, transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator all functions of RFC with respect to the financing of the pre-fabricated housing industry, including the financing of large-scale modernized site construction. No resolution of disapproval was introduced in either the Senate or House. Plan 23 was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments June 26, and became effective Sept. 7, since it provided for an effective date of 60 days beyond the 60-day disapproval period.

Plan No. 24

The purpose of this Plan, submitted May 9, was to place the Reconstruction Finance Corporation within the framework of the Department of Commerce. The Corporation would have continued to be administered by its own Board of Directors and officers but would have been subject to the "supervision, co-ordination, and policy guidance" of the Secretary of Commerce.

The Plan was a digression from the recommendation of the Hoover Commission that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation be placed in the Department of the Treasury.

However, dissenting views were included in the Hoover Commission report on the Treasury Department. Three Commissioners agreed with the majority that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should be placed within one of the departments of the executive branch, but took the position that it should be located within the Commerce Department, as this plan would have done. Their dissent arose from a different interpretation of "major purpose." The minority view was that the primary function of RFC was the "promotion of foreign and domestic commerce and trade," a function of the Department of Commerce, rather than a strictly financial or "money" undertaking as an end in itself, as was the apparent basis for the majority recommendation.

S Res 290, expressing disapproval of the Plan, was introduced by Senator J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) June 1. Reported without recommendation by the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments June 26. The resolution was adopted in the Senate July 6, thus defeating the Plan.

For its part, the House later rejected June 30 a resolution (H Res 648), by Clare Hoffman (R Mich.), disapproving Plan. Details of both House and Senate action follow.

COMMITTEE

The Senate Committee held hearings June 14 and 15 on S Res 290, disapproving Plan 24. Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer supported the Plan, but other witnesses testified against it, including two Democratic Senators, John L. McClellan and J. William Fulbright, both of Arkansas.

Sawyer asserted transfer of the RFC to his department would make possible "effective coordination" of government aids to business. "The nonfinancial programs to promote and foster business," he said, "are concentrated in the Department of Commerce and it is with these programs that the central financial operations of the RFC need to be coordinated." He said under terms of the reorganization proposal, he would not have the power to force the corporation to follow his policy guidance. The proposal, he contended, could only "lay down general policy framework."

In reply to Sawyer's testimony, McClellan, the Committee chairman, decared, "If that's the only effect of this Plan, it is just a scrap of paper. I can't see where we would gain either efficiency or economy." Fulbright, sponsor of the disapproval resolution, disagreed with Sawyer's contention that he would not be able to force his policy on the newly located RFC. "It would be a slight move toward destruction of our traditional system of checks and balances. There may be a worldwide trend in that direction, but I am not willing to contribute to it."

Robert L. L. McCormick, research director of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, said the Plan ran "directly counter" to the recommendation of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government that the RFC be transferred to the Treasury Department. McCormick said the Hoover Report had "placed major emphasis upon a full-dress review of the RFC's operations by the Congress" such as was then being conducted by a Senate Banking Subcommittee headed by Fulbright (see page 646). He urged rejection of the Plan for the time being.

C. Francis Cocke, chairman of the American Bankers Association's committee on federal legislation, told the Senators June 15th ABA opposed the Plan on the grounds it might give the Administration power to use government loans for political purposes. He said the ABA feared that "any future secretary" could use his power over the RFC to accomplish some political objective not in keeping with the best interests of business and the national economy. Harold V. Amberg, vice president and general counsel of the First National Bank of Chicago, also urged defeat of the Plan.

RFC Director Harvey Gunderson spoke out against the President's proposal, urging Senators to keep the RFC Board of Directors operating on a bipartisan and independent basis Eugene Meyer, chairman of the board of the Washington Post, and former chairman of the RFC said "the broad power of loaning money should not be in any executive department."

The Senate Committee then reported the resolution June 21 without recommendation. Meanwhile in the House, hearings similar to those in the Senate had been held on H Res 648, by Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), disapproving Plan 24. The House Committee turned down the resolution June 20 and recommended to the House, in effect, that Plan 24 be allowed to become law.

DEBATE

In the Senate July 6, both Republicans and Democrats joined in assailing Plan 24, which had a lone defender in Francis J. Myers (D Pa.).

Myers said rejection of the Plan would be a "substantial blow" to small business and he noted that the

transfer was one of the key points in President Truman's recently enunciated small business program. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) called the Plan "unsound and untimely", while Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said he could not understand why the Plan was submitted while the Senate Banking Committee was engaged in investigating the lending agency.

S Res 290, disapproving the Plan, was then passed on voice vote, and Plan 24 was dead.

The House had declined June 30 to support a motion to kill the Plan. The opposing resolution was lost when the House voted 46-22 on standing vote not to consider the resolution further.

LOBBY STANDS

Plan 24 was opposed by the Association of Reserve City Bankers and American Bankers Association. The groups argued that the RFC was an emergency agency which should be abolished or left independent and dissolved as soon as possible.

The Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report also opposed Plan 24, saying it did not follow Hoover Commission recommendations. The Committee suggested the RFC should remain independent pending further Congressional study of its function.

Plan No. 25

This plan transferred the functions of the National Security Resources Board (NSRB) to its Chairman, with full power of delegation by him; made the NSRB advisory to the Chairman; and added a Vice-Chairman of the Board, to be appointed by the President.

In submitting the plan, the President stated that the role of NSRB is to provide staff assistance in "the coordination of military, industrial, and civilian mobilization." His message indicated that this high-level interdepartmental committee which included seven Cabinet Secretaries (of State, Treasury, Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, and Labor Departments), could not "possibly supervise or approve the Board's extensive and detailed activities (although they) must accept ultimate responsibility"; urged making the Board advisory, as was done in 1949 with both Munitions and Research Development Boards; and proposed a Vice-Chairman to help carry the heavy workload.

The Plan became effective on July 9, inasmuch as no resolution of disapproval was introduced in either the House or Senate. There was some opposition in Committee and therefore no favorable report was submitted as was done in regard to other Plans against which no resolutions were filed.

Plan No. 26

After rejection of Plan No. 1, the President submitted Plan No. 26 May 31, repeating the provisions of Plan No. 1 providing for reorganization of the Treasury Department. It exempted, however, the functions of the Comptroller of the Currency. The proposed transfer of the functions of the Comptroller to the Secretary was the factor that had brought about rejection by the Senate.

In view of elimination of the basic opposition to Plan No. 1, and since previous hearings had covered the situation, the Committee reported Plan 26 favorably without waiting for the expiration of the 60-day period required under the Reorganization Act. Since no disapproving resolution was introduced, Plan 26 became effective July 31.

Plan No. 27

Plan No. 27 would have constituted the Federal Security Agency as a Department of Health, Education, and Security, but would have retained the semi - independent status of the United States Public Health Service and the Office of Education. However, Plan No. 27, like Plan No. 1 of 1949, among other differences from the Hoover Commission recommendations regarding these activities, made no provision for the establishment of a United Medical Administration to consolidate the Public Health Service with other Federal medical activities. The Plan was rejected by Congress when the House adopted H Res 647, by Clare Hoffman (R Mich.), expressing disapproval of the proposal, July 10. The Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments had expressed its disapproval of Plan No. 27 July 10 by approving S Res 302, by Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), disapproving the Plan, but the Senate had not taken action when the House approved H Res 647.

BACKGROUND

The Plan for the new department, whose secretary would have become the 10th member of the Cabinet, was similar to the 1949 Plan in that each proposed to vest the new governmental arm "essentially with the same duties and authority as are now vested in the Federal Security Administrator." In 1949, the President proposed to put the functions in a Department of Welfare. But the Senate turned him down. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 561ff.) In 1950 he changed the title as well as some details of organization of the department.

Much of the opposition to the proposal in 1949 stemmed from fear among some Senators that the Plan would give a boost to the Administration's national health insurance scheme. They anticipated the new secretary would be Oscar Ewing, the Federal Security Administrator, who also was the leading advocate of prepaid medical and hospital care.

In his message transmitting the Plan, the President said it "is designed to meet the major objections which were raised in opposition to the 1949 Plan . . .

"A principal criticism of the 1949 Plan was that, in centralizing all statutory authority in the secretary, as recommended by the (Hoover) Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, the Plan threatened in matters of health and education unduly to subordinate professional judgment to non-professional domination . . .

"Under the presem Plan, the surgeon general and the commissioner of education retain all the statutory authority and duties now vested in them. The Public Health Service and the Office of Education remain intact as statutory entities with statutory functions."

The new Plan provided for Presidential appointments of the surgeon general, the commissioner of education and the commissioner of social security, all subject to Senate confirmation.

COMMITTEE

The House Expenditures Committee heard testimony of a number of witnesses, including Ewing. Spokesmen for the CIO, the National Farmers Union, the American Veterans Committee, the American Council on Education, and the Army and Navy Union lined up in support of Plan 27. But Robert L. L. McCormick, representing the Citizens Committee for the Hoover

Report, told the Committee plan 27 conflicted with recommendations of the Hoover Commission.

The American Medical Association and the American Dental Association also opposed the plan, saying they favored a special Department of Health which would be headed by a doctor or dentist.

Hoffman, Taft Proposals

The House Committee, however, voted June 20 to reject H Res 657, by Clare Hoffman (R Mich.), which would have quashed Plan 27. This action, in effect, endorsed Plan 27. The Committee reported the resolution unfavorably June 23, with a minority report endorsing the resolution. The minority report was signed by Hoffman, R. Walter Riehlman (R N. Y.), W. L. Pfeiffer (R N. Y.), Harold R. Lovre (R S. D.), Robert F. Rich (R Pa.), Ralph Harvey (R Ind.), and Charles A. Halleck, (R Ind.).

After similar hearings in the Senate Committee, a resolution (S Res 302) by Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) opposing the plan was reported favorably on a 6-3 vote.

Praise, Denunciation

At its hearings, the Senate Executive Expenditures Committee heard two days of praise and denunciation of the new department proposal. The praise came first from Ewing and Budget Director Frederick J. Lawton. Ewing said the Plan would provide a bulwark against communism and other totalitarian ideologies by providing a better means to fight ill health, inequality of educational opportunity and individual insecurity, upon which the "isms" grow. Lawton said that health, education and security activities "are vital to the well-being and future of the nation" and that they "need and deserve a voice in the cabinet."

Sen. Taft contended that in any such department as the one envisaged, the health service should be "practically autonomous." He said that under the proposed set-up health would be "dominated by welfare."

Dr. Louis H. Bauer, chairman of the board of trustees of the American Medical Association, said the AMA did not object to the Plan as it affected security and education but did not want public health included in it.

Dr. Robert E. S. Young, representing the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, said his organization feared the elevation of Ewing, to whom he referred as "Mr. Socialized Medicine."

Dr. Harold E. Gale, spokesman for the American Dental Association, said one-man control of health, education and social insurance would provide too great a temptation to make political use of public funds.

The Plan also was opposed by Mrs. Ben B. Baylor Jr., for the American Association of University Women. "The cause of education," she said, 'will not be strengthened by placing the U. S. Office of Education . . . in an agency whose chief concern is social security."

DEBATE

Hoffman lead opposition to Plan 27 in the House. Envisaging Ewing as the probable secretary of the new department, Huffman, author of the rejection resolution, said doctors, in the event of adoption of the Plan, would fall "under the orders of a master politician."

In vain, Rep. John W. McCormack (D Mass.), Rep. Chet Holifield (D Cal.) and other Administration stalwarts argued that health insurance was not involved in the Plan. They asserted it was a "smokescreen" put out to "befog the situation". McCormack charged the Republicans with continually seeking to block progress.

But the Republican reaction to the charge was phrased by Charles A. Halleck who told members the vote would "put you on one side or another on the issue of socialization of medicine."

The House then voted 249-71 on roll call to approve the Hoffman resolution, thus killing Plan 27. (See p. 560) It was the only reorganization proposal rejected by the House in 1950.

After the House acted, Sen. Taft moved July 26 that his resolution opposing Plan 27 in the Senate be laid aside indefinitely.

LOBBY STANDS

Groups supporting Plan 27 were:

American Federation of Labor, American Parents Committee, Congress of Industrial Organizations, National Farmers Union, National Child Labor Committee, American Veterans Committee, American Association of Social Workers, Association of Schools of Public Health, Army and Navy Union, American Association of University Women, Co-operative League of America, American Council of Education, Americans for Democratic Action, and Jewish War Veterans.

Against Plan 27 were:

American Legion, American Medical Association, American Dental Association, and Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report.

Un-American Activities Funds

H Res 482

The House passed a resolution (H Res 482) authorizing the expenditure in 1950 of $150,000 by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The money was in addition to $200,000 already received from the 81st Congress in 1949. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Page 674.) No Senate action was needed on the bill.

The House Administration Committee approved the bill March 23, 1950. The House debated it briefly March 23. Arthur G. Klein (D N.Y.) spoke against the measure, saying he did not approve of the "circus methods" of the Committee. Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.) criticized what he said was the Committee's failure to investigate "the seedy fringe of the extreme right".

Passage came after Chairman John Wood (D Ga.) said Fascist groups as well as those designated Communist-front organizations would be probed. In addition, he said the group planned to survey subversive activities in Hawaii, and to preapre a list of one million names of suspect persons.

The final vote was 348-12 on roll call (see P. 556).

The dozen Representatives voting against the new grant of money to the Committee were: John A. Blatnik (D Minn.), Earl Chudoff (D Pa.), Isidore Dollinger (D N.Y.), Helen Gahagan Douglas (D Calif.), William J. Green Jr. (D Pa.), Jacob Javits (R N.Y.), Arthur Klein (D N.Y.), Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.), Hugh B. Mitchell (D Wash.), Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.), Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.), and Roy W. Wier (D Minn.).

FEPC Act

HR 4453 S 1728

SUMMARY

The House approved a voluntary Fair Employment Practice Commission bill (HR 4453) Feb. 23. The Senate, however, failed to complete action on its compulsory FEPC bill when moves to shut off debate on the measure failed June 19 and again on July 12.

Legislation to set up a permanent agency to bar discrimination in employment was approved by both House and Senate committees in the first session (1949). Similar proposals had been before the previous four Congresses.

In the first session of the 81st Congress, extensive hearings were held by a House Education and Labor Subcommittee. HR 4453 was reported Aug. 2, 1949. A Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee held no hearings but approved S 1728, which was reported Oct. 7 without recommendation by the full committee.

During the 80th Congress, the Senate committee conducted hearings on a fair employment practices act. (See Almanac, Vol. IV, P. 230 for account of 1948 fair employment action.) The Senate committee split 6-6 on whether to recommend the bill. Provisions of the Senate and House bills, as reported in 1949, were nearly the same. In committee the House bill underwent minor changes from the version introduced by Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.). (CQ Almanac Vol. V. P. 455.)

Rules Group Block

The Rules Committee declined to clear the House bill. So early in 1950 Chairman John Lesinski (D Mich.) of the Education and Labor Committee said he would resort to one of the rules which made it possible for a committee chairman to bypass the Rules Committee in such circumstances. But a Southern Democrat-Republican coalition on the Rules Committee tried to change the House rules. This move was blocked. (See P. 383).

Then the bill was taken away from the Rules Committee under the new procedure, and sent to the House floor. After long debate, a voluntary FEPC bill was substituted for the original compulsory plan, and was passed.

No Senate Action

Senate Administration forces tried to get action on the Senate bill, but failed. A decision on a motion to take up the measure was blocked by a threatened Southern Democrat filibuster. A cloture petition was voted on, but pro-FEPC factions failed to get the necessary two-thirds vote. After two such failures, the bill was allowed to die. Republican plans to substitute a voluntary FEPC bill were never brought before the Senate.

Votes

The House took 15 roll-call votes in January and February in connection with the FEPC bill. Most were delaying tactics on the part of bill opponents. Each roll call took 30 to 45 minutes. Under the existing parliamentary situation, lost time worked to the advantage of the anti-FEPC forces.

Significant votes in the House (See P. 550) were:

Howard W. Smith (D Va). questioned the motion by John Lesinski (D Mich.) to call up the bill. The House voted to call up the measure 287-121 on roll-call vote. Voting to call up the bill were 142 Democrats and 144 Republicans; opposing it were 106 Democrats and 15 Republicans.

An amendment was offered which would substitute for the compulsory FEPC bill a voluntary measure. The substitute carried on roll-call vote 222-178. For substitution were 118 Democrats and 104 Republicans; opposed were 128 Democrats and 49 Republicans.

The vote on Feb. 23 on final passage of the voluntary FEPC was 240-177. For the bill were 116 Democrats and 124 Republicans; opposed were 134 Democrats and 42 Republicans.

(For House votes on the proposed rules change, closely related to the FEPC bill, see P. 544.)

Crucial Senate Votes

The Senate took two roll-call votes while debating whether to take up the FEPC bill. Both votes were on petitions by Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) to invoke cloture stop debate on his motion to take up the bill. (Sixty-four "yes" votes were needed under the rules to invoke cloture.) The first try failed June 19 on roll call 52-32. For cloture were 19 Democrats and 33 Republicans. Against were 26 Democrats and six Republicans.

On the second try, July 12, cloture again failed, this time 55-33. No individual votes were changed from the June ballot. For cloture were 22 Democrats and 33 Republicans; opposed were 27 Democrats and six Republicans. (See Page 542 for votes).

Provisions

The Senate bill (S 1728) and the original House bill (HR 4453) as approved by the House Education and Labor Committee were identical. The bills provided the following:

1. Declaration of policy, stating that Congress finds discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry: (a) infringes on principle of freedom and equality of opportunity, (b) is destructive of the integrity and dignity of the individual, (c) forces large segments of the population into substandard living conditions, (d) foments industrial and domestic strife, (e) deprives the Nation of full productive capacities, (f) hurts domestic and foreign commerce, and (g) damages our moral, economic, social, and political life and our international relations.

2. Declares it is the national policy to protect the right of people in the U.S. to employment without discrimination.

3. Forbids employment discrimination by employers (including the Federal Government) and by labor organizations, and defines unlawful employment practice as: (1) employer's refusal to hire, or his discharge of, or on-the-job discrimination against an individual because of race, religion, color, (2) utilization of hiring agencies which practice discrimination, (3) classification by a labor group of its membership in a way to limit any individual's job opportunities, (4) discrimination against any person by an employer or labor organization because he has opposed unlawful employment practice. The bill applies only to interstate commerce.

4. Exclude from operation of the act labor unions or employers of fewer than 50 persons; states or municipalities; religious, fraternal, social etc. corporations not organized for private profit; employers of aliens outside U. S., and its territories and possessions.

5. Sets up a Fair Employment Practice Commission of five members, appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate. Commissioners serve five-year overlapping terms at $17,500 a year, with $20,000 for the chairman.

6. Empowers the Commission to investigate written charges of complainants; to attempt to eliminate any discriminatory practices by conference, conciliation, and persuasion; and if that fails to issue cease-and-desist orders. The Commission can turn the case over to a local government agency where local statute permits.

7. Requires judicial approval to make Commission orders legally enforceable, and provides for judicial review in circuit courts for persons ruled against by the Commission.

8. Provides for enforcement of Commission orders to federal agencies and persons holding contracts over $10,000 with government agencies.

House-Approved Version

The version of HR 4453 which finally passed the House provided the following:

1. Finds that discrimination in employment because of physical disability, race, creed, political affiliation, sex or color is contrary to the principles of freedom and equality of opportunity upon which this nation is built, deprives the United States of the fullest utilization of its capacities for production and defense and burdens, hinders and obstructs commerce.

2. Creates a five - member, bi - partisan Fair Employment Practice Commission to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for five - year staggered terms at a salary of $12,000 a year.

3. Instructs the Commission to make comprehensive studies of discrimination; cooperate with interested public and private agencies; publish reports; confer with employers and unions; investigate complaints; and make specific recommendations to the interested parties for the elimination of any discrimination.

4. Empowers the Commission, in the course of its investigation, to hold hearings, subpena witnesses and take testimony under oath.

5. Restricts enforcement of Commission decisions to conference, conciliation and persuasion.

6. Exempts from the act employes of the Atomic Energy Commission, or any contractor of the AEC, or members of organizations cited by the Attorney General as Communist-front.

7. Provides that absence in organizations of persons of a particular race, etc., shall not be evidence of discrimination.

8. Specifies that persons who lack qualifications for a job need not be employed in spite of his disqualifications.

9. Directs the Commission to make a study of discrimination in the Federal Government.

Party Stands

Democrats: "We call upon the Congress to support our President in guaranteeing . . . . the right to equal opportunity of employment."

Republicans: This right of equal opportunity to work and to advance in life should never be limited in any individual because of race, religion, color or country of origin. We favor the enactment and just enforcement of such federal legislation as may be necessary to maintain this right at all times in every part of this Republic."

HOUSE

The FEPC bill was reported by the House Education and Labor Committee Aug. 2, 1949, but the Rules Committee declined to take any action on the measure the rest of that session. (CQ Almanac Vol. V., p.455). On Jan. 13, 1950, the Rules Committee held hearings on the bill. No action was taken; further hearings were set for a later date.

After the apparent deadlock, Chairman John Lesinski (D Mich.) of the Educational and Labor Committee, announced that he would call up the bill under the 21-day rule on Jan. 23. Under this rule, bills which have been approved by one committee but which have languished for 21 days in the Rules Committee without action may be called up for debate by the chairman of the committee which gave the bill original approval.

Rule Abolition Sought

Eugene Cox (D Ga.), second ranking Democrat on the Rules Committee, then pushed through the group his resolution providing for the abolition of the 21-day rule. He was backed by southern Democrats who sought to throw out the rule before Lesinski could use it on the FEPC bill.

Cox's resolution, after a week of political maneuvering, came up for vote Jan. 20. It was defeated on roll-call vote 183-236 with both parties splitting on the issue (vote p. 544). (For details of the fight over the 21-day rule, see p. 383.)

That left the 21-day rule still in effect. So on Jan 23, the fourth Monday of the month, Lesinski was ready to call up FEPC.

But before the Jan. 23 session started, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) announced that he would recognize some other committee chairman—one with a less controversial bill to be called up. Rayburn indicated he would give the nod to John Kee (D W.Va.) of the Foreign Affairs Committee. The "atmosphere" of the House, Rayburn said, was not right for the FEPC bill.

Kee, however, said that his bill (increasing United States contributions to several international organizations) was not quite ready to be debated on the floor. Rayburn then said he would call on J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla.), chairman of the Public Lands Committee.

Peterson had two bills pending under the 21-day rule. One was for Alaska statehood (HR 331); the other was for Hawaii statehood (HR 49). He said he was willing to lead off with Alaska.

Delaying Tactics Start

But despite the advance notice that FEPC would not get top priority, anti-FEPC delaying tactics began as soon as the House convened. Purpose was to drag out debate so that Alaska and Hawaii could not be settled and FEPC given its turn.

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) and John E. Rankin (D Miss.) both asked for a quorum call. Reading the names took, as usual, more than a half hour. Then the House Clerk started reading the President's tax message (See p. 577).

After a few paragraphs William M. Colmer (D Miss.), Rules Committee member, asked for another quorum. After the roll was read again and the tax message resumed, Rankin once more asked for a quorum call. He got it.

The tax message was again interrupted when James C. Davis (D Ga.) made a point of no quorum. Rayburn counted the House, however, and announced that a quorum was present.

When the President's message was finished, both Lesinski and Peterson rose and called out to the Speaker.

Peterson was recognized, and he called up the Alaska statehood bill.

Immediately Colmer moved to adjourn. The motion was rejected on a standing vote 17-145. Then Hoffman made a point of no quorum. The roll was read again.

When Peterson started to explain his bill, he was interrupted by Rankin who complained that the clocks in the House chamber were not co-ordinated. He suggested the Speaker do something about it right then. Rayburn declined. Peterson continued.

He was soon interrupted again by members seeking to place the blame for the treatment of the FEPC bill. Then George W. Andrews (D Ala.) asked for a quorum call, but was turned down. L. Mendel Rivers (D S. C.) soon made the same request and succeeded in getting another roll call.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) moved for adjournment. The motion lost on standing vote 78-169. Peterson moved that debate on Alaska statehood be stopped. His motion carried on roll call 373-25. (See vote, P. 552).

Hawaii Bill Raised

Peterson still had the floor, however, so he called up his Hawaii statehood bill. Both should be considered, he said, before either should be voted on. The House then debated Hawaii statehood, FEPC, and the 21-day rule until Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) moved for adjournment.

Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) asked for a roll call vote on the motion, saying that a vote to adjourn was a vote against FEPC. He called for the House to stay in session through the evening until FEPC came up. He didn't get the necessary support, however (one-fifth of the members present must support a request for a roll-call vote before it is ordered), and a teller vote was ordered. Members filed by the tellers to be counted, but their names were not noted. The motion to adjourn carried 167-109. Use of the 21-day rule was postponed until the second Monday in February.

And action Feb. 13 under the 21-day rule was circumvented when the House Jan. 26 agreed not to meet on that date — in observance of Lincoln's birthday.

Discharge Petition Filed

FEPC supporters attacked the problem from other angles, however. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (D-Lib N. Y.) filed a discharge petition. If 218 names (a majority of the House) could have garnered, the FEPC bill would have been brought up automatically.

That move ran into trouble when some Republicans reportedly declined to sign it. After about 75 names had been collected, Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) accused Roosevelt of introducing the petition purely for political reasons. So long as it was Roosevelt's petition, Powell said, Republicans and many Democrats wouldn't sign. Roosevelt then offered to withdraw his petition if Powell could get more signatures on one of his own.

On Jan. 25 Powell filed his own FEPC discharge petition. Roosevelt promptly signed it and urged other Democrats to do the same. He said Jan. 26 that almost no Republicans had signed.

Second Rules Try

Earlier, on Jan. 24, Adolph Sabath (D Ill.) forced another vote on FEPC in the Rules Committee. It lost by a tie, 5-5. For it were Sabath, Ray J. Madden (D Ind.), John McSweeney (D Ohio), James J. Delaney (D N.Y.), and Christian A. Herter (R Mass.). Opposed were Eugene Cox (D Ga.), Howard W. Smith (D Va.), Colmer, John E. Lyle, Jr. (D Tex.) and Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio). Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) and James W. Wadsworth (R N.Y. were absent.

Brown then moved for reconsideration, leaving a chance to bring it to another vote when the absentees returned.

Calendar Wednesday

Next move by FEPC proponents was to take advantage of a "Calendar Wednesday" Every Wednesday, according to House rules, the roll of committees is called alphabetically and the chairman of each may call up any bill his committee has approved. This procedure is almost always dispensed with by a two-thirds vote.

On Jan. 25 the two-thirds majority could not be raised to skip over Calendar Wednesday. So by voice vote, Calendar Wednesday was held.

First committee called was Armed Services. Acting for the chairman, Paul J. Kilday (D Tex.) called up HR 3205, a bill to extend one year the time for making application for terminal-leave pay.

Following Armed Services, it would have been the turn of Brent Spence (D Ky.), chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, then Tom Murray (D Tenn.), Civil Service and Post Office; John L. McMillan (D S.C.), District of Columbia Committee; and then Lesinski of the Education and Labor Committee. Debate was continued on terminal leave application. The bill was passed by voice vote, and the House adjourned.

Calendar Wednesday was in order again Feb. 1. When the House convened, James C. Davis (D Ga.) immediately demanded a quorum call. As usual, the reading of the House roster took more than half an hour. John Bell Williams (D Miss.) then moved that Calendar Wednesday be dispensed with. He also asked for another quorum, again to defeat his motion 104-271.

The alphabetical list of committees was called and Spence, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, was given first chance to call up a bill. He picked HR 6743 to set up a $1 billion federal fund to buy federal home-loan bank securities and a $750 million federal fund to provide loans to the Federal Home - Loan banks.

L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.), asked for a quorum call. Debate — usually rigidly controlled in the House— strayed to FEPC, the H-bomb, potato price support, John L. Lewis and Republican and Democratic shortcomings.

Davis forced another quorum call. Then he asked for and got his third roll call of the day. He tried it again, but a quick count of the House by the chairman showed a quorum present.

Then the House got down to business and passed the home-loan bank measure on voice vote. That wound up the day's work and the House adjourned.

Recurrent Calendar Wednesday

Calendar Wednesday next came up Feb. 9. FEPC supporters didn't have a chance, however, as a Post Office rate bill was called up by Tom Murray (D Tenn.). The entire day was spent on that measure.

Next chance was on Feb. 15. The District of Columbia Committee was first on the Calendar Wednesday list.

XUM

When the House convened, Davis started the parade of roll calls by making the point of order that a quorum was not present. The roll was called. A routine request to dispense with a search for absent members by the sergeant-at-arms was objected to by Davis. This necessitated a vote on dispensing with the search —even though an ample quorum had appeared on the first call. The search was dispensed with 257-82 on roll call vote.

Then James P. Richards (D S.C.) moved to adjourn. On another roll call vote the motion was rejected 97-236. John Bell Williams (D Miss.) moved to dispense with Calendar Wednesday. On a division (standing) vote the motion failed 18-94. As a quorum obviously was not present, Williams was given a quorum roll call.

Ed Gossett (D Tex.) moved adjournment. He lost on division vote 69-91. He then demanded a roll call vote and it was ordered. His motion failed again 109-218. Oren Harris (D Ark.) asked for another quorum call.

Marcantonio then accused both Democrats and Republicans of aiding the anti-FEPC filibuster by failing to stay on the floor between roll calls. But the roll was again read and a quorum found present. Tom Pickett (D Tex.), however, objected to dispensing with search for members. A division vote on the motion to dispense carried 126-17. Pickett immediately objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present. Clare Hoffman (R Mich.) moved adjournment.

The motion to adjourn was rejected 126-198 on roll call. Then, going back to the motion to dispense with a search by the sergeant-at-arms, a division vote was taken. It carried 138-6. William M. Colmer (D Miss.) objected to the vote on a point of no quorum. So, a roll-call vote was taken, the motion to dispense with the search carried 243-86.

McMillan Recognized

Finally the House got down to business, and the Speaker ordered a call of the committees under Calendar Wednesday procedure. Hoffman, Howard W. Smith (D Va.) and Colmer tried to get the floor on parliamentary inquiries and motions to adjourn, but Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) refused to recognize them. Instead he gave the nod to D. C. Committee Chairman John L. McMillan (D S.C.).

McMillan called up a bill (HR 6670) to incorporate the Girl Scouts of the United States. Discussion of the bill was punctuated by remarks on FEPC; "Oregon — the Epic of the Beaver State"; Stromboli and its effects on Girl Scout movie fans; husbands who desert wives; and the chances of Washington's Farewell Address being read in the House, as per tradition, on Feb. 22, the next Calendar Wednesday.

Spokesmen for both factions agreed tentatively not to use delaying tactics the following week during reading of the Farewell Address. Then they passed the Girl Scout bill on voice vote and adjourned.

Third Rules Try

On the following day FEPC was again brought up in the Rules Committee. The committee, since the summer of 1949, had declined to put the bill on a regular House calendar—thus blocking floor debate of the measure. Both Democrats and Republicans split on the bill, and a 6-6 tie vote left it in the pigeonhole.

Voting to approve the bill were Christian Herter (R Mass.), Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), James J. Delaney (D. N.Y.), Ray J. Madden (D Ind.), John McSweeney (D Ohio), and Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.). Opposing the bill were Leo E. Allen (R Ill.), James W. Wadsworth (R. N.Y.), Eugene Cox (D Ga.), Howard W. Smith (D Va.), William M. Colmer (D Miss.) and John E. Lyle, Jr. (D Tex.)

Lesinski Gets Floor

Lesinski's turn finally came Feb. 22. When the House was called to order, the anti-FEPC forces started a delaying action. If they could have forced the House to adjourn before debate was completed on the bill, it would have had to lay over for many months while Lesinski again awaited his alphabetical turn.

It was after 5 p. m. before Lesinski could even get the floor. Lengthy roll calls and debate ate up the intervening time. The day's session lasted 15 hours. Seven roll-call votes were taken and three quorum calls were made. Each took more than half an hour. Several teller votes were demanded, and, by walking slowly past the tellers, opponents could also drag out that "time-saving" vote procedure. Here are the parliamentary moves used by both factions (actual debate on the bill, carried on between moves, follows this list):

PARLIAMENTARY ROADBLOCKS

Tom Murray (D Tenn.) and John Rankin (D Miss.) made a point of no quorum. The roll was read.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) demanded that the Journal of the previous day's proceedings be read in full. Ordinarily it is skipped over. The Journal was read.

Donald W. Nicholson (R Mass.) made a point of no quorum. The roll was read.

John McSweeney (D Ohio) read Washington's Farewell Address — an annual custom in the House on Feb. 22.

Eugene Cox (D Ga.) moved that the House adjourn in memory of Washington. The motion was rejected on roll call vote 127-278.

Dwight Rogers (D Fla.) moved that Calendar Wednesday be dispensed with. The motion was rejected on roll call 121-285.

J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.) made a point of no quorum. The roll was read.

James C. Davis (D Ga.) objected to dispensing with the search for absent members by the Sergeant-at-Arms. A motion by Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) to dispense with the search carried on roll-call vote 290-115.

Robert L. F. Sikes (D Fla.) moved adjournment. His motion was rejected on roll-call vote 127-284.

Lesinski Calls Up Bill

John Lesinski (D Mich.), chairman of the Labor Committee, was only then recognized, despite the fact several FEPC foes were shouting for recognition. Lesinski called up the FEPC bill.

Tom Pickett (D Tex.) made a point of order that Lesinski had not been authorized by the committee to call up the bill. He was overruled by the Speaker.

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) asked for a vote on whether to consider the bill. The House voted for consideration on roll call 287-121.

Lesinski asked unanimous consent to dispense with reading of his 22-page bill.

Smith of Virginia objected, and the bill was read.

Smith, after the bill had been read and discussed briefly, moved that the House, then sitting as the Committee of the Whole, rise without further action. The Chairman ruled the motion out of order.

Smith appealed the ruling. The Chairman was upheld on a division (standing) vote 123-77 and on a teller vote (members filing past "tellers" to vote), the decision again was upheld, 143-83.

Paul W. Shafer (R Mich.) moved adjournment. The motion was ruled out of order while the House was sitting as the Committee of the Whole.

Shafer moved the Committee rise. He lost on division vote 105-167 and on tellers 107-179.

Shafer, after intervening debate, again moved the Committee rise. He lost on division vote 113-180 and on tellers 118-161.

Rankin moved that the Committee rise and recommend to the House that the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out. This would have invalidated the bill. He lost on division 101-161 and on tellers 106-163.

Unanimous Consent Asked

Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.) asked unanimous consent that all debate on the Steed substitute close at 10:15 p. m. William M. Colmer (D Miss.) objected.

Powell moved that debate on the substitute close at 10:15 p. m. He lost on a division 143-149, and on tellers 140-167.

Shafer moved the Committee rise. He lost on a division 142-164, but won on tellers 172-165.

Smith moved the House adjourn. His motion was rejected on a roll-call vote, 165-239.

Lesinski moved the House again take up the FEPC bill. Smith again called for a vote on whether to consider the bill. It carried 271-133 on roll call.

McCormack moved that debate on the McConnell substitute end at 2:30 a. m. The motion carried on division 192-64.

Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis.), when the McConnell substitute had been approved, demanded an "engrossed" copy of the bill (a printed copy with all amendments in place). As several hours are needed to print a bill, the House could not complete action on the bill that morning.

McCormack asked unanimous consent to adjourn until Friday, Feb. 24. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) objected.

McCormack moved that the House adjourn until noon Thursday, Feb. 23. The motion carried.

Debate

Actual debate on the measure was carried on between strategic moves. Lesinski supported the bill with the following arguments:

1. Job discrimination is a widespread, serious problem. 2. Democratic principles demand it be stopped. 3. Discrimination costs at least $15 billion annually. 4. Court decisions show the bill is constitutional. 5. Areas of the greatest discrimination are least able to prohibit the practices. 6. Wartime FEPC worked in the South. 7. No special privileges are conferred; an employer is not required to hire anyone not qualified for the job. 8. Small, intimate companies are exempt. 9. Social equality is not the concern of the bill; or is segregation—except on the job. 10. The bill does not outlaw prejudice, but outlaws the acts that prejudice leads to. 11. The bill is supported by both political parties and all major church groups.

The opposition arguments, as summed up by Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.) were:

1. The bill is unconstitutional and a violation of the Bill of Rights. 2. The law would be unenforceable, because it would be unacceptable to the public. 3. It would disrupt business and labor unions, result in chaos, social and economic unrest and perhaps bloodshed. 4. The bill would "establish a set of intangibles beyond the power of the government to interpret and administer except by mass coercion and by the total usurpation of the rights of our individual citizens". 5. The bill compels discrimination in favor of a certain class, color, etc.

Substitutes Offered

Substitute bills were then introduced by Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R Pa.) and Tom Steed (D Okla.). The McConnell bill was identical with HR 6841, previously introduced by him. The Steed bill was similar to HR 6668, introduced by Brooks Hays (D Ark.). Both provided for an FEPC but for voluntary compliance only.

After several amendments providing for certain exemptions were added to both substitutes, the Steed bill was rejected and the McConnell bill tentatively agreed to on voice vote. Among the amendments agreed to in the early morning hours was one by Robert Hale (R Maine) barring job discrimination because of political affiliation, and another by Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) providing that the anti-discrimination act does not apply to persons who are members of an organization cited by the Attorney General as Communist or Communist-front.

Final Action

After formal approval to the substitution of the McConnell bill for the Powell bill was voted on roll call, 222-178, the House adjourned. Final approval of the bill was blocked at that time by a demand by Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis.) to see a printed copy of the bill with all amendments in place.

The copy had been prepared by noon Feb. 23, and the House took up final passage. A motion to recommit the bill to the Committee for further study was defeated 177-239 on roll call. Final approval came on a 240-177 roll-call vote.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

To Powell Bill

Samuel K. McConnell (R Pa.)—Substitute for Powell bill an FEPC without enforcement powers. Division 236-63.

To McConnell Substitute

John W. Heselton (R Mass.)—Specify that the FEPC shall use conferences, conciliation and persuasion in cases of violation. Division 186-54.

Sam Hobbs (D Ala.)—Specify that a person lacking qualification for a job need not be employed. Division 149-91.

Dwight Rogers (D Fla.)—Bar discrimination on account of sex. Voice.

Howard Smith (D Va.) — Provide that attendance at hearing on violations may be required within the U. S. District Court area in which the hearing is held. Division 211-116.

William M. Colmer (D Miss.)—Exempt the AEC or AEC contractors from compliance with the act. Voice.

XUM

Robert L. F. Sikes (D Fla.)—Specify that the mere absence of individuals of any race, etc., from employment shall not be evidence of discrimination. Voice.

Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.)—Bar discrimination because of physical disability. Voice.

Robert Hale (R Maine)—Bar discrimination because of political affiliation. Voice.

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa)—Provide that the act does not apply to persons who are members of an organization cited by the Attorney General as Communist or Communist-front. Voice.

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.)—Provide that not more than three Commissioners shall be members of the same political party. Voice.

To Steed Substitute

Colmer—Provide that a contractor for the AEC may refuse to employ aliens. Division 182-105.

Hobbs—Specify that a person lacking qualification for a job need not be employed. Division 178-81.

Tom Pickett (D Tex.)—Provide that a church not be required to hire persons of other religions. Division 197-74.

Burr P. Harrison (D Va.)—Provide that a religious organization not be required to hire atheists. Voice.

Monroe M. Redden (D N.C.)—Employment of a person of a particular race, etc., shall create a presumption that such a race, etc., is not discriminated against. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Tom Steed (D Okla.)—Substitute an FEPC without enforcement powers. Offered to Powell bill. Voice vote.

L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.)—Allow any state to elect to be exempt from the act. Offered to McConnell substitute. Rejected on division 118-126 and on teller 134-134 with the chairman voting "no".

Laurie C. Battle (D Ala.)—Declare it is the policy of the United States to "persuade the person charged to eliminate" discrimination in employment. Offered to Steed substitute. Voice.

SENATE

Debate

The Senate Labor Committee had finished action on the Senate FEPC bill (S 1728), identical with the House measure, in 1949 and had sent it to the floor without recommendation for approval or rejection (CQ Almanac Vol. V, P. 455).

On May 2 the Senate Democratic Policy Committee decided to call up the bill for debate May 8. Southern opponents promised a filibuster. They said they would have two chances to talk the bill to death: First, when Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) moved to consider the bill, and, second (if the first talkathon failed), when the bill was actually considered.

Lucas said he would try to stop a filibuster by use of the cloture rule. In order to cut off the usually unlimited Senate debate, two thirds (64) of the Senators had to vote to do so. (For background on Senate cloture rule, see CQ Almanac Vol. V, P. 583).

Lucas formally moved May 8 that the Senate take up the FEPC bill. An actual filibuster did not materialize at that time. For the first two days, FEPC supporters took more time than did opponents. But the threat of a filibuster remained.

Opening Arguments

Elbert Thomas (D Utah) opened debate explaining the stand of bill supporters:

"In the United States, which is today, of course, a democracy depending on private property, and, because of the type of money we have, a dollar democracy, the right to a job is probably the greatest factor connected with any other one thing in the national life. It is the source of all liberty. It is the source of nearly all rights under democracy."

Irving Ives (R N.Y.) told the Senate the FEPC bill was modeled after New York's state FEPC Act. He said: "The fact remains that, since the enactment of the New York law, discrimination in employment in the State of New York has diminished very materially. And the further fact remains that among those for whose principal benefit the law was enacted no responsible person has complained of any lack in its enforcement. And the final fact remains that these same New Yorkers are among those most active and most enthusiastic in support of S 1728."

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) led off for the anti-FEPC forces. He said: "I say that the issue presented by the pending motion involves the integrity of our parliamentary procedure. If we are to set a precedent of taking up bills of far reaching consequences and doubtful constitutionality without hearings and without recommendations of a committee of this body to guide us in our deliberations, without any opportunity for a Senator to present amendments to the committee, we will plunge the Senate into confusion and will change the whole character of our processes."

Lister Hill (D Ala.) listed the "many ill and evil effects" of the bill, including:

"It would deny to the employer the right to hire, promote or discharge employees upon the basis of their efficiency, merit or faithfulness.

"It would subject the employer to investigation, harassment, fines and penalties, to be determined by a Commission located in Washington."

On May 10 Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) moved that the Senate take up S Res 248 disapproving one of the President's reorganization plans. Taft's resolution was put to vote. It carried on roll call 50-22, so FEPC was temporarily dropped. (For details of reorganization plan debate, see P. 362).

The Senate returned to the Lucas motion to take up FEPC on May 12, debated it briefly and then dropped it again until May 15.

Lucas Seeks Cloture

Debate continued with both sides sharing the floor. On May 17 Lucas filed a cloture petition and left it pending. Only 16 signatures are needed before such a petition can be filed, but Lucas secured 40 names—14 Democrats and 26 Republicans. The petition stated that the following Senators moved to bring to a close the debate on the motion to take up FEPC. It was signed by:

Lucas, Francis J. Myers (D Pa.), Brien McMahon (D Conn.), Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), Elbert D. Thomas (D Utah), Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), William Benton (D Conn.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Edward L. Leahy (D R.I.), Glen Taylor (D Idaho), Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Forrest C. Donnell (R Mo.), Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.),

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), William E. Jenner (R Ind.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.), Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), John W. Bricker (R Ohio), James P. Kem (R Mo.), Owen Brewster (R Maine), Hugh Butler (R Neb.), Harry Darby (R Kan.), Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), Joseph McCarthy (R Wis.), Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), and Edward Martin (R Pa.),

Debate during the week was lengthy, but did not develop into a genuine filibuster. Both factions had their say, and FEPC was frequently set aside for other bills. Russell B. Long (D La.), promised however, that he "would be here fighting this legislation morning, noon and night—all night if need be—from now until the end, whenever that might be, six days, six weeks or six months from now."

Principal debaters during the week were:

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.),—"It is apparent that the proponents of the legislation are not interested in the welfare, well-being and success of the minority races in the Southern States but that they are directing the legislation at the South for political purposes. They are simply using the Negro in the South as a political football."

Walter F. George (D Ga.) — "I hope there will be no unseemly contest here between Republicans and those on this side of the aisle who call themselves Democrats, and who belong to the Democratic Party, over the authorship of this particular bill. Let us concede it to the Communists."

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) — "They argue that because eight states have seen fit to adopt FEPC laws such legislation must be good for the nation as a whole. They ignore the fact that 19 sovereign states have voted it down conclusively, and that many other states, including of course southern states, have refused to give the matter sufficient consideration even to bring it before the legislatures."

James O. Eastland (D Miss.) — "Speaking for the State of Mississippi, there is certainly no discrimination in employment in that state because of race, color, or national origin. In all the hearings which are talked about, there will not be found a scintilla of proof that there is discrimination in Mississippi or in any other state of the deep South. I deny most emphatically any statement that there is discrimination in my state based on race or color."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) — "Two thirds of the people in the world are colored. So long as men and women and children of color are discriminated against in the United States, so long as they are denied equal opportunities the colored people of the world have a right to suspect our professed friendship for them and to look upon our international efforts for world understanding and democracy with suspicion."

Cloture Refused

Lucas asked for a vote on cloture May 19. The motion to shut off debate was rejected 52-32 — 12 votes short of the necessary 64.

Southern Democrats, who had threatened a filibuster on the motion to take up FEPC, cast 20 negative votes. They were joined by six other Democrats and six Republicans — five of them from the West. For cloture were 33 Republicans and 19 Democrats. (For vote lineup, see P. 542).

Lucas promised that his cloture move would succeed when absent Senators returned, but Republicans pointed out that Garrett L. Withers (D Ky.) did not vote, but announced against cloture, so that if all absentees had voted, anti-FEPC forces would have had 33 votes — enough to stand off the entire rest of the Senate. Republicans challenged Lucas to induce one of the "no" voters to change his mind.

Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) said 78 1/2 per cent of the Republicans voted for cloture, "and only 36 1/2 per cent of the Democrats voted for cloture." He also said that under the old cloture rule requiring approval of two thirds of the Senators voting, cloture still would have failed. Wherry concluded:

"Today's vote in the Senate shows that the Republican Party is the party of the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, and that the Republican Party is the only agency through which equal opportunity for legislation of this kind can be guaranteed to the voters of the United States of America."

Lucas conceded that the Democratic Party was split on the subject of civil rights, but blamed failure of the move to consider FEPC on the GOP-sponsored cloture rule enacted last year. Now, he said, the rule won't be broken in one thousand years.

President Truman flatly rejected May 25 any suggestion of a "voluntary" Fair Employment Practices Commission. He turned thumbs down at a new conference on any idea of a compromise.

Lucas said he would drop his attempt to take up FEPC for a short time while the Senate considered other legislation. Then, on June 5, he withdrew his motion to take up the bill — which had technically remained the pending business in the Senate.

Minority Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) protested withdrawal of the motion and asked for another try at cloture. Lucas replied that it was obvious that the necessary number of cloture votes could not be obtained at that time. Lucas promised the Senate that "before this session shall end we shall get another vote on the measure".

Second Cloture Vote

On June 13 Lucas announced he would introduce another motion July 10 to take up FEPC, and at the same time would file a cloture petition. He said he was making the early announcement so that all Senators would have a month to arrange to be present for the vote.

The motion and petition were introduced. A vote was taken on cloture July 12 after brief debate. Again Administration forces failed to halt debate. The roll-call vote on invoking cloture was 55-33, this time nine votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority (vote P. 542).

The weeks between votes failed to produce any converts for either side. A few Senators who had not voted the first time added their votes, but the outcome was not changed. In addition to those voting, three Senators announced that they favored the bill. They were Glen Taylor (D Idaho), Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) and Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.). Garrett L. Withers (D Ky.) sent word that he would have voted "nay". Not indicating their stands were Harry Darby (R Kan.), Sheridan Downey (D Calif.), Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.), and Claude Pepper (D Fla.). Since Southern forces, aided by six Republicans, had at least 34 "no" votes available, the cloture petition could not have carried even if all absentees had voted "yes".

Wayne Morse (R Ore.) blamed failure of cloture on the new debate-stopping rule sponsored by Minority Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.). Morse said the new rule, requiring a two-thirds majority of the Senate membership, could never halt a Southern filibuster. He asked that the cloture rule be changed to require only a majority vote of all Senators present. Wherry replied that his rule was not at fault. Even under the old cloture rule, he said, the debate could not have been stopped (the old rule required a two-thirds vote only of Senators present and voting). Wherry blamed defeat of the cloture motion to Democratic politics. He pointed out that 78 per cent of the Republicans voted to end debate, while only 42 per cent of the Democrats went along.

The Senate then dropped FEPC indefinitely.

LOBBY STANDS

Organizations backing the FEPC bill and other civil rights measures—minority groups, labor unions, church groups, civil liberties organizations, fraternal orders, professional associations— exerted pressure on Congress through a series of legislative actions during the year. Flat opposition to FEPC was less vocal, although several national organizations criticized the bill.

The lobby groups were active during the House fight on the Cox resolution to restore to the House Rules Committee the legislation—blocking power it had lost in 1949 (see p. 383). The defeat of the Cox motion was considered to be a significant victory achieved by FEPC supporters.

Among organizations which opposed the proposed rules change in 1950, and partly for reasons directly relating to the parliamentary needs of the FEPC and similar bills, were AFL, CIO, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Americans for Democratic Action, American Veterans Committee, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, New York Council for a Permanent FEPC, International Association of Machinists, National Community Relations Advisory Committee, and Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.

Lobby groups kept up their pressure throughout the parliamentary angles culminating in House passage of the bill, and then turned to the Senate. Bill supporters protested repeatedly when other measures were put ahead of FEPC on the Senate timetable. At that time Congress had intended to adjourn at the end of July, and many groups thought the bill would be lost in the legislative jam of the last few weeks in the session.

Pressure was maintained during the Senate attempts to shut off a filibuster threatened by Southern Senators. When FEPC failed in the Senate, the lobby groups set their sights on the 82nd Congress.

FEPC Backers

One large group of organizations, backing FEPC, held a National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization in Washington Jan. 15-17. This group, together with the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, issued several lists of organizations which participated in the Mobilization or otherwise cooperated. A "partial" list, on a joint letterhead of the Council and the Mobilization, follows:

African Methodist Episcopal Church
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity
Amalgamated Cothing Workers of America (CIO)
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America (AFL)
American Civil Liberties Union

American Council on Race Relations
American Federation of Labor
Americans for Democratic Action
American Friends Service Committee
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
American Unitarian Association
American Unitarian Youth
American Veterans Committee
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Association of Catholic Trade Unionists
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL)
Catholic Interracial Council
Catholic War Veterans
Central Conference of American Rabbis
Church League for Industrial Democracy
Committee of Racial Equality
Common Council for American Unity
Congregational Christian Churches (Council for Social Action)
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Council Against Intolerance in America
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
Evangelical and Reformed Church, General Synod
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America
Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America
Girl Friends, Inc.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union (AFL)
Improved Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks of the World
Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO)
International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL)
International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL)
Japanese-American Citizens League
Jewish Labor Committee
Jewish War Veterans of the United States
Kappa Alpha Psi
League of United Latin American Citizens
Methodist Church, General Conference
Methodist Federation for Social Action
Methodist Ministers' Union
National Alliance of Postal Employees
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses
National Association of Colored Women
National Baptist Convention, U.S.A.
National Bar Association
National Community Relations Advisory Council (of Jewish organizations)
National Council of Catholic Women
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
Nation Council of Student Christian Associations
National Farm Labor Union (AFL)
National Medical Association
National Negro Insurance Association
National Negro Funeral Directors Association, Inc.
National Religion & Labor Foundation
National Supreme Council of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons
National Urban League
National Women's Trade Union League of America
Negro Newspaper Publishers Association

Omega Psi Phi Fraternity
Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity
Postwar World Council
Presbyterian General Assembly
Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority
Students for Democratic Action
Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias
Synagogue Council of America
Transport Workers Union of America (CIO)
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice
United Automobile Workers of America (CIO)
United Council of Church Women
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union (AFL)
United Mine Workers of America
United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO)

United Steelworkers of America (CIO)
United Transport Service Employees Union (CIO)
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Workers Defense League
Workmen's Circle
Young Men's Christian Association, National Board
Young Women's Christian Association National Board

The above list did not include five organizations whose names appeared on an earlier list: American Council for Human Rights, Catholic Labor Alliance, National Council on Civil Rights, National Lawyers Guild and New York Council for a permanent FEPC.

A number of other organizations took action in behalf of the FEPC bill, but were not included in the lists above, either because they did not seek to join, or because they were not permitted to (the Mobilization excluded those unions which were on trial within the CIO or about to be thrown out of CIO, and political organizations), or for other reasons.

Among organizations whose representatives testified generally in behalf of FEPC, and not listed above, were:

Natl. Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards
Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union
United Public Workers of America
United Electrical Workers
Intl. Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers
Natl. Citizens Council on Civil Rights
Assn. on American Indian Affairs, Inc.
Negro Railway Labor Executives Committee (which includes The Assn. of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen, Colored Trainmen of America, Dining Car and Food Workers Union, Intl. Assn. of Railway Employees, and Southern Assn. of Colored Railway Trainmen and Firemen)
Socialist Party
Socialist Workers Party

Among other groups taking action in favor of the legislation were:

New York Board of Rabbis
Americans United for World Organization
March on Washington Movement
Natl. Congress on Home Missions
Natl. Conference of Christians and Jews
Natl. Consumers League
Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union

Opponents of FEPC

Flat opposition to passage of FEPC came from:

Natl. Economic Council, Inc.
American Assn. of Small Business
American Council of Christian Churches of California
Toledo Small Business Assn.
Associated Retail Bakers of America
Wagner Baker Corporation, Newark, N. J.
Southern States Industrial Council

Other organizations commented unsympathetically in their publications:

Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers—". . . virtually no consideration has been given to the position of the employer and debate has been largely on emotional grounds."

Natl. Lumber Manufacturers Assn.—"FEPC, which would turn over to Washington bureaucrats the right to determine who should work for whom and where, is claimed by the opponents to be striking at the very foundation of our freedom."

Steuben Society of America—"Steuben News", publication of the Society, carried column by Rep. William Lemke (R N. D.) attacking FEPC. Copies went to Congressmen.

Spiritual Mobilization, Los Angeles—"Faith and Freedom", monthly publication of this religious movement, carried article by Frank Chodorov, "Federalized Race Prejudice", attacking the measure. Copies went to Congressmen.

Opposition to FEPC was also expressed by Negroes in at least three pieces of literature sent to Congress. These were an editorial in the Houston, Texas, "Negro Labor News", transcripts of radio broadcasts by W. H. Lewis of the Southern Leadership Institute, Meridian, Mississippi. and a mimeographed message containing a statement attributed to the publisher of the Newark, New Jersey, "Telegram". The mimeographed message was unidentifiable as to source.

However, most Negro newspapers have continued to campaign heavily for passage of FEPC.

People's Lobby, Inc. — Told civil rights advocates they "are trying to bamboozle people" and asked that they "work for an economy of abundance". The Lobby quoted the report of the President's Civil Rights Committee:

"In a world forever tottering on the brink of war, civil rights will be precarious at best. In a nation wracked by depression, and widespread economic insecurity, the inclination to consider civil rights a luxury, will be more easily adopted."

People's Lobby Executive Secretary Benjamin C. Marsh said it is futile to try to secure civil rights "in an economy in which economic rights are denied the masses of the people".

Earlier FEPC action detailed in Congressional Quarterly yearbooks:

For 1945: Pp. 143, 167, 286-7, 453, and 578.
For 1946: Pp. 26, 171, 307, 495-6, 500, 701-2, and 707.
For 1947: Pp. 651-2, 654-5, 681-2, and 766-7.
For 1948: Pp. 230-2, 272, 444-5, and the fourth page of "Lobby Addendum" following the Index at the rear of the book.
For 1949: Pp. 76, 101, 455-6, 854-5 and 874.

House Rules Change

H Res 133

The Administration won a major victory early in the session when a move by Southern Democrats to increase the power of the House Rules Committee was blocked.

The Southerners, led by Rep. Eugene Cox (D Ga.) attempted to restore to the Rules Committee its old power to block any bill by refusing either to approve or reject it. Cox ranked second in the Rules Committee behind octogenarian Chairman Adolph Sabath (D Ill.).

Prior to Jan. 3, 1949, the Rules Committee could block any bill simply by refusing to act on it. All legislation has to go through that Committee, which gives each bill a spot on the House calendar. The only way to get blocked legislation loose then was via a discharge petition signed by 218 members, or by taking advantage of a "Calendar Wednesday". The discharge petition is a cumbersome device that is seldom successful unless the bottled-up measure has tremendous House support. Calendar Wednesday is almost always dispensed with by unanimous consent and would be effective only when the committee backing the bill happened to be next on the alphabetical list. (See glossary.)

On Jan. 3, 1949, the House approved a new "21-day rule" to ease the task of dislodging bills from the Rules Committee (CQ Almanac Vol. V, p. 577.) Under the rule, a resolution providing for consideration of a committee-approved bill would be sent to the Rules Committee where it would be given a spot on the House calendar. But if the Rules Committee refused to act for 21 days, the chairman of the original committee approving the bill could call up the resolution providing for floor debate any second or fourth Monday in the month.

FEPC in Fight

The Education and Labor Committee reported a Fair Employment Practices Commission bill Aug. 2, 1949. It then went to the Rules Committee. Rules declined to report it. So Chairman John Lesinski (D Mich.) of the Education and Labor Committee said early in the 1950 session that he would call for consideration of the bill under the 21-day rule on Jan. 23. (See p 375.)

In a surprise move Jan. 13, Cox asked for a vote in the Rules Committee on H Res 133, which would restore to the committee its old power. On a 9-2 vote the resolution was approved. Opposing it were Chairman Sabath and Ray J. Madden (D Ind.), John McSweeney (D Ohio) was absent.

The resolution originally had been introduced by Cox March 7, 1949. It had been referred to the Rules Committee but no action had been taken.

After Cox's resolution was approved by the Rules Committee, Chairman Sabath indicated that he would not report the resolution formally until the three-day limit was up and then would not call it up for action until the seven-day limit expired. Consequently the opportunity would remain open for FEPC to be called up and acted on before Cox's rule change could be considered.

Parliamentarian Gives Advice

On Jan. 17, House Parliamentarian Lewis Deschler was called into a closed session of the Rules Committee for consultation. He was asked if there was any legal means of taking control of the resolution away from Sabath. He said a little - known rule provided that the member "designated by the Committee on Rules" may control the resolution. William M. Colmer (D Miss.) then moved that the committee direct Cox to take the rule change to the floor.

Sabath immediately pounded his gavel (so hard that reporters waiting outside the committee room could hear it) and declared the meeting to be adjourned. Then he stalked out of the room, saying to reporters, "The meeting's adjourned. We took no action." But other committee members stayed behind and voted on Colmer's resolution — Cox presiding. The vote was said to be 7-2 for it. Sabath and Cox then held a parley in the House chamber. Following the talk, Sabath formally reported the resolution to the House.

Cox took the floor and explained that he was "stepping aside" with the understanding that Sabath would call up the resolution for action Jan. 19, or in Sabath's absence, he (Cox) would be authorized to call it up. Sabath retorted that the committee action putting Cox in charge of the resolution was "a violation of the rules of the House", and added that he had promised Cox only that he would allow him (Cox) to call up the resolution only if he (Sabath) were out of town.

Martin, Rayburn Positions

Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) said a meeting of Republicans showed they were for the rules change, but didn't think it should be voted on until after FEPC had been considered. On Jan. 18, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) announced that the Democratic factions had agreed to vote Jan. 20 on the resolution. The Republicans met and agreed they wanted a rule change, but did not want to vote Jan. 20 and appear to be blocking the FEPC bill coming up Jan. 23. So Martin announced that GOP strategy would be to vote to adjourn Jan. 20 before a vote on the rule could be taken. Then the Republicans could support FEPC Jan. 23 and be ready to take up the rule any time.

Votes on Resolution

Cox's resolution came up Jan. 20. Martin immediately moved to adjourn. His motion was defeated 161-255 on a party-line roll call.

Then after Speaker Rayburn and Republican spokesman Leo Allen (R Ill.) both said the issue at hand was the future of the entire Truman program, the Administration scored its victory — the resolution was rejected 183-236 on roll call. On the showdown, 171 Democrats, 64 Republicans and one American - Laborite defeated 98 Republicans and 85 Democrats. (See vote chart p.544.)

Hatch Act Amendment

HR 9023—P. L. 732

SUMMARY

President Truman Aug. 25 ended an 18-month controversy when he signed into law HR 9023, amending the Hatch Political Activities Act to soften penalties imposed by that Act on federal employes who participate in partisan political activity. The Act originally proscribed all such activity by government workers and gave the Civil Service Commission no choice but to fire anyone who violated it. Under the new section, the CSC has discretion to punish minor violations with minimum 90-day suspensions instead of outright dismissal. But the Commission, in such cases, must agree unanimously to the lesser penalty.

HR 9023 passed both the House and Senate on voice votes. The House acted July 27 and the Senate Aug. 9.

HR 9023 was the second such bill passed by the 81st Congress. The first measure, HR 1243, had much broader provisions and was vetoed by the President on June 30, 1950. No attempt was made to override the veto; instead HR 9023 was introduced at once, carrying only those provisions said he approved.

Provisions

As enacted, the legislation also:

Required the CSC to transmit annually to Congress the names of all persons against whom action was undertaken under the Hatch Act, with a statement of facts in the case, and the penalty imposed.

Authorized the CSC to reopen and reconsider all cases of removal under the Act and permit a change of penalty if the violation involved would not have warranted removal under the amended version of the Act.

Made the distribution by mail of anonymous campaign literature a crime punishable by a year in jail or a $1,000 fine or both.

HOUSE

The original measure was introduced in February, 1949, at the beginning of the first session, by Rep. Hugh B. Mitchell (D Wash.). It provided essentially the same thing as the finally-enacted HR 9023 — simply an author-

ization for the CSC to punish offenders with a penalty short of firing and permission for old cases, where the offender was fired, to be reopened under the amended version of the Act. The measure was approved by voice vote Feb. 9, 1949, and sent to the Senate. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, P. 593)

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Rules and Administration Committee approved HR 1243 June 2, 1949, with amendments, providing 1. that punishment under the Act could not be less than 15 days suspension without pay, and providing 2. that federal employes living in Washington, D. C., and its Virginia and Maryland suburbs, or in towns made up mostly of government employes (such as Oak Ridge, Tenn.) might participate fully in local politics and run for office without restrictions. (The Act originally permitted participation by federal-employe residents of these areas in local politics but the CSC interpreted this to mean such participation might be on an independent, nonpartisan basis only.)

Debate

Action on the amended bill in the upper chamber came shortly after the second session of the 81st Congress opened. On Jan. 19, 1950, the Senate took up the legislation and ultimately passed it on voice vote after several amendments had been offered from the floor and all agreed to. In addition, the Committee amendments also won acceptance.

The bill was opposed on the floor by Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) who said it was a Democratic move to kill the Hatch Act. The short suspension provided for minor violations he said, "is just a slap on the wrist and would absolutely nullify the Hatch Act". Answering Taft, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) recited instances of past firings for minor violations. He insisted "there should be some flexibility in this matter".

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Among amendments added on the Senate floor was one, designed to meet Republican objections to the bill, that raised the minimum suspension period from 15 to 60 days. This amendment, sponsored by Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) was adopted by voice vote.

Guy Cordon (R Ore.) — Provide that violation must not be willful if minimum penalty is to apply and require, in addition, that the Civil Service Commission must report to Congress monthly on all action on violations. Voice vote.

Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.)— Provide penalty for persons sending campaign material through the mails anonymously. Division vote.

CONFERENCE

The House - Senate conference labored more than three months in reconciling the differing versions of the bill. Conferees were Reps. Burr P. Harrison (D Va.), Chase Going Woodhouse (D Conn.) and Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa) and Sens. John C. Stennis (D. Miss.), Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) and Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.). Finally they produced a compromise report May 4. Its provisions:

1. Granted authority for the Civil Service Commission by unanimous vote to impose a lesser penalty than dismissal for violation of the Hatch Act, provided the penalty were not less than 30 days suspension without pay. The Senate requirement that the violation must not be willful was eliminated.

2. Required the CSC to prepare for the President, for transmission to Congress, an annual report on cases where the Hatch Act penalty was less than dismissal, and authorized either chamber to call for the testimony submitted in any case.

3. Authorized the CSC to continue to decide whether or not federal employes in the vicinity of the national capital might participate in local politics, but if it so decided, participation might be on a partisan as well as nonpartisan basis.

4. Publication and distribution of anonymous campaign literature would be made a criminal offense, punishable by a fine of $1,000 and one year in jail, or both.

HOUSE ADOPTS REPORT

The House adopted the conference report on HR 1243 late May 4 by a roll-call vote of 203 to 140. In the House debate, most arguments revolved around the Maryland - Virginia provisions.

Rep. Harrison led the fight for approval of the conference report. He said that the bill was aimed particularly at letting federal employes in Virginia and Maryland participate in partisan politics on the local and county level.

The Virginian pointed out that the original law provided political activity by such persons only on a nonpartisan basis. But "it only bears the name nonpartisan", he said.

Republican Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin (R Mass.) attacked the measure on the ground that it "practically puts the (Hatch) Act out the window". It leaves to the Civil Service Commission, he declared, "complete control of the political parties of the areas adjacent to Washington".

Rep. Lansdale G. Sasscer (D Md.) told the House that in some areas of Maryland and Virginia as many as 96 per cent of the population works for the federal government and that "they should have the right to participate in politics on the local level".

But on the other hand, Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.) criticized the bill as "special legislation" which applied to federal employes of the Virginia - Maryland area but not to the federal employes who worked and lived "in my Congressional district" or the Congressional districts of most of the other members of the House.

When the bill was first put to a vote, Eberharter demanded a division, or standing, vote that showed a one-man margin for the bill. The vote was 57 to 56. This was questioned as not showing a House quorum and a roll-call automatically followed.

SENATE ADOPTS REPORT

In the Senate, the conference report was adopted June 21 on a roll-call of 42 to 32. Voting was along party lines, with the Democrats solidly in favor of the bill.

Only two Republicans, Sens. William F. Knowland (Calif.) and Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.) voted for it. Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), who previously indicated he opposed the measure, did not vote.

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), who led the attack on the bill when it previously had passed the Senate, also led the fight against the conference report, John C. Stennis (D Miss.) was manager for the report.

Taft contended the measure would "emasculate" the Hatch Act. He declared the CSC "can find that in no case does the offense warrant removal" of the offender from office. Further, he argued, the political party to which a suspended offender belonged could take care of him or her during the 30-day suspension. Adoption of the report, he declared, will mean "there no longer is a Hatch Act".

For the compromise, Stennis argued it is "designed simply to vest the members of the Civil Service Commission with some discretion repecting the penalty in minor cases". A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) countered Taft's attack with the assertion that "none can escape proper punishment" under terms of the conference measure. He pointed out it would take a unanimous vote of the CSC to impose a suspension, rather than outright dismissal, in the case of any offense. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) joined with Brien McMahon (D Conn.) in arguing for adoption of the report on the ground it placed the offense and punishment for it "somewhat in accord with common sense".

VETO

On June 30, President returned HR 1243 to Capitol Hill, without his approval.

The President said in his veto message he was in accord with all but two provisions of the bill. Those objectionable, he said, were:

1. The provision "extending additional privileges to federal workers in certain areas" by permitting them to engage in partisan politics on a local level.

2. And the provision giving "statutory right to Congressional committees to obtain records containing testimony or other evidence relevant to charges and allegations of violations of the Hatch Act".

As for the first, the President said he would endorse a move to permit federal employes to participate "completely and actively" in selection of local officials, but, he added, "there is no valid reason" to confine the extension to Maryland and Virginia and to areas where federal employes predominate in the population.

The second objectionable provision, he said, encroached on "the long recognized prerogative of the Chief Executive to maintain in confidence those papers and documents" which he declines to disclose, in the public interest.

No effort was made in Congress to override the veto.

FINAL ACTION

To meet the President's objections, House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) immediately introduced — on June 30 — HR 9023, which embodied provisions of HR 1243 the President had said he liked. Those that provoked the veto were omitted. Thus, the bill 1. modified penalties for minor infractions of the Hatch Act and 2. required an annual report to Congress on the cases of these minor offenders. However, the provision of HR 1243 prohibiting the mailing of anonymous campaign literature was also omitted.

The bill was passed by the House late July 27 by voice vote.

On Aug. 9, the Senate gave voice approval to HR 9023, after it had gone through a brief parliamentary procedure of substituting the contents of its own slightly differing measure (S 3873) for that of the House bill. This had the effect of adding to HR 9023 the stipulation that no suspension under terms of the bill could be for less than 90 days, and the provision from HR 1243 banning anonymous campaign literature.

The House agreed to the Senate amendments Aug. 10 without objection.

LAW ENACTED

The President signed the measure Aug. 25 and it became Public Law 732.

Navajo-Hopi Indian Aid

S 2734 - P.L. 474

SUMMARY

On its second try, the 81st Congress passed a bill authorizing an economic rehabilitation program for the Navajo and Hopi Indian tribes in the Southwest. The program, to run for ten years, has as principal objective improvement in the schools, roads, reservations and irrigation projects of the 94,000 Indians affected. A total of $88,570,000 was authorized to be appropriated for the program over the course of the ten years.

Congress enacted a similar bill (S 1407) at its first session, but encountered a Presidential veto because the bill would have substituted state laws for tribal laws. After the veto, the Senate drew up S 2734, substantially the same bill but lacking the provision drawing White House disapproval. The upper chamber passed this substitute measure just before adjournment; the House never did act upon S 2734 in 1949.

At the second session, however, the House approved the Senate-passed measure, but changed it slightly, sending the bill to conference. It emerged April 5, the House passed the conference report by voice vote, and the Senate followed suit April 10, sending the bill to President Truman, who signed it April 19.

Funds to get the program under way were voted in the omnibus appropriation bill. (See page 113).

Provisions

1. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a ten-year rehabilitation program starting July 1, 1950, for some 90,000 Navajo and 4,000 Hopi Indians on U. S. reservations. Funds for the program are to be appropriated during the decade span. A ceiling of $88,570,000 was set, and roughly broken down as follows:

Soil and water conservation, $10 million; irrigation works, $9 million; survey of resources, $500,000; development of industrial enterprises, $1 million; off-reservation employment, $3.5 million; resettlement of Indians on the Colorado River (Ariz.) reservation, $5,750,000; roads, $20 million; communications systems, $250,000; water supplies, $2.5 million; revolving loan fund, $5 million; medical and hospital services and equipment, $4,750,000; schools, $25 million; housing, $820,000; and service facilities, $500,000.

2. Provides that the federal government shall bear about 80 per cent of the burden in paying Social Security benefits to Navajos and Hopis on their reservations.

3. Gives employment preference on projects under the program to Navajo and Hopi Indians.

4. Authorizes the Secretary of Interior to make loans to Navajos and Hopis for "productive purposes".

5. Permits Indians to lease lands owned by the tribe or its members for 25 years, with option of renewal for another 25 years.

6. Authorizes a tribal constitution for the Navajos.

7. Makes available for purposes designated by the Tribal Council tribal funds now on deposit or hereafter deposited.

8. Instructs the Secretary to consider recommendations of the tribal councils in administering the bill.

BACKGROUND

An almost identical bill (S 1407) was passed by Congress at its first session. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 602.) But President Truman "with reluctance" vetoed the measure. He said the reason was particularly a section extending state civil and criminal laws and court jurisdiction over the tribal jurisprudence. Truman said such a substitution of state and federal laws for Indian laws might possibly injure the Indians' rights to inherit personal property such as cattle, sheep, tools and utensils.

"The descent of this property upon death is a matter which is now governed by their tribal practices and customs . . . Section 9 might be construed as abrogating these practices and customs . . . and imposing upon these Indians a system governing the descent and distribution of personal property which they neither want nor understand," he said. Similarly, Indian water rights might seem to be transferred by the bill from federal jurisdiction to state courts "where there is much less assurance of protection for Indian rights," he declared.

Truman's second major objection was to a contradiction between sections 6 and 9. Section 6 would grant to the Navajos the right to adopt a tribal constitution which "shall authorize the fullest possible participation of the Navajos in the administration of their affairs," a provision which the President termed "one of the most liberal self-government clauses ever written for an Indian tribe." He declared that it would be inconsistent to enact both section 9 and 6 because "if either is to be accepted as meaning what it says, the other must be viewed as mainly rhetoric."

Following the veto the Senate passed an amended version (S 2734) on Oct. 18. Features criticized by the President were dropped. Passage was blocked in the House on Oct. 19, however, when Robert W. Kean (R N. J.) objected to a unamimous consent agreement to take it up.

HOUSE

The House Public Lands Committee reported the Senate-passed measure Jan. 16.

House debate on Feb. 21 was opened by Reps. J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla.) and Toby Morris (D Okla.), both favoring the bill. Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.) spoke in support of it, but then offered the amendment which would have restored some of the provisions transferring Indians from tribal to state laws that brought the Presidential veto in 1949.

Opposing the D'Ewart motion, Peterson said "There is a lot of merit in the amendment . . . but I am sure it would run into a veto." A similar point was made by Morris, who was joined in opposition to the amendment by Rep. Antonio M. Fernandez (D N. M.).

When a division vote on the D'Ewart move was taken, the amendment apparently passed, 27-23. Peterson asked for tellers, with a confirming vote of 35-28.

Several minor amendments changing certain language in the bill were approved, and the Committee of the Whole which had been considering S 2734 arose to lay the measure before the House proper for final action.

At this point, however, Fernandez secured both a quorum and a separate roll-call vote on the D'Ewart amendment. It was rejected 143-196. (Vote p. 552.)

The rest of the bill was then passed by voice vote.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) — Minor changes in the wording of the bill. Voice vote.

J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla.) — Two minor changes in the wording of the bill. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.) — Subject Indians to state laws instead of tribal laws on matters of school attendance, malfeasance or misfeasance in public or tribal office, embezzlement or misappropriation of funds, regulation of automotive traffic, marriage and divorce and elections. Roll-call vote, 143-178.

CONFERENCE

The measure went to conference, where Senators and Representatives cleared up the principal difference between their respective bills: the extent to which the federal government should assume Social Security payments for the Indians. The figure was ultimately set at 80 per cent, figured according to House methods.

In short order, the conference report was approved by the lower chamber on voice vote April 6, and the Senate passed it unanimously and without debate April 10.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed the measure into law on April 19, saying: "The passage of this Act is an important milestone in our Government's administration of Indian affairs. It represents a carefully developed plan for dealing with the unsolved economic problems which have delayed the social advancement of this large segment of our Indian citizens. For these Indian groups it also represents a significant forward step in self-government — a principle to which the American people are deeply devoted. The enactment of this bill in its present form is a source of much gratification to me."

After tracing the history of the measure's vetoed predecessor, Truman said: "The present bill . . . will help the Indians achieve greater economic stability, will provide better educational opportunities, and will lead to the improvement of their health." He called the provision giving the Navajo Tribal Council greater control over tribal funds "helpful" and noted the program "also authorizes the Navajo Indians to adopt a Constitution, which would enable them to exercise broad powers in the management of their own affairs."

Truman Urges More Funds

Truman assured the Council "of my continued interest in their efforts toward economic and social advancement. I particularly invite their attention to Section 8 of the bill which states the intention of the Congress that the Tribal Councils and the Indian communities affected by this program shall be kept informed and shall be consulted as the program develops. I also wish to assure the members of both the Hopi and the Navajo tribes that their religion and social customs will be fully respected in accordance with this Nation's long-established laws and traditions."

Truman said the bill "has been too long delayed. It is my sincere hope that the Congress will promptly appropriate the full amount requested in my 1951 budget to initiate this program." Truman had asked $12 million in cash for the first year of the program, and $6 million in contract authorizations to put the plan into operation.

Electoral College Amendment

SJ Res 2

SUMMARY

Northern Democrats joined in an unusual party split with Republicans in the House to kill a proposed constitutional amendment which would have eliminated the present electoral college system of naming Presidents and Vice Presidents. The House vote came on July 17, nearly six months after the Senate had approved the measure by a margin of three votes over the needed two-thirds majority, 64 to 27. The House roll call was 134-210.

The proposed constitutional amendment would have changed the system of electing the nation's two top officials by having all presidential candidates share the electoral vote of each state proportionately to the number of popular votes they received. The candidate receiving the most electoral votes, providing he got more than 40 per cent of them, would be elected. If none of the candidates received 40 per cent of the electoral votes, the House and Senate jointly would elect a President and Vice President from among the two top men for each office.

Under the present system a candidate receiving a bare majority of the vote in each state receives that state's full electoral vote, the total of its two Senators and members of the House. Under the present system it is possible for a President to win election without actually winning the majority of the popular vote.

(CQ Almanac Vol. V., p. 592 for background).

SENATE

Committee

In the early days of the first session of the 81st Congress Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R Mass.) introduced the joint resolution. It was sponsored by 10 other Senators.

The Senate Judiciary Committe approved the bill 6-2 June 30, 1949. (See CQ Almanac Vol. V, p. 592 for listing of 10 other sponsors and for detail on Committee report).

The measure then lay inactive until the second session.

Debate

SJ Res. 2 was passed by the Senate Feb. 1 after several amendments were rejected, and one, by Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) was agreed to. The Lucas amendment provided that Congress should choose the President if no candidate polled more than 40 per cent of the total electoral votes.

Rejected were amendments by William Langer (R N.D.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) providing for even more direct election of Presidents. They would abolish electoral votes and give the nod to the candidate receiving the largest popular vote. Langer also went a step farther and called for direct, nation-wide presidential primaries. The Langer amendment was rejected 31-60 on

COMPARISON OF PRESENT, PROPOSED ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

State	Popular Vote, '48		Electoral Vote 1948		Electoral Vote with S J Res 2	
	Truman	Dewey	Tru.	Dew.	Tru.	Dew.
Ala.	(1)	40,930	(1)	...	(1)	2.0
Ariz.	95,251	77,579	4	...	2.1	1.8
Ark.	149,659	50,959	9	...	5.6	1.9
Calif.	1,913,134	1,895,269	25	...	11.9	11.8
Colo.	267,288	239,714	6	...	3.1	2.8
Conn.	423,297	437,754	...	8	3.9	4.0
Del.	67,829	69,595	...	3	1.5	1.5
Fla.	281,988	194,280	8	...	3.9	2.7
Ga.	254,646	76,691	12	...	7.3	2.2
Idaho	107,370	101,514	4	...	2.0	1.9
Ill.	1,994,715	1,961,103	28	...	14.0	13.8
Ind.	807,833	821,079	...	13	6.3	6.4
Iowa	522,380	494,018	10	...	5.0	4.8
Kan.	351,902	423,039	...	8	3.6	4.3
Ky.	466,756	341,210	11	...	6.2	4.6
La.	136,344	72,657	...	...	3.3	1.7
Maine	111,916	150,234	...	5	2.1	2.8
Md.	286,521	294,814	...	8	3.8	4.0
Mass.	1,151,788	909,370	16	...	8.8	6.9
Mich.	1,003,448	1,038,595	...	19	9.0	9.3
Minn.	692,966	483,617	11	...	6.3	4.4
Miss.	18,848	5,466	...	...	.9	.3
Mo.	917,315	655,039	15	...	8.7	6.2
Mont.	119,071	96,700	4	...	2.1	1.7
Neb.	224,165	264,774	...	6	2.7	3.3
Nev.	31,291	29,357	3	...	1.5	1.4
N. H.	107,995	121,299	...	4	1.9	2.1
N. J.	895,455	981,124	...	16	7.3	8.0
N. M.	105,464	80,303	4	...	2.3	1.7
N. Y.	2,780,204	2,841,163	...	47	21.2	21.6
N. C.	459,070	258,572	14	...	8.1	4.6
N. D.	95,812	115,139	...	4	1.7	2.1
Ohio	1,452,791	1,445,684	25	...	12.4	12.3
Okla.	452,782	268,817	10	...	6.3	3.7
Ore.	243,147	260,904	...	6	2.8	3.0
Pa.	1,752,426	1,902,197	...	35	16.4	17.8
R. I.	188,476	134,880	4	...	2.3	1.7
S. C.	34,423	5,386	...	...	1.9	.3
S. D.	117,567	129,651	...	4	1.9	2.1
Tenn.	270,402	202,914	11	...	5.9	4.4
Texas	750,000	282,240	23	...	15.0	5.6
Utah	149,151	124,402	4	...	2.2	1.8
Vt.	45,447	75,926	...	3	1.1	1.8
Va.	200,786	172,070	11	...	5.3	4.5
Wash.	476,165	386,315	8	...	4.2	3.4
W. Va.	429,188	316,251	8	...	4.6	3.4
Wis.	647,310	590,959	12	...	6.1	5.6
Wyo.	52,354	47,947	3	...	1.5	1.4
Total	24,104,836	21,969,500	303	189	258.0	221.4

(1) Not on ballot.

NOTE: Thurmond polled 1,169,312 votes and received 39 electoral votes. Under S J Res 2 he would get 38.6 electoral votes. Wallace polled 1,157,100 votes, got no electoral votes. Under S J Res 2 he would get 9.4.

roll call; the Humphrey amendment was voted down 28-63 on roll call.

Lodge Gives Reasons

In support of his bill, Lodge told the Senate:

1. "The amendment would make practically impossible a situation in which a candidate having a majority of the popular vote would fail to receive a majority of the electoral votes."

2. A splinter party would not be able to control the whole vote of a state by swinging its balance of power from one major party to the other.

3. The resolution "gives a very practical and workable approximation of a mathematical reflection of the popular vote."

4. It obviates the chance of a "free-wheeling" elector opposing the popular will.

Ferguson, Taft Opposed

Most opposition to the proposed amendment came from Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) and Robert A. Taft (R Ohio). Ferguson urged that the electoral vote by state blocs be retained, but wanted the combined House and Senate to pick the President if no candidate received a majority of the electoral votes. His amendment to that effect was rejected on roll call 20-71.

Ferguson opposed the Lodge bill because:

1. "Dividing up a state's electoral votes among all candidates would result in multiple parties."

2. "Multiple parties at the presidential level would soon build up slates at the Congressional level."

3. "Under the resolution, states would lose immediately their control over their electoral vote."

4. "Eventually all presidential elections would be federalized."

5. "The plurality provision will result in more, not less, minority presidents."

One Party States

Taft said he would support direct popular vote for President, but opposed the Lodge bill because "it would give a tremendously disproportionate weight to one-party states." He said that a state in the solid south would swing almost all its electoral votes to the Democrats; while in Ohio, for instance, close elections would mean that most Ohio votes cancelled each other. Lodge answered that under the present system no minority vote counted, but would count along with other votes in other states under his proposed system.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) — Provide that if no candidate has at least 40 per cent of the total electoral votes, the House and Senate combined shall choose the President from the two candidates having the most electoral votes. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

William Langer (R N.D.)—Substitute amendment abolishing electoral votes and providing for direct popular vote for President and direct primaries. Roll call 31-60.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)—Substitute amendment providing for direct election of President. Roll Call 28-63.

Karl Mundt (R S. D.) — Provide that only two highest candidates in each state shall share the state's electoral votes. Roll call 23-67.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Count electoral votes by state "blocs"; if no person has majority of all electoral votes, combined House and Senate shall name President from two persons having highest number of electoral votes. Roll call 20-71.

HOUSE

Committee

On July 21, 1949, the House Judiciary Committee approved a similar Joint Resolution (HJ Res 2) by Ed Gossett (D Tex.). (CQ Almanac Vol. V, p 592).

However, the bill became stymied in the House Rules Committee, where Chairman Al Sabath (D Ill.) announced March 9, 1950, it would stay.

Sabath said the Committee had voted to refuse to report it out. An unofficial CQ Poll indicated the vote was 4-7 on reporting out the bill.

Debate

Four more months went by, with no action on the measure. Then, on July 17, 1950, Gossett moved to get the bill on the floor. He made a motion to suspend the rules and bring out the House resolution.

House debate on the measure was led by Gossett and Clifford P. Case (R N.J.). The latter sparked the attack on the bill.

Gossett charged that the present system is "an open invitation to fraud and chicanery." In addition, he said, the electoral college system confines presidential campaigning to five or six principal states which have large electoral votes, and "greatly restricts the field of presidential possibilities."

Case Critical

Case said that "disastrous results" would come of changing the electoral college system. He listed among the consequences of such a change the threat of splinter parties and the undermining of the two-party system. In addition, he said, the change would "reduce the Republican party to impotence; change the Democratic party entirely and deliver it into the control of the conservative southern wing of the party."

Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.) joined Gossett in attacking the present system of choosing the President. He said the present system is "archaic, unjust and inadequate."

Martin Opposed

Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) also attacked the proposed changes in the electoral party system. He said the change which would ensue would go a long ways to destroying the two-party system and allow the Continental system of multiple party control to take hold in the United States.

Final Action

Gossett's motion to suspend the rule and bring up the resolution required a two-thirds vote, and he failed to get it. On a roll call the House voted 134-210 against bringing the bill to the floor, and the constitutional change died for the session.

Coalition Vote

A combination of Northern Democrats and Republicans killed the measure in the House. Eighty-seven Democrats and 47 Republicans voted to bring the bill out of the Rules Committee. However, 116 Democrats, mostly from the North, were joined by 93 Republicans on the winning side.

Internal Security Act

HR 9490—P. L. 831

SUMMARY

The House version of the "Internal Security Act of 1950" was introduced in the House in August, 1950, as a rewrite of Rep. Richard M. Nixon's (R Calif.) original bill requiring Communists and Communist-front organizations to register with the Attorney General, and Rep. John Wood's (D Ga.) bill barring Communists from government and defense jobs. It was passed 354-20 on roll-call vote Aug. 29.

The Senate passed Judiciary Committee Chairman Pat McCarran's (D Nev.) version of the bill, which was a combination of five internal security bills. Approval of the McCarran bill came Sept. 1 on roll-call vote 70-7. The final conference compromise contained all principal provisions of both the House and Senate bills. It was approved by the Senate 51-7 Sept. 20 and by the House 313-20 the same day.

The President vetoed the measure Sept. 22. It was passed over his veto Sept. 22, 286-48 in the House and 57-10 in the Senate, thus becoming Public Law No. 831. (All roll-call votes pp. 543,544.)

PROVISIONS

These are the principal provisions of Public Law 831.

TITLE I —
"Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950"

Nothing in this Act shall authorize censorship or infringe upon freedom of the press or of speech.

Evidence before Congress shows that Communism is a "world-wide revolutionary movement whose purpose is . . . to establish a Communist totalitarian dictatorship . . . throughout the world."

A "Communist — action organization" is one which is substantially controlled by the world Communist movement.

A "Communist-front organization" is one which is substantially controlled by a Communist-action organization, and is primarily operated to aid the "action" organization.

A "Communist organization", as used in the bill, can be either a front or action group.

Registration Required

Officers of Communist organizations must register with the Attorney General.

All members of an action group must register.

Registration must be completed by Oct. 23, 1950, (30 days after enactment of the bill) or within thirty days after an organization has been ordered to register or within 30 days after an organization becomes an action or front group.

Membership lists must include the name, aliases and address of every person who has been a member of an action group or officer of a front group during the year prior to registration.

Registration must include source organization's funds and must be updated each year.

Accurate accounts and records must be kept by Communist organizations.

The Attorney General shall notify each person listed.

A listed person denying membership shall be investigated to determine if he should be kept on the list.

Members not included on the list must register themselves.

Registration lists must be open to the public and registered groups must be listed in the Federal Register.

Control Board Set Up

A five-man bipartisan Subversive Activities Control Board shall be set up, members to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate to serve for staggered three-year terms at a salary of $12,500.

The Board shall, upon application by the Attorney General, determine whether any organization is an action or front group.

The Attorney General must give the Board a "statement of facts" upon which he bases his application.

The Board shall subpoena witnesses and hold a hearing on the matter, the hearing to be public, and each party involved may be represented by counsel, offer evidence and conduct cross-examinations.

Any lawyer guilty of misbehavior which obstructs the hearing, shall be ejected.

Determination of "Action Group"

In determining whether an organization is an action group, "the Board shall take into consideration" the extent to which:

1. its policies are directed by the world Communist movement;

2. its views do not deviate from those of the world Communist movement;

3. it is financially aided by the world Communist movement;

4. it sends members to any foreign country for training in world Communism;

5. it reports to such foreign governments;

6. its leaders are subject to the disciplinary power of world Communism;

7. its operations are secret; and

8. its leaders subordinate allegiance to the United States to allegiance to world Communism.

Determination of "Front Group"

In determining whether any organization is a front organization, "the Board shall take into consideration" the extent to which:

1. it is directed by an action group;

2. it is financially supported by an action group;

3. it is used to further the objectives of an action organization;

4. its policies do not deviate from those of an action group.

A person or group ordered to register may appeal the Board's ruling to the Washington, D. C., Federal Court of Appeals and then to the Supreme Court.

Penalties Provided

Failure of an organization to register may be punished by $10,000 fine; failure of a person to register may be punished by a $10,000 fine and/or five years imprisonment.

Each day of failure to register may constitute a separate offense.

A false statement may be punished by $10,000 fine and/or five years imprisonment.

Defense Jobs, Mailing Specifications

Members of Communist organizations which have been ordered to register may not seek or hold any non-elective office or job with the federal government.

Members of action groups which have been ordered to register may not hold defense jobs.

A list of defense facilities shall be published by the Secretary of Defense.

No employee of the United States or of a defense facility may contribute to Communist organizations.

Members of Communist organizations may not hold or use passports.

Publications of Communist organizations sent through the mail must bear on the envelope the announcement, "Disseminated by . . . . . a Communist organization."

Broadcasts on radio or television by Communist organizations must be preceded by the announcement, "The following program is sponsored by . . . ., a Communist organization."

Certain income-tax deductions will not be allowed Communist organizations or be applied to funds given to a Communist organization.

Security Provisions

It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to conspire with any other person to perform any act which would substantially contribute to establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship in the United States; provided that this shall not apply to the proposal of a Constitutional amendment.

It shall be unlawful for any government employee to give to a Communist-group member any information affecting the security of the United States.

It shall be unlawful for a member of a Communist group to receive such information.

Holding office or membership in any Communist organization shall not in itself constitute a violation of any criminal statute; and registration under this Act shall not be used in evidence against a person in prosecution for any alleged violation of any criminal law.

Penalty for peace-time espionage increased to $10,000 fine and/or 10-year imprisonment.

Definition of espionage is extended.

Statute of limitations for espionage extended to 10 years.

Any person trained in espionage or sabotage (except during service for the United States) shall register with the Attorney General.

Penalty for violation of security regulations at defense installations set at $5,000 and/or one year in jail.

Section On Aliens

Any aliens shall be excluded from admission to the United States who would engage in activities prejudicial to the public interest; who are anarchists; who are members of a Communist organization; who are members of any totalitarian party; who advocate world communism or totalitarianism; who advocate or teach unconstitutional overthrow of the government of the United States; who write or publish material advocating unconstitutional overthrow of the government of the United States; who are affiliated with any organization that writes or distributes material advocating unconstitutional overthrow of the government; or who would likely engage in espionage or sabotage.

Any alien in the United States who falls into any of the above classes shall be held and deported.

Top diplomatic officials are exempt from the ruling.

Any country which refused to accept a returned alien shall be barred from sending any immigrants to the U. S.

An alien may be deported to any country which has ever had anything to do with the alien, preference of country to be governed by a list of priorities.

No person falling into any of the above classes shall become a naturalized citizen.

If a person naturalized after Jan. 1, 1950, shall in the following five years engage in any of the classes of activities listed above, his citizenship shall be revoked.

Picketing Banned.

Picketing of federal courts or the homes of federal judges, jurors, witnesses or court officers shall result in a $5,000 fine and/or one year imprisonment.

TITLE II — "Emergency Detention Act of 1950"

Any person who probably will commit espionage or sabotage may be detained if the President has declared the existence of an "internal security emergency."

The emergency may be declared in case of invasion, declaration of war or insurrection with the United States in aid of a foreign enemy.

The emergency may be terminated by the President or Congress.

Detention of a person may be terminated when the emergency is ended, when the Attorney General orders it, when the Board of Detention Review orders it or upon a writ of habeas corpus.

The Attorney General must issue a warrant for any person detained.

Detention may be at any place, but not in contact with criminals or under conditions of forced labor.

Each person detained shall be given a preliminary hearing before an officer appointed under the act.

At the hearing, the person must be told the grounds for his detention, be offered counsel and be cautioned that any statement he may choose to make may be used against him.

The person may cross-examine witnesses, introduce evidence.

The Attorney General may decline to furnish information which would reveal the identity of special agents.

The hearing officer may order the person held or released.

Appeals, Review

The person may appeal to a Detention Review Board, a nine - man bipartisan board appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for staggered terms of three years each at a salary of $12,500 a year.

The Board may review the case, taking into consideration the existence of reasonable ground for detention, including evidence that the person has been trained in espionage or sabotage,

has committed espionage or sabotage in the past or is a member of the Communist Party or any group seeking the unconstitutional overthrow of the government.

The person detained shall have all the privileges at the Board hearings that he had at the preliminary hearing.

An order of the Board may be appealed by the person detained to any federal court of appeals and to the Supreme Court.

Evasion of detention may be punished by $10,000 fine and/or ten years imprisonment.

Party Stands

The 1948 Democratic Party platform said:

"We condemn communism and other forms of totalitarianism and their destructive activity overseas and at home. We shall continue to build firm defenses against communism by strengthening the economic and social structure of our own democracy. We reiterate our pledge to expose and prosecute treasonable activities of anti - democratic and un - American organizations which would sap our strength, paralyze our will to defend ourselves and destroy our unity, inciting race against race, class against class and the people against free institutions.

"We shall continue vigorously to enforce the laws against subversive activities, observing at all times the constitutional guarantees which protect free speech, the free press and honest political activity. We shall strengthen our laws against subversion to the full extent necessary, protecting at all times our traditional individual freedoms."

The Republican Party platform in 1948 said:

"We pledge a vigorous enforcement of existing laws against Communists and enactment of such new legislation as may be necessary to expose the treasonable activities of Communists and defeat their objective of establishing here a Godless dictatorship controlled from abroad."

BACKGROUND

The principal section of HR 9490, the registration provisions, stemmed from the so-called Mundt-Nixon bill which passed the House in 1948, but did not see floor debate in the Senate (CQ Almanac Vol. IV, p. 276). The legislation was sponsored by the then - Representatives Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.) and Karl Mundt (R S.D.).

In 1949 Nixon introduced a revised version of the bill into the House, and Mundt and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) did the same in the Senate. The bills were virtually identical. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pages 598-9.)

The Judiciary Committees of both houses held hearings on the bills. The House reported out a substitute by Chairman Wood, but the Senate Committee approved a combined Mundt-Ferguson bill March 4, 9-1. William Langer (R N.D.) opposed it. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) became a co-sponsor of the new measure.

Committee member Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) voted to report the bill; but said he could not support it as it stood. He said: "It is fundamentally a sedition bill, and, in the hands of a prejudiced prosecutor or national administration, can be used against organized labor and in fact against other organizations, whether churches, farm, business, or any of the multitude of legitimate American organizations against which a hostile prosecutor or administration might want to use it."

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) expressed his doubts as to the bill's constitutionality, but agreed to send it to the floor.

Langer said the bill sought "to regiment the thinking of the American people and to impair and prevent the free exercise of constitutionally guaranteed freedom of speech and association."

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) said the new bill changed features which proved objectionable in the 80th Congress. An amendment, he said, specified that mere membership in any Communist organization shall not constitute a violation of the conspiracy provisions. Conspiracy would have to be proven by the acts of individuals, he said.

Threatened As Rider

Republican supporters of the Mundt-Ferguson-Johnson bill charged frequently that the Administration would bury it without a vote, and they made several threats to attach the measure to other bills. On June 30, when only four Senators were on the floor, Mundt moved to call up the bill. Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) immediately adjourned the Senate and accused Mundt of playing politics with the bill.

Pressure for an anti-Communist bill became stronger as the North Koreans scored their early victories. Chairman Pat McCarran (D Nev.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee took the initiative Aug. 10 and introduced his omnibus bill which contained all major provisions of the M-F-J bill plus four other immigration and anti-espionage bills.

Mundt said the McCarran measure took over the M-F-J measure "lock, stock and barrel."

President's Suggested Alternative

The McCarran bill was not backed by the Administration. Instead, an Administration bill (S 4061) was introduced Aug. 17 at the President's request by Warren Magnuson (D Wash.), Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), Frank P. Graham (D N.C.), Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.), Francis Myers (D Pa.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), Paul Douglas (D Ill.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.).

A similar bill was introduced in the House Aug. 16 by Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

The companion Administration measures followed suggestions made by the President in a message to Congress Aug. 8. The bill reaffirmed the intent of Congress as embodied in existing anti-espionage, anti-Red and immigration laws and provided for strengthening of espionage and sabotage laws and extension of the powers of the Attorney General to deal with deportable aliens.

Celler said his bill "protects us against subversives and criminal aliens with all the necessary administrative and judicial safeguards, but at the same time provides for orderly and constitutional process."

HOUSE

Hearings

The House Un-American Activities Committee opened hearings March 21 on HR 7595, Richard M. Nixon's (R Calif.) revised Communist-registration bill, and HR 3903, by Chairman John S. Wood, (D Ga.), which would bar Communists or members of "subversive" organizations from

federal jobs and jobs with national defense contractors. Eleven days of testimony were heard.

Peyton Ford, assistant to the Attorney General, asked the Committee March 21 to be cautious in any decisions on the bills. He said that the then-pending court appeals from the New York Communists' trial could result in rulings on Constitutional matters affecting the bills.

Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, told the Committee March 21 that the bills would help "expose the true nature of the Communist policy and programs in action." He suggested they be expanded to include "fascists", Nazis or other agents of foreign powers engaged in similar activities.

Omar B. Ketchum, Veterans of Foreign Wars, asked the Committee to outlaw the Communist Party. He added that the VFW would support the pending bills if a stronger one could not be considered.

Jerry J. O'Connell, National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, said in a statement that the bills carried out "the doctrine of guilt by association" that was "first officially propounded" in the House Un-American Activities Committee. That doctrine, he said, "began the current epidemic of irresponsible charges of disloyalty against wide sections of the American people".

Arthur Garfield Hays, American Civil Liberties Union, said that "Communism and all its works were never at a lower ebb in the American mind than they are today" despite the fact there was no law such as HR 7595. The bill, he said, would send Communists "completely underground where it will be more difficult to combat them".

Benjamin C. Sigal, Americans for Democratic Action, said the bill "seriously curtails rights of free speech and thought". It was a "catch-all" bill, he said, that would trap the innocent and drive the guilty underground.

Dangerous Short-cut

The Rev. Clarence Parker, a Chicago Episcopal minister, testified March 29 in opposition to the bill on behalf of the Civil Rights Congress. He said it was "a dangerous short-cut to thought control and a police state". Asked if he knew his organization had been designated as subversive by the Attorney General and the Committee, he replied, "I am aware of that." Asked if he is or ever has been a Communist Party member, he replied "under protest" that "I am not and never have been a member of the Communist Party." He argued the Nixon bill provided "guilt by association".

Spokesmen for the Society of Friends (Quakers) and the American Veterans Committee said March 30 the legislation might hit them, too. They said on some issues, like civil rights and liberties, they take about the same stand as Communists. As a result, they said they might be charged with violations if the anti-Red bill became law. Spokesmen were Michael Straight, National Chairman, and Leonard Nikoloric, an attorney for AVC, and Harrop A. Freeman, a Cornell University professor, representing the Friends Committee on National Legislation.

Thomas E. Harris, Congress of Industrial Organizations, told the Committee that Communists were steadily losing ground and were no longer a peace - time danger. He added, "The situation certainly does not seem to call for new sweeping anti - Communist legislation, which would not only deny civil rights to Communists but would put at hazard the civil rights of everyone else."

Thomas I. Emerson, Progressive Party, said the bills "mark a sharp break with the tradition of freedom of political expression as it has hitherto existed in the United States"

Communist Testifies

A representative of the Communist Party appeared before the Committee May 2 to oppose HR 7595. Simon W. Gerson, New York legislative chairman of the CP, said the bill "is vague, indefinite, destructive of due process, a bill of attainder and in outright violation of Constitutional guarantees of free speech, free thought and free association." Gerson added that the bill would not block Communism — Communists would simply fail to register and report their activities.

Harry C. Lamberton, National Lawyers Guild, also opposed the bill May 2. Lamberton told the Committee the Guild felt the bill was "a dangerous and far - reaching encroachment on the fundamental liberties of the American people. "

Norman Thomas, long-time leader of the Socialist Party, testified May 3. He said the bill would be a "completely useless tool against trained Communist conspirators."

George D. Riley of the American Federation of Labor told the Committee that the Communist Party could not be curbed under the bill without restricting the rights and liberty of free citizens. He said that each individual organization should keep its own membership free of Communists.

James F. Green, American Legion, and Marvin L. Goldberger, American Veterans of World War II, both supported the Nixon bill. Clarence Mitchell, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Mrs. Alexander Stewart, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, opposed it.

(For additional views, see page 398.)

Committee

On August 22 Wood introduced HR 9490 which combined HR 3903 and HR 7595. Major provisions were:

1. The Communist Party would be required to register and give the Attorney General a membership list.

2. Organizations designated by a five - man committee as Communist "fronts" would be required to register their officers and provide financial data.

3. Communists and "front" members would be denied passports.

4. Communist and "front" organizations would be required to label their mail and publications.

5. Communists and "front" members would be barred from goverment or defense project jobs.

This new Wood bill was approved unanimously by the Committee Aug. 22. The Committee report said that more than 10 years of investigation by the Committee and its predecessor had established that the Communist movement was foreign - controlled with the objective of overthrowing free American institutions and substituting a foreign-controlled dictatorship. The movement is, the report said, "an immediate and powerful threat to the security of the United States and to the American way of life."

The bill, the report said, would block the subversive activities of the Communist Party while preserving Constitutional rights.

Debate

The House took up the Wood bill Aug. 29. Wood led support for it. He told the House:

"It is difficult for me to conceive how any person can find any real objections to the provisions of this bill, because while your committee makes no claim that it is a cure-all for the evils which confront us in the infiltration of this cancerous growth on the body politic of the American people, it is, we believe, the nearest approach to the question which we could evolve without infringing upon the liberties and the freedom of thought and freedom of speech of the American people."

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, led opposition to the bill before submitting his Administration substitute measure. He said:

"The foundation of this bill is that ideas are dangerous — Communist ideas But it has been fundamental in this country ever since the Alien and Sedition Act of 1798 was allowed to lapse in 1800 that unhealthy ideas are best countered by healthy ones and that suppression of ideas is a grave danger to our national interest. Opinions of Communists are vile, odious, but they only threaten national security when their ideas become acts and they engage in sabotage and espionage.

"Then strengthen our laws against sabotage, espionage, spying — protect our internal security as the President suggested."

Substitute Rejected

Celler's substitute bill, which he said was sent from the White House and which provided for strengthening of anti-espionage and sabotage laws, was supported only by Celler from the floor. After brief debate, the substitute was rejected 55-138 on a standing vote and 64-153 on teller vote.

During general debate on the Wood bill, opponents said it would fail to stop Communism, as Communists would merely go underground; that it would be a form of thought control and would be unconstitutional. Supporters said it was a necessary weapon in the anti-Communist fight; that Communism was a foreign-directed conspiracy; that Communist "dupes" were as dangerous as Communists and that the bill did not violate the Constitution. The bill, supporters said, did not make Communism a crime nor outlaw the Communist Party; it was a registration measure.

Charles Bennett (D Fla.) offered an amendment to make it unlawful for any person to collaborate with a Communist organization in working for the peaceful or violent "overthrow, destruction or weakening" of the U. S. Government. It was rejected on a standing vote 21-82.

Final Action

Final vote on the bill was 354-20 on roll call. Seventeen Democrats, two Republicans and one American Laborite opposed the measure. On the original motion to take up the bill, the vote was 357-1 on roll call. Only Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.), who opposed both the Wood and Celler bills, voted no.

Endorsed Provisions

As passed by the House, the bill undertook to:

Prohibit a government employee from giving information affecting security to any agent of a foreign power or member of a Communist organization.

Prohibit a foreign agent or member of a Communist organization from receiving such information.

Ban members of Communist organizations from government employ in non-elective offices.

Prohibit a member of a Communist organization from seeking such a job without revealing his membership.

Prohibit a government employee from giving money or services to a Communist organization.

Prohibit members of Communist organizations from seeking or holding jobs in defense plants.

Prohibit any defense employees from giving money or services to a Communist organization.

Prohibit a member of a Communist organization from applying for a passport or using a passport.

Prohibit any Communist organization from sending through the mails or transmitting in interstate commerce any publication unless it is labeled as coming from a Communist organization.

Deny income-tax exemptions for contributions to a Communist organization.

Deny Communist organizations certain income-tax exemptions ordinarily extended to organizations.

Establish a five-man Subversive Activities Control Board to determine which organizations are "Communist-action" or "Communist-front" groups and review application of the act.

Require both Communist-action and Communist-front organizations to register their officers with the Attorney General.

Require all members of Communist-action groups to register.

Require a member of a Communist-action group to register even though the organization has not registered after being ordered to do so.

Require a member of a Communist-action organization to register if the organization has registered, but failed to include his name.

Require registrations to be made public.

Require annual financial reports from registered organizations.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Anthony Cavalcante (D Pa.) — Provide that a government employee may be tried for violating the official secrets provisions of the act any time within 10 years after he leaves government employ. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Emanuel Celler (D N. Y.) — Substitute Administration bill for Wood measure. Division 55-138 and teller 64-153.

Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.)—Put war-time sabotage, espionage, and sedition laws in effect when the U. S. is fighting for the United Nations First agreed to on voice vote, then rejected along with Cellar substitute

Charles Bennett (D Fla.) — Ban collaboration with any Communist organization in working for the overthrow, destruction or weakening of the government whether or not by force or violence. Division 21-82.

Cavalcante — Ban a defense or government employer from hiring a known member of a Communist organization. Voice.

John F. Shelley (D Calif.) — Strike out section directing the Subversive Board to take into consideration

whether an organization has paralleled the Communist line when judging loyalty of the organization. Division 71-130; teller 65-149.

SENATE

Bill

The Senate Judiciary Committee already had approved five bills on internal security matters. On Aug. 10 Chairman Pat McCarran (D Nev.) wrapped these five measures up into one bill and submitted it to the Senate. It became S 4037. The omnibus measure contained all provisions of the following bills:

1. S 2311 — the so - called Mundt-Ferguson-Johnston bill, a companion to the Nixon bill in the House (see Background and House Hearings.)

2. S 1832 — a bill to authorize the Justice Department to bar from immigration or deport a large variety of "subversive" aliens, including lesser diplomatic employees. Extensive hearings were held on the measure. Several former members of "Iron Curtain" nation embassies said that embassy employees had in the past served as espionage agents for Russia. Representatives of the Departments of State and Justice said that any such activities could be blocked without recourse to stringent bans. This bill had actually been approved by the Committee on secret voice vote Aug. 2 and by the Senate Aug. 9 (See P. 422) But the House did not act.

3. HR 10 — a bill to permit the Justice Department to retain in custody deportable aliens who cannot immediately be shipped out. (See P. 403)

4. S 595 — a measure requiring registration of all foreign-trained spies. It was reported by the Committee May 27. Brief hearings were held.

5. S 3069 — a bill to set up a new bureau of passports and visas in the State Department. No hearings were held. The bill was reported Aug. 2 by voice vote.

Committee

The resulting re-write incorporated in McCarran's bill (S 4037) was approved by the Judiciary Committee Aug. 17 without a hearing. Vote was 9-3. The majority report said the bill closely followed the wording of the five bills upon which it was based.

A minority report, signed by Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) , Frank Graham (D N.C.), William Langer (R N.D.), said that the Mundt-Ferguson-Johnston section of the bill was "unconstitutional in some respects, and will be entirely ineffective. . . ." The sections changing espionage statutes, the Foreign Agents Registration Act and the statute of limitations as it affected espionage law violations were endorsed by the minority.

As reported, the principal provisions of the Committee bill, which became known as the McCarran bill, were that:

Communists, aliens and other aliens defined as subversives would be denied admittance to this country, or deported if already here.

Anti-espionage and sabotage laws would be tightened and extended.

Communist and Communist - front organizations would be required to register; members would be denied Federal jobs and passports.

A new passport and visa section would be set up in the State Department.

Powers of the President to guard defense installations would be extended.

Debates

Senate debate opened Sept. 5. The first days were filled with general discussion. McCarran supported his bill, saying:

"The provisions of the bill have been drafted and redrafted with extraordinary care, and have been subjected to the closest scrutiny, not only by the experts who have assisted the various committees, but by some of the ablest lawyers in the nation, to the end that this legislation not only will be designed to cope with the several phases of the Communist conspiracy in the United States, but will be in thorough accord with our constitutional processes and traditions."

McCarran said the Communist Party and its front organizations were a "clear and present danger to this government". He added that members of Communist-country diplomatic missions were a part of the conspiracy against America.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) led opposition to the measure, saying the bill "will not only endanger the basic rights of all our citizens, but will in fact, detract from our internal security."

Lehman said the bill was aimed at the thoughts of Communists, not at their subversive actions. "What died-in-the-wool Communist will run to the nearest registration office to list himself as such and expose himself to the penalties contained in the . . . bill . . . and the Smith Act, under which the 11 top Communist leaders were recently convicted?" he asked.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) added that it would be easy for Communist officials to register innocent and respectable persons as members of the party. He also said that persons opposing ECA, the North Atlantic Pact aid to Korea and the FEPC could be accused under the bill of following the Communist line and therefore being Communists.

Karl Mundt (R S.D.) Sept. 6 denied that the bill had been so loosely drawn as to victimize non-Communists. He also denied that the registration provision would drive Communists underground. If Communists do not register, he said, "they will be treated just as is any other person who does not obey the law . . . We cannot operate on the theory that we should not pass a law because a criminal is not going voluntarily to deliver himself into the hands of the law."

Substitute Readied

Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) sought support for a substitute he promised to offer which would allow the government to intern Communists in time of national emergency. Under his substitute, when there was "reasonable ground" to believe a person would engage in espionage or sabotage, he could be interned. He could appeal to a review board and to the Court of Appeals.

When debate continued Sept. 7, Styles Bridges (R N.H.) charged that the Farmers Union has been infiltrated by Communists. He said the McCarran bill would prevent Communists from taking over such an organization. Hubert H. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and William Langer (R. N.D.) protested Bridges statement and said that Farmers Union leaders in their states were fine, non-Communist Americans.

The Senate started amending the bill Sept. 11. All roll-call votes on Page 543.)

Karl Mundt (R S.D.) said he was backing the McCarran bill, but offered a group of amendments which he said would make the registration section identical with the M-F-J bill, a measure which the President had said he would veto. Mundt's amendments were adopted on voice vote.

Lucas Asks Substitution

Then Lucas offered to substitute for the registration provision an impending, but not yet formally offered, "concentration camp" plan by Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), which would allow the Attorney General in time of extreme emergency to hold persons likely to commit acts of sabotage, or espionage. Lucas told the Senate:

"The McCarran bill is a futile thing as it stands. On the other hand the Kilgore bill would lay down the rules in advance, with respect to the detention of individuals who would sabotage the country. . .if opportunity were given them to do so. Registration. . .would do nothing other than confuse the public, create a high degree of chaos and give the Communist group a weapon to further their traitorous acts."

Lucas added that the registration plan could be avoided by Communists, that it would lead to years of court action and that undercover FBI agents would be revealed. Homer Ferguson (R. Mich.) protested that the detention plan would "wipe out all the Constitutional provisions in regard to indictment and trial by jury."

The Lucas amendment was voted down 29-45 on roll call Sept. 12.

Then Lucas tried to add the detention plan to the McCarran-M-F-J registration plan. This was rejected 35-37 on roll call. The close vote encouraged Millard Tydings (D. Md.) to ask for reconsideration of the amendment. And while the motion to reconsider lay pending for several hours, Administration forces tried to round up enough Senators to tip the scales in favor of the Kilgore detention plan.

Kilgore Offers His Substitute

While waiting for a new vote, Kilgore offered his plan plus the President's program of stricter sabotage and espionage laws as a substitute for the entire McCarran bill. It was immediately rejected 23-50 on roll call.

Then Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), representing a small group of Administration supporters, offered a series of amendments which he said would restrict provisions of the McCarran bill which were so broad they could sweep up the innocent with the guilty. Most of his amendments were rejected without a record vote.

Tom Connally (D Tex.) asked the Senate to drop from the bill a section setting up a new, semi-independent passport and visa section in the State Department. He said the matter needed a great deal of study before it could be properly acted on. His amendment was approved 40-33 on roll call.

Then the Senate agreed to take up Tydings' motion to reconsider Lucas' detention proposal. McCarran took the floor and said he would accept the plan provided certain changes were made which, he said, would make it Constitutional. His charges involved use of warrants, open hearings, appeal procedure, habeas corpus, etc.

Lucas said he would accept McCarran's changes. The compromise met with general approval, and the detention plan was added to the bill on voice vote.

Final Action

Final vote on the bill was taken, and it passed 70-7 on roll call. Voting for the measure were 38 Democrats and 32 Republicans. Opposed were seven Democrats — Frank P. Graham (N.C.), Theodore F. Green (R.I.), Edward Leahy (R.I.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), James E. Murray (Mont.), Glen Taylor (Idaho), and Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.).

The number of the House-passed internal security bill (HR 9490), similar to the Senate measure, was substituted for the Senate number (S 4037). The bill was sent back to the House with a request that a joint conference be held to compromise differences in the two versions.

Endorsed Provisions

General provisions of the final bill as passed by the Senate were:

Communist "action" (Party) organizations must register their membership and reveal their financial backers.

Communist "front" organizations must register their officers and reveal their financial backers.

Literature distributed by action or front groups must be labeled as from a Communist source.

Communists are barred from holding federal jobs or from using passports.

Conspiracy to establish a totalitarian government in the U. S. is made illegal.

Government workers are subject to penalties for passing on secret documents to foreign representatives, and the foreign agent involved is equally liable.

"Subversives" aliens are excluded from immigration or are deportable if already here.

The Attorney General may jail deportable aliens for six months and closely supervise them thereafter.

Minor diplomats are subject to the deportation and exclusion laws.

A three - member Subversive Activities Control Board is set up to name action and front groups and check registrations.

Groups recommended by the Attorney General to be included on the action or front list may appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals.

Anti - espionage and sabotage laws are tightened and extended.

Powers of the President to guard defense installations are extended.

The Attorney General may place in "concentration camps" likely saboteurs or espionage agents after securing a warrant.

Arrests could be made only in time of invasion of the U. S. or its possessions, declaration of war or internal revolution, and after the President or Congress declares a state of "internal security emergency".

Arrested persons could appeal to a bipartisan board, then to a federal appeals court and to the Supreme Court.

The Attorney General must produce evidence against an arrested person in open court.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) — Make it illegal to picket a Federal court. Voice vote.

Karl Mundt (R S. D.) — Change registration section in minor ways to make it coincide with Mundt-Ferguson-Johnston bill. Voice.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)— Require Attorney General to swear to and produce facts upon which he bases his request for registration of a certain group. Voice.

Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) — Relieve shipping line from responsibility to carry a deported alien if the alien entered the U. S. legallv on that line. Voice.

Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) — Add "concentration camp" provision to bill. First rejected 35-37 on roll-call, then modified and agreed to on voice vote.

Spessard Holland (D Fla.) — Amend Kilgore substitute to ban picketing of Federal courts. Voice. (Kilgore substitute later rejected.)

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) — Specify that ban on conspiracy to set up totalitarian government not apply to the proposal of a constitutional amendment. Voice.

Tom Connally (D Tex.) — Strike out provision setting up semi-independent passport and visa section in the State Department. Roll-call 40-33.

Lister Hill (D Ala.) — Strike out provision that head of projected visa and passport section have not less than 10 years experience in the Foreign Service and have attained Class 1 rank therein. Agreed to on voice vote, then lost when Connally amendment struck that provision from the bill.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Lucas, Francis Myers (D Pa.), Warren G. Magnuson, (D Wash.), Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), Brien McMahon (D Conn.), Herbert H. Lehman (D-Lib N. Y.) and William Benton (D Conn.) — Substitute for registration provision, a "stand - by concentration camp" provision for dangerous subversives in time of extreme emergency. Roll-call 29-45 (later added to the bill in changed form. See Lucas amendment above.)

Harley Kilgore (D W. Va.) — Substitute "concentration camp" program for entire bill. Roll-call 23-50.

Kefauver — Strike out section banning conspiracy to set up totalitarian government in U. S. Standing vote.

Kefauver — Provide that the conspiracy above be accompanied by force and violence before it can be banned. Standing vote.

Kefauver — Provide that restrictions on showing secret documents not apply to organizations whose only connection with the government is through stock held by the RFC. Voice.

Kefauver — Provide that representative of foreign government not be subject to penalty for obtaining secret government document unless his intent is to harm the United States. Standing vote.

CONFERENCE

The House voted 324-9 on roll-call Sept. 14 to go to conference with the Senate over differences in their respective versions of HR 9490.

The conference quickly came to an agreement and filed its report Sept. 19. The final compromise bill contained the principal provisions of the House Wood bill and the Senate McCarran bill plus the Kilgore modifications.

Senate Action

The Senate took up the compromise Sept. 20. McCarran said the final conference bill contained all the provisions in principle of both the House and Senate bills. McCarran said further:

"This is a strong bill. . .This is a thorough bill. . .This is a tough bill. . ., but it is a fair bill. . .; it does not contain any provisions which may properly be designated as thought police, it does not provide for guilt by association, it does not violate the constitutional guaranties of civil liberties." He urged support of the measure.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) opposed the measure. He said the registration provisions would drive the Communist Party underground and make Communists harder to catch and convict. He added that to prove a person is a Communist, the FBI would have to reveal its secret agents in the CP: That the Communist Party could register the names of innocent persons and that "almost every liberal in America" would be covered by the definition of front members.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said the bill was too broad and offered a bill of his own (S 4163) which, he said, would rewrite the detention provisions, keep the anti-espionage provisions and drop the registration plan. William Langer (R. N.D.) also spoke against the bill.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) backed the measure, saying the requirement that a front group must be "substantially directed, dominated, or controlled by Communist-action organizations" would save any innocent liberal organization from prosecution. Mundt and Ferguson also spoke for the conference version.

Final approval was 51-7 on roll-call vote.

House Action

The House also took up the conference bill on Sept. 20. John S. Wood (D Ga.), chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee, told the House: "We feel that we have brought to the two bodies the best legislation of which we are capable in order to approach the subject of strengthening the internal security of this Nation and at the same time preserve the Constitutional rights of all of its citizens."

Abraham Multer (D N.Y.) criticized the measure. He said Hubert E. Howard, chairman of the Munitions Board, felt that the section requiring a listing of vital defense facilities would help spies and saboteurs. Multer also said the bill would weaken existing security laws and asserted that burglary and treason cannot be stopped by requiring all burglars and traitors to register.

Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) said the bill was necessary to "protect our sovereign rights" and insisted it be approved.

The House approved the bill 313-20 on roll-call vote. It was then sent to the White House. The President declined to promise either a veto or approval during a Sept. 21 press conference, but said he would act just as soon as he had analyzed the measure.

VETO

The President rejected the bill Sept. 22 in a lengthy veto message. With the message was a personal letter to each Congressman urging him to study the message and support the veto. Truman listed his general objections to the measure as:

"1. It would aid potential enemies by requiring the publication of a complete list of vital defense plants, laboratories, and other installations.

"2. It would require the Department of Justice and its Federal Bureau of Investigation to waste immense amounts of time and energy attempting to carry out its unworkable registration matters.

"3. It would deprive us of the great assistance of many aliens in intelligence matters.

"4. It would antagonize friendly governments.

"5. It would put the Government of the United States into the thought-control business.

"6. It would make it easier for subversive aliens to become naturalized as United States citizens.

"7. It would give Government officials vast powers to harass all of our citizens in the exercise of their right of free speech."

LAW ENACTED

The House acted as soon as the veto message had been read Sept. 22. John S. Wood (D Ga.), chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee and author of the original House - passed bill, moved to end debate on the veto before debate started. His motion carried on voice vote, and a roll-call vote on the veto was taken immediately. The veto was overridden 286-48 — far in excess of the two - thirds majority needed to reject a veto.

The veto message then was taken up in the Senate. Long speeches supporting the veto were made by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Paul Douglas (D Ill.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), James E. Murray (D Mont.) and William Langer (R N.D.). Langer collapsed after speaking for more than 5 hours and was carried from the Senate chamber on a stretcher. (He was hospitalized, but reported in good condition within a few days).

Purpose of the long speeches, according to the speakers, was to give the people a chance to read the veto message and advise Congress on a course of action. They denied it was a filibuster.

The talking continued all night and into the following afternoon when a vote was taken. Again the outcome was lopsided: 57-10 to override the veto. The bill became Public Law No. 831.

LOBBY STANDS

Communism in the U.S. was the subject of a sustained barrage of mail to Congress. It also brought a host of organizations into united fronts, either to "fight communism" or to "protect civil rights threatened by so-called subversive-control proposals".

Many organizations pledging themselves to oppose communism did not agree that proposed control legislation would accomplish its purpose, or that it would do so without serious loss of American civil liberties.

Other organizations insisted the "clear and present danger" from internal communism made the strict measures mandatory.

Following are organizations which took a stand on legislation similar to the Mundt-Ferguson-Nixon and the McCarran measures:

Pro

Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.
Veterans of Foreign Wars
American Legion
AMVETS
Dames of Loyal Legion of the United States of America
Friends of the American Constitution
American Jewish League Against Communism, Inc., NYC
Disabled American Veterans

Con

American Federation of Labor
Congress of Industrial Organizations
National Lawyers Guild
Congress of American Women
Communist Party
Americans for Democratic Action
American Civil Liberties Union
Civil Rights Congress
American Veterans Committee
Society of Friends Committee on National Legislation
Progressive Party
Socialist Party
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
American Federation for Aid to Polish Jews
National Farmers Union
American Labor Party
National Baptist Sunday School and Baptist Training Union Congress and National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, U.S.A., Inc.
Methodist Church, Boston Area, statement by Bishop John Wesley Lord
People's Lobby
National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill

Summary Dismissal Of U. S. Employees

HR 7439—P. L. 733

SUMMARY

Congress gave heads of 11 "sensitive" federal departments and agencies power to dismiss civilian employees as bad security risks when it passed HR 7439 after some Members of both houses fought to strengthen safeguards for employees dismissed.

The House passed the bill July 12, 1950, after a bipartisan group failed in attempts to write in a provision for review by the Civil Service Commission of dismissals. Three attempts to provide for review or appeal were defeated, one of them on a teller vote of 96 to 102. A motion to recommit the bill with instructions to provide for a CSC review of dismissals then was rejected on a roll-call vote of 144 to 193. The roll-call vote on the bill was 327 to 14.

The Senate approved the measure without debate Aug. 9, 1950, but not until the Armed Services Committee had reconsidered an earlier action and recommended that the bill be amended to provide dismissed employees with the right of appeal and transfer to non-sensitive agencies.

The House agreed to the Senate amendments Aug. 15, 1950, and the bill was approved by the President Aug. 26. It became Public Law 733.

At hearings and in debate, Congressmen emphasized that the measure did not involve loyalty of employees and that it would not interfere with the loyalty program. The bill was intended to permit dismissal as dangerous to national security employees considered bad risks because of personal weaknesses or dangerous associations.

The bill was introduced at the request of the Defense Department, and representatives of federal agencies appeared at hearings, held by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, to support it. Its purpose was approved by representatives of federal employees groups and veterans organizations but some urged an appeal provision to safeguard employees.

Agencies Involved

Suspension and dismissal powers already held by several departments were made uniform and permanent by the measure. The agencies covered were the State, Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force, Treasury (for the Coast Guard), Commerce and Justice Departments and the Atomic Energy Commission, National Security Resources Board and National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Together they employ more than a million civilians.

Although the Senate provided appeal and transfer rights — appeals will be considered by the CSC — it curtailed a provision that would have permitted employees suspended as bad security risks to remain on non-sensitive jobs in the same or other agencies. Henceforth, employees separated under the law are entitled to employment in other federal agencies provided the head of the agency has the approval of the CSC.

Provisions

As it stands on the statute books, HR 7439:

1. Permits heads of sensitive departments and agencies — State, Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force, Treasury (for the Coast Guard), Commerce and Justice Departments and Atomic Energy Commission, National Security Resources Board and National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics— to dismiss civilian officers and employees deemed to be bad security risks; gives the discharged employees the right to appeal to the Civil Service Commission and apply for transfer to non-sensitive agencies; and provides compensation for employees wrongfully suspended or terminated.

2. Stipulates that nothing in the bill impairs authority laid down by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946.

3. Permits the President to extend provisions of the Act to other departments and agencies, and requires him to advise the Armed Services Committees of Congress that he has done so.

4. Makes the security risk provisions uniform for the sensitive agencies by repealing sections of other acts.

Votes

The House passed HR 7439 by a 327-14 roll-call vote on July 12, 1950. (See page 554 for votes.) The Senate passed the measure on July 25 by a voice vote, after making changes in the bill. The House agreed to the Senate's changes on Aug. 15, and sent the bill to the White House, where President Truman signed it into Public Law 733 on Aug. 26, 1950.

BACKGROUND

Six of the agencies whose administrators were given the power of summary suspension of employees considered by them to be bad security risks already were operating under such authority on a temporary basis. Five others covered by the security measure, as finally enacted, were not.

The Secretary of State was empowered to remove such employees by the State, Justice and Commerce Appropriation Act for 1950. The Secretary of Defense had similar powers under the Military Establishment Act of 1950. The Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force were granted such authority by Public Law 808, 77th Congress. The Atomic Energy Act of 1946 granted the power of dismissal to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Added to the list of sensitive agencies by the legislation were the Justice and Commerce Departments, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, National Security Resources Board and the Coast Guard, under the Treasury Department.

The war-time Public Law 808 was approved Dec. 17, 1942. With respect to its workings since then, the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee on June 26, 1950, noted that " . . . there have been only 375 employees removed from the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force on grounds that such employees were security risks. This is less than an average of 54 persons removed a year in the military establishment where the average annual employment has been over a million civilians during this 7-year period. It is clear that the present authority to remove security risks is not abused by the military establishment."

HOUSE

Committee

At the request of the Department of Defense, Rep. Tom Murray (D Tenn.) Feb. 27, 1950, introduced HR 7439, a bill to permit summary dismissal of civilian employees of sensitive federal agencies when the employees are considered bad security risks.

The House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, headed by Murray, held hearings March 7, 23 and 30, 1950. Representatives of the departments and agencies involved urged enactment of the measure as important to national security. Dan A. Kimball, Under Secretary of the Navy, speaking for the Defense Department, said: "A single act of a disloyal person and a single act of an indiscreet employee can do equal damage to our security in one of these sensitive departments."

Representatives of federal employee and veterans organizations who testified generally indorsed the intent of the bill but some proposed that employees suspended or separated as security risks be permitted to appeal to an authority outside the agency suspending them.

In reporting the bill, Murray said that "in the judgment of the committee, the bill provides an adequate appeals procedure for such employees and grants them appeals rights to which they are not now entitled under present law."

The original bill provided only for review by the head of the agency involved.

The Committee reported the bill to the House June 26, 1950. As it emerged from the Committee, the bill applied to the State, Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force, and Treasury (respecting the Coast Guard) Departments and the Atomic Energy Commission, National Security Resources Board and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. It provided that an employee might be fired in the interests of national security if the employee was a chronic drunk, pervert, too talkative, etc. The dismissal was to take effect when the employee had had (a) a written statement of charges, (b) a reasonable opportunity to answer the charges and submit evidence, (c) a hearing upon the employee's request, (d) a review of the case by the department or agency head, and (e) a written statement of the final decision.

Debate

The bill came before the House for debate July 12, 1950. Murray urged support of the bill "because it is an essential measure for the protection of our government at a time when the American people can ill afford to have

persons on the federal payroll in sensitive departments and agencies who are security risks."

George P. Miller (D Calif.) offered an amendment to provide for review of the suspensions by the Civil Service Commission on appeal of the person fired. The CSC would have been empowered only to recommend a reversal of the Department head's action. The amendment was rejected on teller vote 96-102. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) and Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) also lost out on attempts to provide for appeals. They pointed out that the existing loyalty program provided for appeals, but others said the amendments would weaken the bill.

The House agreed to amendments adding the Commerce and Justice Departments to the sensitive agencies covered by the bill.

McCarthy then moved that the bill be sent back to the committee with instructions to add provisions authorizing the CSC to review dismissals, recommend reinstatements and also report annually to Congress and the President on progress of the entire program. His motion was rejected 144 to 193 on roll-call vote.

The House went on to pass the bill July 12, 1950, on a roll-call vote of 327 to 14.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) — Add Commerce Department to list of sensitive agencies. Voice vote.

Wingate H. Lucas (D Tex.) — Add Department of Justice to list of sensitive agencies. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Chet Holifield (D Calif.) — Provide for review of all dismissals by an independent board. Voice.

George P. Miller (D Calif.) — Provide for Civil Service review of dismissals on request of fired employee. Reversals could be recommended only. Standing vote 94-94 tie; teller vote 96-102.

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) — Provide for appeal to the CSC by a fired employee. The CSC would then either confirm the discharge and remove the person from civil-service registers or grant the appellant preference for re-employment in a nonsensitive agency. Standing 21-128.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Armed Services Committee July 25, 1950, reported the House-passed bill granting heads of 11 departments and agencies concerned with national defense sweeping authority to dismiss employees they adjudged "bad security risks".

The Committee approved the House version of the bill July 20. But it returned to the measure the next day and wrote in a clause giving suspended employees the right to appeal a dismissal to the Civil Service Commission.

Chief advocate of the appeals clause was Sen. Wayne Morse (R Ore.) who contended that without it the bill would grant "police state powers." However, it was on a July 21 motion by Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) that the Committee agreed to reconsider the July 20 action. The Committee then adopted an amendment giving the discharged employees the right to appeal to the CSC and apply for transfer to non-sensitive agencies.

(On July 20, Morse had proposed an independent review of decisions of agency heads in dismissal cases, but lost on a 5 to 5 vote. When the Committee later that day voted to report the measure without the appeals amendment, Morse cast the only opposing vote.)

Eliminated Transfer Provision

The measure as it finally came from the Committee also lacked a provision which the House had written in allowing suspended employees to remain on non-sensitive jobs in the same or other agencies, if they got approval of the CSC. Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) objected to this provision which he said would permit sexual perverts, dismissed from their jobs, to stay on in the government in other agencies. The Committee, acting on Bridges' appeal, knocked out the clause. But an amendment proposed by Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) to apply the broad dismissal powers to all 2,000,000 government workers was turned down.

Floor Action

The Senate passed the bill Aug. 9, 1950, after a brief explanation and without debate. It agreed to Committee amendments to permit discharged employees to appeal to the Civil Service Commission for placement in a non-sensitive job in another agency, and to require the President to report to Congress if he added to the list of sensitive departments and agencies.

LAW ENACTED

The House agreed to the Senate amendments Aug. 15, 1950. The bill was approved by the President Aug. 26, 1950, and became Public Law No. 733.

LOBBY STANDS

Federal department spokesmen and officials of organizations who appeared at hearings on legislation for security risk dismissals generally favored the bill's purpose.

However, some representatives of organizations proposed additional safeguards for employees in form of review of security dismissals by authority other than the agencies involved.

James F. Green, chairman, National Americanism Commission of the American Legion, called the bill an essential legal instrument and urged passage "to restore to agency heads a needed measure of protecting our security" and to ". . . aid in restoring a sagging public confidence in our federal agencies."

The House Committee heard or received statements from representatives of several other organizations, including the American Federation of Labor, American Civil Liberties Union, American Federation of Government Employees, National Federation of Government Employees, Government Employees Council and National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Anti-Spying Bill

HR 4703

SUMMARY

After brief debate and with only two dissenting votes, the House March 15, 1950, passed a bill to broaden existing laws covering espionage, sabotage and subversion, and to increase the penalties for their violation. The bill, HR 4703, was the outgrowth of disclosures of espionage and subversive activities that had resulted in recent years from Congressional investigations and spy trials. However, HR 4703 did not become law because the Congress ultimately incorporated it into a more sweeping measure, the Internal Security Act of 1950 (see page 390.)

As passed by the House on a 368-2 vote, the bill would have made conspiracy to pass American secrets to foreign agents as grave as the crime itself and would have subjected to prosecution officials having custody of secrets who through negligence permitted them to get out, or who failed to report discovery of loss of secret information.

It would have increased from 3 to 10 years the limit on prosecution for espionage and would have increased penalties for conspiracy to reveal or misappropriate classified information from $10,000 or 5 years or both to $10,000 or 10 years or both.

Extended Limitations

The Justice Department had requested that the statute of limitations be suspended entirely in spy cases. The House refused to do this but an amendment, opposed by members of the Judiciary Committee which reported the bill, was adopted making the 10-year limit applicable to federal employees from the date they left office.

The bill would have required registration of any person having any sort of spy training by another country or by a foreign political party. In addition, failure to register as a foreign agent would have been made a continuing offense — and this in effect virtually would have suspended the limitation on time in which an offender could be indicted.

Other floor amendments limited a proposal to give the Secretary of Defense authority to promulgate security regulations by requiring that they be approved by the President, and provided specific protection for nuclear energy information and projects, both government and under private contract.

The Judiciary Committee eliminated one provision requested by the Justice Department. It would have permitted use in federal courts of evidence obtained by wire tapping.

Passage Through House

Although the bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee May 20, 1949, there were no arguments against it when it was called up March 15, 1950, by Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) under the Calendar Wednesday procedure. The amendments were agreed to by voice vote.

A roll-call vote was taken on the bill after Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) objected to a voice vote on grounds a quorum was not present. The bill passed, 368-2, with Marcantonio and Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.) the only dissenters.

Provisions

1. Widened scope of existing anti-espionage statutes so that they and their penalties would apply to those who knew of and failed to report loss or theft of items or records relating to the national defense; increased penalties for conspiracy to commit espionage from $10,000 or 5 years or both to $10,000 or 10 years or both.

2. Extended the statute of limitations for espionage from 3 to 10 years, with limitation period on prosecution of federal employees to begin when the employee left office.

3. Amended the Foreign Agencies Registration Act to make failure to register a continuing offense.

4. Authorized the Defense Secretary, with approval of the President, to promulgate security regulations.

BACKGROUND

The bill was originally introduced in the House May 16, 1949, by Rep. Joseph R. Bryson (D S.C.). A companion measure, S 595, was introduced in the Senate by Pat McCarran (D Nev.)

It was drafted originally by the Interdepartmental Intelligence Committee, a joint group consisting of representatives of the Department of Justice, the Military Intelligence of the Department of the Army, the office of Naval Intelligence of the Department of the Navy, and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee to which HR 4703 was referred, said no one appeared to oppose the bill when the Committee held hearings. The Committee was unanimous in reporting it favorably May 20, 1949. The bill slumbered in the Rules Committee at the end of the first session of the 81st Congress. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 599.)

In reporting the bill, the Judiciary Committee said: "In answer to those loyal Americans who say in all sincerity that they fear such a bill encroaches on the rights of Americans, we say that the rights of Americans are fruitless if they are to be destroyed through lack of adequate protection from subversive forces."

HOUSE

Amendments to the bill, all successful, stirred some debate but no arguments were made against the measure itself. On the final vote, the bill was passed 368-2. The measure was then sent across the Capitol to the Senate, which took no action on HR 4703. Instead, the upper chamber rolled the provisions of the bill into the comprehensive Internal Security Act (see page 390.)

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Celler, for the Committee — A series of amendments perfecting language.

Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) — Require the President to approve security regulations promulgated by Defense Secretary.

W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) — Provide specific protection for nuclear energy information and projects, whether undertaken by the government or handled through private contracts.

Andrew Jacobs (D. Ind.)—Commence statute of limitations on federal employees when employee leaves office.

Registration of Foreign Agents

HR 4386—P. L. 642

SUMMARY

A bill (HR 4386) designed to close "loopholes" in the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 was approved by both houses without debate or objection. The House passed the measure April 3 by unanimous consent; the Senate did the same July 26. It became law Aug. 3.

Provisions

Any person who is an agent of a foreign principal shall register with the Attorney General within 10 days after the Act is signed.

Any person who shall become an agent of a foreign principal shall register within 10 days after becoming such an agent.

The obligation to register shall continue from day to day.

Discontinuance of activity as foreign agent shall not relieve such agent from his obligation to register his activities for the period during which he acted as such an agent.

An officer or director of a group or organization acting as a foreign agent shall cause all members of the group to register.

Dissolution of the organization shall not relieve the officer from this responsibility.

HOUSE

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee introduced the bill April 27, 1949. It was referred to his Committee.

The measure was endorsed by the Justice Department. Assistant Attorney General Peyton Ford told the Committee there had been some legal doubt whether under the original registration act the statute of limitations began to run from the first day an agent was required to register or from the last day in which he acted as an agent. Ford said that the bill would, by making failure to register a "continuing" offense, make clear that the statute of limitations time did not begin to run until the last day on which a person acted as an agent.

Ford also endorsed the provisions making it impossible for an agent to decline to register on the grounds his organization had been dissolved and the provisions making officers of the organization responsible for registration of the members.

The bill was approved by the Committee March 15, 1950. The House then passed it on the "consent calendar" April 3 by unanimous consent.

SENATE

The House-passed bill was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee where it received similar endorsement from the Attorney General's office. The Committee approved the bill June 26. The Senate passed the measure on the consent calendar July 26 without debate or objection.

Law Enacted

The President signed the bill Aug. 2, and it became Public Law No. 642.

War Contractors' Relief

HR 3436—Vetoed

S 3906—Vetoed

Congress made two unsuccessful attempts in 1950 to provide relief to war contractors assertedly deprived of satisfactory settlement of their hardship claims against the government because of restrictive administration of the so - called Lucas Act—the War Contractors Relief Act passed in the 79th Congress.

During the 81st Congress, the House in 1949 passed HR 3439 to relax certain aspects of the Lucas Act. (For House action, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 617.) In 1950, the Senate took the measure up on June 8. The bill passed without objection, after the Senate had made changes in it. The House agreed to the Senate's changes on June 15, and cleared the bill to the White House.

First Bill Vetoed

The President vetoed it on June 30. He was critical of the legislation because he said it relaxed requirements for filing notice and determining cost beyond the basic purpose of the original War Contractors Relief Act. "I believe that the net effect of this bill for all practicable purposes would be to write into law the principle of government insurance against all wartime net losses incurred by contractors providing goods and services to the government," the veto message stated. The president said, however, that he would favor a new bill providing for equitable settlement of claims unsettled at the end of the war which had been rejected on "flimsy technicalities."

Second Bill Introduced

The Senate made no attempt to override the President's veto. Instead, Chairman Pat McCarran (D Nev.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee introduced a new bill (S 3906) on July 12. He said it met Mr. Truman's earlier objections, and the Senate approved the new measure on July 26. There was no objection to its passage.

The House also passed S 3906 without objection on Aug. 7, sending the bill to the President. As it reached the White House, S 3906 carried a stipulation that "reasonable compensation" for the services of partners and proprietors be provided in settling claims of contractors who suffered losses in handling Federal work during World War II for the government.

Second Bill Vetoed

This was the provision in the new measure which drew a second Presidential veto, on Aug. 21.

In his veto message, the President said the proposal still would "write into law the principle of government insurance against all wartime net losses" suffered by contractors.

"I am confident they do not expect or want the government to embark upon a program of underwriting the element of risk that is a normal incident of any contractual undertaking for profit," the President said, concluding: "Such a program, among other things, would destroy the existing system of competitive bidding which is an integral part of our free enterprise economy, and it would virtually annihilate any incentive to perform efficiently."

When the veto message was read in the Senate, some debate erupted. McCarran led the attack on the veto, which he said "sets up an effective road block" to giving "a square deal" to nearly 200 World War II contractors.

But when a roll-call vote on overriding Mr. Truman's veto was taken, the motion to over-ride was rejected 30 to 39 on Sept. 13. Thus the veto was sustained.

Civil Government For Guam

HR 7273—P. L. 630

SUMMARY

President Truman August 1 signed the "Organic Act for Guam", a bill (HR 7273) granting American citizenship and limited self-government to the people of Guam. At the same time, the President issued an executive order that transferred formal administrative responsibility for the island from the Navy to the Interior Department.

Guam, the westernmost possession of the United States, had been under partial civilian jurisdiction for about a year. In the 50 years before that, it was governed by Navy officials. The island came under United States control in 1898, following the Spanish-American War.

The bill that received Mr. Truman's signature provided for an island legislature and a United States District Court. Measures adopted by unicameral legislature may be vetoed by a civilian governor if they are considered harmful to either Guam's or the United States' interests.

Under the terms of the Organic Act, which included a bill of rights for Guamanians patterned after the U. S. Constitution's Bill of Rights, the island government may obtain Federal income as well as taxes derived from Guam itself.

HOUSE

A House Public Lands Subcommittee Jan. 14 urged the Congress to take swift action toward setting up civil governments in Guam, American Samoa and the islands in the Pacific trust territory. The recommendation was contained in a report released by subcommittee members who toured the Pacific areas in 1949.

On Feb. 22, the full Public Lands Committee reported HR 7273, taking action on its Subcommittee's recommendation and also following through on requests President Truman had been making since 1947 with respect to an Organic Act for Guam.

The measure came up in the House on May 23. Opening debate on behalf of the bill, John McSweeney (D Ohio) explained that the measure "grants citizenship to those people who are entitled to citizenship under the original treaty of 1898 and it also makes in order the possibility of men and women living in Guam at the present time to obtain citizenship."

McSweeney added that "it should be emphasized that this is not a preliminary step to the admission of Guam into statehood." His statement was supported by Clarence Brown (R Ohio) who flatly asserted: "There is no possibility under this legislation of anyone coming in and making a future claim that statehood has been promised to Guam."

Similar statements had been made by Guam and Federal officials at hearings conducted in February.

After relatively brief debate, the House adopted by voice vote an amendment offered by A. L. Miller (R Neb.) that income tax laws in force in the U. S. should also prevail in Guam. The Public Lands Committee endorsed this amendment.

The House then passed the bill by voice vote on May 23.

SENATE

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held hearings on HR 7273 on April 19, and then reported the bill on July 20 after making some changes in it. The principal changes were:

1. Disqualifying any person deemed subversive from office in the impending Guam government; 2. Specifying a unicameral legislature of 21 members elected at-large, instead of the bicameral legislature approved by the House bill; 3. Specifying Guamanian elections in November, 1950, and every two years thereafter; and 4. Spelling out in greater detail the type of Guamanian judicial system envisaged.

The Senate took up HR 7273 on July 26. It heard Insular Affairs Committee Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) declare that "the bill sets forth in specific language that Guam is declared by the Act to be 'an unincorporated territory.' Thus it has the same legal status as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and is not similar to that of Alaska and Hawaii."

The Senate promptly approved the pending bill without objection. But because its version differed from the original House measure, the Senate had to return HR 7273 to the lower chamber. The House accepted the Senate changes by unanimous consent on July 31. This completed Congressional action on the legislation, which was cleared to President Truman.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed HR 7273 into Public Law 630 on Aug. 1, 1950. Shortly afterwards he nominated Carleton Skinner, of Connecticut, to be Governor of Guam. Skinner, a former Washington newspaperman, was confirmed to the post by the Senate on Aug. 23, 1950.

Alien Detention

HR 10

SUMMARY

Authority to retain indefinitely, in jail or otherwise, deportable aliens who could not get permission to enter another country would have been granted the U. S. Attorney General under terms of a bill (HR 10) passed July 17 by the House and sent to the Senate. Passage was by roll-call vote of 326 to 15. Brought up on a motion to suspend the rules of the House (since clearance had not been given by the Rules Committee), the bill required a vote of two thirds in its favor. Those opposing the legislation were 13 Democrats, one Republican and the American Labor Party member.

The House-approved measure was sent across the Capitol to the Senate, whose Judiciary Committee held hearings on it. This Senate group approved HR 10 in secret session Aug. 2, and reported it to the upper chamber the following day.

The Senate, however, never acted on HR 10 as such. Instead, it incorporated the legislation into the so-called McCarran omnibus "anti-subversives" measure (HR 9490) which Congress enacted over President Truman's veto in the closing hours of the first part of the 1950 session. (See Page 390 for complete story.)

HOUSE

Background

Introduced by Rep. Sam Hobbs (D Ala.) early in 1949, HR 10 was referred to the House Judiciary Committee. HR 10 was similar to a bill passed May 5, 1939, by the House by a vote of 288 to 61. That bill, like the 1949 one, was sponsored by Rep. Sam Hobbs (D Ala.). The Senate in 1939 later defeated the first measure.

Under the 1949 law which existed when the 81st Congress met, aliens ordered deported could not be held longer than six months. After that they were to be released on bond or on their own recognizance. The Justice Department went before the House Judiciary Committee to request approval of HR 10 on the grounds it needed more authority to deal with the estimated 3,500 deportable aliens, approximately 100 of whom it labelled as subversives, who have had to be released in this country. The Committee reported the measure August 4, 1949,

over the objection of its Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), who filed a minority report with the late Rep. Martin Gorski (D Ill.).

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee which originally recommended passage of the bill, said its terms would apply only to those aliens who were prostitutes, criminals, narcotics peddlers, anarchists or subversives. The Attorney General, instead of locking them up, he pointed out, might choose to keep them under close surveillance. "We have coddled this class of people for too long," Walter declared, adding that in many cases the aliens involved deliberately put obstacles in the way of their deportation.

However, HR 10 did not get immediately, clearance from the House Rules Committee, and was still in that body when Congress adjourned its first session.

Even before the second session convened in 1950, HR 10 drew comment from two lawmakers. Rep. Ed Gossett (D Tex.) of the House Judiciary committee, said Dec. 21 he would support it in order to curb the "thousands of illegal immigrants, many with subversive aims, who are streaming into the United States through wide gaps in the border policing system." Gossett, who together with Rep. J. Caleb Boggs (R Del.), another Judiciary Committee member, had looked into the situation, and said he would recommend that military intelligence be thrown into the job to help combat "what might be termed foreign invasion." (Gossett and Boggs had made a 3-day inspection in mid-December of the Immigration Service in New York in connection with HR 10).

Floor Action

The House took up HR 10 on July 17, 1950. In the floor debate, Celler led the opposition, contending the measure would lead to concentration camps or a U. S. "Devil's Island." Celler insisted it was illegal because it permitted imprisonment without jury trial in violation of the Constitution. He contended the "legal way" to get rid of undesirable aliens was to make illegal residence, or membership in the Communist Party, a crime.

On behalf of supporters of the bill, Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) declared earlier enactment of it would have prevented the escape of Gerhart Eisler.

The House then voted to pass the bill under a suspension of its rules by a vote of 326-15.

LOBBY STANDS

During the 1949 hearings before the House Judiciary Committee, only one major organization favored the bill. This was the American Legion. Going on record against HR 10 were the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born; the American Slav Congress; the Association of Immigration and Nationality Lawyers; the International Workers Order; the Americans for Democratic Action; the American Civil Liberties Union; the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; the Jewish War Veterans; and the American Jewish Congress.

New York Indians

S 192—P. L. 785

SUMMARY

The courts of New York State were given partial civil jurisdiction over Indian tribes in that State under the terms of S 192. The jurisdiction was only partial because the legislation permitted the tribes to declare — within two years — what customs they wished to preserve. Indian declarations would be honored, and would govern in civil cases involving reservation Indians.

As explained by its sponsor, Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), the measure "expressly subjects the Indians in the State of New York to the civil laws of that State, without impairing any of their property rights under existing treaties with the United States."

The House passed the bill on a 295-4 roll-call vote Aug. 14. The Senate approved it four days later, without objection. Because the two versions differed, the bill was sent to conference, and the House and Senate approved a compromise on Sept. 1.

SENATE

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported S 192 on June 15, after making a few administrative changes in the bill as first drafted, and specifying that "this act shall take effect two years after the date of its passage."

The Senate took the measure up the following day on the consent calendar, and passed it without objection on June 16. There was no debate.

HOUSE

The House Committee on Public Lands, to which S 192 was referred after its Senate approval, favorably reported the bill on July 24. It did not seek any changes in the measure as passed by the Senate, but attempts were made to alter the bill when it reached the floor of the House on Aug. 14.

Rep. Toby Morris (D Okla.) offered two amendments, to safeguard further the treaty rights and tribal customs of the Indians, and to assure them a fair determination of their claims in the state courts. Both amendments were accepted by voice votes.

Rep. Eugene D. O'Sullivan (D Neb.) then offered an amendment which would have made the bill effective only if a majority of the State's Indians accepted it in a plebescite. This proposal was defeated by a 49-6 vote.

O'Sullivan objected that a quorum was not present, and forced a roll call on the final ballot on the bill, which was approved 295-4. Representatives voting against the measure were O'Sullivan, Chester C. Gorski (D N.Y.), Anthony Tauriello (D N.Y.), and Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio).

CONFERENCE

The Senate did not readily accede to the House's alterations in the bill, and on Aug. 23, a joint conference committee met to iron out differences between the House and Senate versions. This group reached agreement on Aug. 31. New York Indians were given the right to declare "those tribal laws and customs which they desire to preserve", and the bill specified that these preferences were to be honored. This compromise also resolved different House and Senate attitudes on how Indians should register their preferences.

The House approved the conference report on Sept. 1, by voice vote, and the Senate approved it the same day without objection. There was no debate in either chamber.

The President signed the measure on Sept. 13.

Seneca Indian Rentals

HR 4942—P. L. 690

SUMMARY

This bill permitted the city of Salamanca, N. Y., to collect rentals on lands leased from New York's Seneca Indians, and then pay this money directly to the Seneca Nation. The legislation permitted the by-passing of the federal Indian Bureau, which previously had collected the rents and subsequently turned them over to the Indians.

About $15,000 in annual rentals have been involved. The city of Salamanca is built entirely on land leased from the Seneca Indians. HR 4942 was presented as an "economy measure" because it circumvented Indian Bureau "red-tape". The House passed the bill by voice vote on May 1. The Senate approved it without debate or objection on July 26, after making some changes to which the House agreed July 31. The President signed the measure on Aug. 14.

Some House Debate

The House debated the bill at some length. Reps. J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla.) and Toby Morris (D Okla.) favored it as being "to the best interests of the people of the city of Salamanca and . . . to the Indians." But Rep. Eugene D. O'Sullivan (D Neb.) flayed it as "a truly bad bill" which had the "unanimous disapproval" of the Senecas, O'Sullivan said the Indians had formally represented themselves to members of Congress as being 98 per cent opposed to HR 4942.

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N. Y.) author of the measure, said his bill was "just", and that opposition to it stemmed from the activities of a "lobbyist (who) has worked on individuals, has misled them as to the facts, and has poisoned their minds." Reed did not identify the person.

Daylight Saving Time For D. C.

HR 6354—P.L. 497

The House voted 194-87 on May 1 to authorize the District of Columbia Commissioners to put the capital on daylight savings time during the summer of 1950. The roll - call vote was demanded by some Representatives who claimed the issue was a "rather controversial subject" because it affected farmers in neighboring Virginia and Maryland, and also because it upset transportation schedules.

During the two hours the House spent on this matter, Robert Louis Stevenson's poetry from a Child's Garden of Verses was quoted, and the rambling debate touched on politics, home-rule for the District, and the times of summer sunsets and dawns.

The Senate approved the measure by a voice vote on May 2, after an unsuccessful attempt was made to start a similar discussion.

Although the final Senate vote was on the House-passed bill, the upper chamber had previously on April 21 approved a measure (S 3176) which permitted the Commissioners to effect daylight savings time not only in 1950 but in subsequent years as well. This particular bill never saw action in the House.

President Truman signed HR 6354 into law on May 2, hours after the Senate had approved it.

Jackson Hole Monument

S 3409—P.L. 787

SUMMARY

Congress Aug. 31 solved a seven-year controversy that had raged in Western Wyoming over the Jackson Hole Monument by splitting the land in question between the Grand Teton National Park and the National Elk Refuge. The bill (S 3409) also provided for tax compensation to the State of Wyoming.

In addition to splitting the land, the measure provided that the land also can be used for grazing cattle and sheep. Mineral rights which were being worked can continue to be worked with permission of the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill's passage solved a problem which had been vexing the West ever since the late President Roosevelt set up the Jackson Hole National Monument in 1943 at the instigation of Harold L. Ickes, then Secretary of the Interior. The monument took out of circulation a considerable section of public lands, relieving the western Wyoming counties in which the monument was located of a large part of their taxable property. Both cattlemen and the State of Wyoming objected to the procedure since, they said, they were losing money.

SENATE, HOUSE

The bill was introduced in the Senate by Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Lester Hunt (D Wyo.). It was passed by the Senate on voice vote July 26.

The House Public Lands Committee to which the bill was referred after the Senate passed it, amended the bill and reported it out Aug. 11. The amendments were slight in nature, one of them raising from four to nine the number of years for which the government had to compensate the State of Wyoming for loss of taxes, and the other providing that tax compensation be made for both the land and improvements to it, such as buildings and fences.

The House passed the bill as amended by voice vote, Aug. 24, and returned it to the Senate.

CONFERENCE REQUIRED

The Senate would not go along with the House changes, and so a House-Senate conference committee was required. This group reached agreement rapidly, however, and the compromise it produced was approved by both chambers of Congress on Aug. 31.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed the legislation into law on Sept. 14. In a statement, he called the bill "a significant achievement in assuring the continued use and enjoyment by the public of one of the most majestic and colorful areas of our country."

In commenting on the provisions of the bill, Mr. Truman also noted that it specified "detailed procedures for the management of the elk herd which migrates through the region where the park is located, and accorded the State of Wyoming a voice in determining the size at which the herd shall be maintained and the occasions when reductions shall be undertaken."

XUM

Alaskan Airports

S 2436—P.L. 454

In 1948, the Congress authorized the appropriation of $13 million to the Civil Aeronautics Board to use in building new airports in Alaska near Anchorage and Fairbanks. The construction was to meet "needs of the air-transportation services and air commerce of the United States serving the Territory of Alaska and foreign countries by way of points within the Territory of Alaska."

In August, 1949, the Senate passed S 2436 amending the original measure by striking out the $13 million figure and inserting an authorized sum of $17 million. The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported the measure Oct. 11, 1949, but it failed to get floor action in the House during the first session.

On March 6, 1950, however, the lower chamber took up the Senate bill. Without a word of debate, it was passed by unanimous agreement. The President signed the measure into law March 10.

Small Business Committee

S Res 58

SUMMARY

After months of controversy, the Senate Feb. 20 approved by voice vote a resolution (S Res 58) setting up a Senate Select Committee on Small Business. The resolution did not require House or Presidential approval.

BACKGROUND

Prior to 1949 the Senate had a Special Committee on the Problems of American Small Business Enterprise. As a "special" committee, it expired each year and was then recreated. It would have been abolished at the beginning of the 80th Congress (1947) when the Reorganization Act of 1946 went into effect, but the 80th Congress voted it another extension. The committee was given a final 30-day extension on the last day of the 80th Congress — Dec. 31, 1948. Although it lived for 30 days during the 81st Congress in 1949, the Committee was considered to be part of the 80th Congress and its final reports were filed as such. (CQ Almanac Vol. V, p. 749.)

After final demise of the Special Committee, matters relating to small business were referred to other standing committees. But there were many requests for a committee to handle nothing but small business problems. The Banking and Currency Committee set up a Small Business Subcommittee. James E. Murray (D Mont.), chairman of the Special Committee during the 79th Congress, introduced a resolution (S Res 29) calling for a Special Small Business Committee. It was rejected by the Banking Committee.

Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), chairman of the special committee during the 80th Congress, then introduced S Res 55 on Feb. 7, 1949, calling for the same thing. It also died in the Banking Committee. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) and Wherry also introduced S Res 58 on Feb. 7, 1949. It called for a Standing Committee on Small Business. This resolution was referred to the Rules Committee, because creation of a new standing committee required a change in the rules of the Senate. The resolution was approved by that committee June 29, 1949, but it did not come up for Senate consideration that year.

SENATE ACTION

During 1950 floor debate three substitutes were offered:

Murray — Create a special committee on small business, to expire at the end of 1952. The group would consider no specific legislation, but would study small business problems.

Holland — Create an enlarged subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee to consider small business problems and bills. On it would serve one member of the Finance Committee, one member of the Commerce Committee, one member of the Judiciary Committee, two members of any other standing committee, plus the regular members of the Banking Committee. The outside, ex officio, members would have the same powers as the regular members.

Wherry — Create a Select Committee on Small Business to continue indefinitely, consider small business problems, report its findings, but not consider specific legislation.

The Holland substitute was rejected by a 33-49 roll call. The action followed assertions that this plan would cause confusion and would create an undesirable precedent.

The Murray amendment was then rejected on a 31-51 roll call. Main objection was to the cut-off date of 1952.

The Wherry substitute was then approved by a 56-27 roll call. Final approval of the original resolution as amended by the Wherry substitute was by voice vote. Wherry said his substitute would not necessitate a change in the rules of the Senate as would the original bill, but would still answer the requests of small businessmen. (See p. 541 for votes.)

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Members of the new committee were named April 10 by President of the Senate Alben W. Barkley. They were John Sparkman (D Ala.), Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.), Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.), Russell B. Long (D La.), Guy Gillette (D Iowa.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), William Benton (D Conn.), Charles W. Tobey (R N. H.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Robert C. Hendrickson (R N. J.), Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) and Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.).

None had been a member of previous Senate small business groups. Naming them to the 1950 group, Barkley said, would give new Senators a chance to work on small business problems.

Sister Kenny

SJ Res 105—P.L. 357

Congress granted an unprecedented privilege to an alien when it passed a bill to give unrestricted entry privileges to Sister Elizabeth Kenny. Sister Kenny, an Australian nurse who has spent considerable time in the U. S. demonstrating her treatments for infantile paralysis, wanted to enter without visa or head tax.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D Minn.) introduced a private bill (S J Res 105) June 9, 1949, granting these privileges. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported the bill Sept. 12, and the Senate approved it Sept. 27, 1949. The House Judiciary Committee reported a companion bill (H J Res 299) Jan. 18, 1950. The House version was tabled by the House Feb. 7, and the Senate bill was passed without amendment. The President signed the bill Feb. 11, and it became Private Law 357.

Federal Judges, Judgeships

Congress was sporadically agitated during 1950 about the number of federal judgeships through the country, the fitness of the jurists, and the political aspects of appointments to the bench. Most of the complaints about the latter came from Republicans.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said April 30 that the Federal judiciary was getting top-heavy with Democrats. He recommended that more Republicans be named to the posts by the President. The ratio was 224 Democrats to 84 Republicans, he said.

On July 20, Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N. Y.) charged in the House that "the history of appointments from 1933, which was the year when the present majority party came into power, until this time is that there have been 289 judges appointed of whom 272 have been members of the Democrat Party, and 17 not members of the Democrat Party, or a percentage of 95 to 5 percent."

Shortly afterwards, on Aug. 6, Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) made public a letter he had written to President Truman urging him to "correct the terrible overloading of Democrats as federal judges." Wiley disclosed Aug. 8 he had received a brief reply from the President in which the Chief Executive said he was "more than happy" to have the Senator's views and in one other paragraph added: "It has always been my policy to be very careful in the selection of men who sit on the federal bench and I am very glad to have your endorsement of that policy."

"Humor" Irks Wiley

Wiley, ranking Republican on the Senate Judiciary Committee and its chairman during the Republican-controlled 80th Congress, simultaneously issued a statement that he certainly was not endorsing the President's appointive policies and that he did not respond to the President's "humor." The Senator added that the letter indicated "the Chief Executive insists on having patronage as usual even during a war."

In the initial letter of the exchange, Wiley wrote the President that "during the last two decades, appointments to the courts of the United States have been almost exclusively on a partisan, Democratic basis." He explained that statistics show that of 192 judicial appointments since 1933, all but eight have gone to Democrats. (Other published statistics have reported that Franklin D. Roosevelt alone submitted 196 nominations of judges).

Judge Called Red

In June, a Senate Judiciary subcommittee went into charges that a federal judge was a Communist sympathizer. The accused jurist, who was absolved, was U. S. District Judge Gus T. Solomon, of Portland, Ore. His nomination by the President to be a permanent judge instead of an acting one was confirmed by the Senate on June 27, but not until hearings had been held on charges of disloyalty made by Daniel C. Mahoney, also of Portland.

Mahoney, a son of an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Oregon and United States Senator, was a Federal Court Law Clerk. In response to his charges, Judge Solomon categorically stated "There's no truth to them. I am not now, nor have I ever been, a member of the Communist Party, and I have never been sympathetic with any of the aims or purposes of the Communist Party."

Bench Probe Asked

The full Senate Judiciary Committee on Aug. 29 adopted a resolution calling for an investigation by itself or a subcommittee of the "competence, fitness, and legal qualifications" of all federal judges. The committee's proposal was an amended version of a resolution introduced by Sen. William Langer (R N.D.). Langer had sharply criticized the decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals to reverse a District Court order revoking the $25,000 bond of Harry Bridges, leader of the International Longshoremen's Union, pending an appeal on a perjury conviction.

The Senate Judiciary Committee Sept. 11 withdrew the resolution. Sen. Pat. McCarran (D Nev.), committee chairman, and Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), a committee member, said the resolution was withdrawn because the committee felt it might be construed as an attempt on the part of the Senate to dominate the Judiciary.

The committee voted instead to have a five-man subcommittee keep an eye constantly on the federal bench.

Following are the bills affecting federal judgeships through the country which drew floor action in Congress during 1950:

S 3099—P. L. 738

Lifting an existing ban against filling a vacancy in the office of district judge for the western district of Pennsylvania, this bill was passed by the Senate on June 8, by the House on Aug. 17, and signed into law on Aug. 29.

S 2901—P. L. 753

Lifting a similar ban affecting the office of district judge for the district of Delaware, this bill was passed by the Senate on June 8, by the House on Aug. 23, and signed into law on Sept. 25.

HR 6606

Permitting the district judge for the eastern, middle and western districts of Pennsylvania to become a district judge for the middle district alone when the first vacancy there occurred, this bill passed the House on July 10. It was reported in the Senate on July 12, but the upper chamber took no action on it.

HR 5137

Providing for the appointment of an additional Federal district judge for the eastern district of Texas, this bill passed the House on July 20, but failed to receive action in the Senate.

HR 6454—P. L. 691

The House on July 24 passed this bill to create two additional Federal judgeships in the Illinois northern district, which includes Chicago. Passage was by a 163-110 roll-call vote. The House version made the judgeships temporary, and stipulated that when the men named to the positions die, resign, or are removed, the jobs will not be refilled.

The measure was backed by the Department of Justice and Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts, which reported that last year 469 cases per judge were filed in Illinois' northern district as against the national average of 379.

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) urged recommittal of the bill with instructions to the Judiciary Committee to eliminate one of the two pro-

posed judgeships, but his motion to that effect lost on a roll-call vote of 116 to 163.

Jobs Made Permanent

The Senate passed the House-approved measure on July 26, after first substituting the text of its own bill (S 2707) which was called up as unobjected-to legislation. The Senate made the judgeships permanent.

The House agreed to this, and concurred in the Senate's substitution. The new version was approved on Aug. 4, and President Truman signed it into law on Aug. 14.

HR 6240

This bill authorized the appointment of a district judge for the northern and southern districts of Indiana, and passed the House on July 24, despite a move by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) to recommit the measure. Keating wanted the bill to specify that subsequent vacancies in the particular judgeship would not be filled. But his proposal was defeated, 102-171 on roll call, on July 24. The Senate took no further action on HR 6240.

HR 7009

This bill, to make permanent a Federal judgeship in the eastern and western districts of Missouri, passed the House on Aug. 9 on a 240-133 roll-call vote. There was no debate. The position in question had been created in 1942 on a temporary basis. The Senate failed to act on HR 7009 during the session.

HR 7570

Introduced by Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) and endorsed by the House Judiciary Committee, this bill would have provided for the appointment of one additional district judge for the northern district of Ohio. The House took it up on Aug. 17, and the measure immediately ran into dispute.

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) said "This bill before us today is the most lacking in merit of any of the judgeship bills which have been submitted to us." He asserted that there were already four district judges authorized, and that a vacancy had existed in one of these positions for almost one year. Keating and other opponents of the bill charged that the vacancy should be filled before a fifth judge were authorized.

Feighan claimed, however, that the "heavy case load within recent years" made authorization of a fifth judgeship an "urgent need . . . justice delayed is justice denied". After more debate, Howard W. Smith (D Va.) offered an amendment which would have affected jurisdictions of the court. William T. Byrne (D N.Y.) made a point of order against the Smith amendment, saying it was not germane to the pending judgeship bill. The point of order was sustained.

Recommittal Vote

Keating then offered a motion to recommit HR 7570 to the Judiciary Committee "until such a time as any vacancies existing in the northern district of Ohio have been filled". On a roll-call vote of 142-146, the Keating motion was defeated.

However, when the ballot was taken on final passage of HR 7570, the House decided to reject the measure altogether. On the final roll-call test of the legislation, 133 Representatives voted to pass it, but 149 voted against passage.

HR 3775

This bill provided for an additional district judge for the third division of the District Court for the District of Alaska. It authorized a fifth jurist to sit in the same division where Federal Judge Anthony J. Diamond, former delegate to Congress from Alaska, was then presiding. Sponsored by Delegate E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska), HR 3775 was approved by the House by a 196-147 roll-call vote on Aug. 24. The Senate, however, failed to act on the measure during the session.

Tansey Claim

HR 7468

On June 6, 1950, the House was considering HR 7468, an omnibus private claims bill "for the relief of sundry claimants" seeking monetary redress from the government. One of the sections of this bill pertained to a Harry Tansey, who had owned "during the prohibition era . . . a very substantial amount of liquor (which) was declared contraband by the Federal courts in Chicago. The liquor was destroyed."

The Tansey claim, sponsored by Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.), was for reimbursement by the government of $34,272 in taxes that Tansey asserted he had paid after the liquor was destroyed. Tansey claimed the taxes were imposed after the destruction, explaining that that was the reason he was entitled for reimbursement.

In a speech on the floor of the House, Rep. O'Hara denied that Tansey had been a bootlegger: "Harry Tansey was as far away from the liquor business and certainly bootlegging as the North Pole is from the South Pole." O'Hara said he could show that Tansey did, in fact, actually pay the tax.

This had been repeatedly questioned by opponents of the Tansey claim. Rep. James I. Dolliver (R Iowa) said "it is not shown in any way that he did pay the tax." Rep. J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) said a Treasury Dept. report "does not show that any tax was paid either by Mr. Tansey or anyone else."

"Not One Cent"

During the debate, Rep. Robert Rich (R Pa.), known for his recurrent cry of "Where are you going to get the money?" engaged in the following colloquy with Dolliver:

Rich: "Can the gentleman name one reason why the Congress should pay this individual even 23 cents?"

Dolliver: "I cannot think of any reason why he should be paid one cent."

Rich: "Why should we take the time of the Congress to try to get him the $34,000?"

Dolliver: "We have to take the time of the Congress to determine this issue."

Ultimately, the House decided that to allow Tansey's claim would discriminate against other possible claimants who were not going to be reimbursed. When Rep. Dolliver moved to delete the section of the omnibus private claims bill affecting Tansey, the House voted 184-119 to remove it. (See vote P. 560.) The remainder of the omnibus bill was passed.

In refusing the Tansey claim, the 81st Congress affirmed similar action taken by the 75th and 80th Congress, which had passed on it. However, the House in the 78th Congress had approved the claim — at that time for $81,0000 — but the Senate had adjourned before completing action on it.

Puerto Rico Constitution

S 3336—P. L. 600

SUMMARY

Bills providing for a Constitutional convention in Puerto Rico were introduced in the House, by A. Fernos-Isern, resident commissioner from Puerto Rico, March 13 and in the Senate by Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Hugh Butler (R Neb.) March 31.

The bill passed the Senate June 8 without debate on voice vote. The House approved it on voice vote June 30 after opposition from the floor by Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.). It became Public Law No. 600.

Provisions

The bill contained the following major provisions:

An Island-wide referendum will be held to approve or reject the Act. No date was specified in the legislation.

If it is approved, the Legislature of Puerto Rico will call a constitutional convention for the island.

The constitution shall provide a republican form of government and shall include a bill of rights. The constitution shall be approved by the people of the Island.

The President of the United States will approve or reject the constitution.

Congress will also approve or reject the constitution.

Portions of the Puerto Rico Organic Act covered by the constitution shall be rescinded.

BACKGROUND

Puerto Rico was formally ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris at the end of the Spanish-American War. The treaty, ratified by Congress Feb. 6, 1899, provided that Congress should determine "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants" of the island.

The Organic Act of Puerto Rico, passed in 1917, established the present framework of the Island government. It created a popularly elected legislature with powers in local matters and provided for a judicial and executive branch. Puerto Rico was authorized to elect a Resident Commissioner, to be accredited to the State Department and to sit with the U. S. House of Representatives with power to serve on committees, introduce legislation and speak on the floor, but with no power to vote. Puerto Ricans were made citizens of the United States.

In 1947 Congress granted Puerto Rico the privilege of electing its own governor.

The Organic Act was, in effect, a Puerto Rican constitution. The proposed constitution would supplant that constitution with a "home - grown" product, but would not alter the status of Puerto Rico. It would not constitute independence nor statehood.

SENATE

The O'Mahoney - Butler bill (S 3336) was referred to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee March 31. Hearings were held May 17. Assistant Secretary of State Edward G. Miller Jr. said constitutional government for of island was of the "greatest importance." Puerto Rico Governor Louis Munoz-Marin, and Commissioner A. Fernos-Isern appeared in support of the measure.

The Puerto Rico legislature backed the measure, as did the Chamber of Commerce of Puerto Rico, the Free Federation of Labor (AFL) and the General Confederation of Workers (CIO) in Puerto Rico.

Oscar Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, told the Committee:

"The people of Puerto Rico have demonstrated by the high degree of political consciousness, by their extensive use of the franchise and by their successful and intelligent administration of local governmental activities, that they are eminently qualified to assume greater responsibilty of self - government."

The bill was approved unanimously by the Committee.

The bill came up for Senate floor consideration June 8. It was passed without discussion on voice vote.

HOUSE

The House Public Lands Committee handled the House companion bill, HR 7674, introduced by A. Fernos-Isern, March 13. Hearings were held May 16. The same line-up of witnesses appeared that testified before the Senate Committee. Again the measure was approved unanimously and it was reported June 19.

The bill was opposed in the House by Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.). He told the House the measure was a "fake" and a "snare". The bill, he said, did not offer home rule to Puerto Rico. Marcantonio insisted that Puerto Rico should be allowed to vote for statehood, independence, or the proposed constitution.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) also criticized the restricted choice offered Puerto Ricans.

Bill supporters pointed out that political parties in Puerto Rico supporting principles of the bill had won a recent election over parties supporting independence and statehood.

Javits offered an amendment specifying that the new constitution should "express the will of the people of Puerto Rico." Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) said the provision was implied in the bill. The amendment was rejected on voice vote.

Marcantonio offered an amendment specifying that the island referendum shall be held in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.) said such an amendment would be a "slap in the face" to Puerto Ricans since local laws provided for the honesty of the referendum. The amendment was rejected on voice vote.

Marcantonio moved that the enacting clause be stricken from the bill (in effect killing the measure). His motion lost on voice vote. He then moved that the bill be sent back to the Committee with instructions to add his amendment. The motion was rejected on roll-call vote 260-1.

The bill was approved by voice vote.

LAW ENACTED

The President signed the measure July 3, and it became Public Law No. 600.

Statehood For Alaska, Hawaii

HR 331, HR 49

SUMMARY

Bills to bring Alaska and Hawaii into the union as the 49th and 50th states came near to passage during 1950, but died after proponents were unable to bring the measures before the Senate. What they described as "filibuster tactics" by some Southern Democrats blocked consideration of the statehood measures during the last month of the 81st Congress.

The statehood bills were HR 331 (Alaska) and HR 49 (Hawaii). The first Alaskan statehood measure was introduced in 1916, while the original bill to admit Hawaii as a state came in 1920.

The Alaska and Hawaii bills acted on by the 81st Congress were reported March 10, 1949, by the House Public Lands Committee, but did not come before the House until Jan. 23, 1950. At that time, the bills were called up as part of a delaying move by opponents of the FEPC bill, but no effort was made to bring the statehood measures to a vote.

A few weeks later, the House passed both bills. Statehood for Alaska was voted March 3 on a 186 to 146 roll-call, and passage of the Hawaii measure came four days later on a 261 to 111 record vote.

Floor opposition to Alaska statehood came from Congressmen of large states, one of whom said it would mean the "greatest distortion of representative government" in U. S. history. Some Southerners also opposed the bill.

The Hawaii statehood measure had less opposition. While E. E. Cox (D Ga.) asserted that Hawaii was Communist controlled, others, including Southerners, said admitting Hawaii as a state would be a great blow to communism.

Following House passage, the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee held hearings on the bills in April and May. Main objection to Alaska statehood came from a salmon industry spokesman, who said the Territory lacked the tax resources for statehood.

In a formal report filed June 29, the Senate group approved both statehood proposals. Two Republican Committeemen, however, voted against the Alaska bill, and one of them, Hugh Butler (Neb.) opposed Hawaiian statehood also. In a minority report, Butler said Hawaii was endangered by communism.

Efforts of Administration leaders to bring the bills before the Senate were frustrated by the requirements of a heavy legislative schedule and by opposition of some Senators. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) objected to consideration of the bills during a call of the Calendar in August.

The next moves to bring the bills to the floor were made during the "lame duck" session. Debate continued for several days on Majority Leader Scott Lucas' (D Ill.) unsuccessful motion Nov. 27 to consider the bills. Senate Interior Committee Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) said the resistance constituted a "full scale filibuster" by Southern Democrats. Finally Lucas withdrew his motion.

BACKGROUND

Bills providing statehood for Alaska (HR 331) and Hawaii (HR 49) were reported by the House Public Lands Committee March 10, 1949, but no action was taken by either the Senate or House during the first session.

The 81st House, in acting on the bills in 1950, was the first ever to vote on Alaskan statehood. A bill admitting Hawaii to the Union was passed 195-133 by the House June 30, 1947, but died in the Senate because of inaction by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The first Alaskan statehood bill was introduced in 1916, while legislation to admit Hawaii to the Union was instigated in 1920. Statehood for both Alaska and Hawaii were major planks in 1948 political platforms of both parties.

(For details of the 1949 action and prior statehood attempts, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 600.)

HOUSE

The statehood bills, which had won approval of the House Public Lands Committee during the 1949 session of Congress, were debated early in the second session, but no action was taken at that time.

The two bills were first called up Jan 23 as part of a delaying move by opponents of the FEPC bill (see CQ Almanac p. 375). No real effort was made to bring the statehood bills to a vote. Debate was interrupted frequently by the running argument over FEPC.

The bills were supported by the House Delegates of the two territories. (Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have non-voting delegates to the House. They may introduce bills, serve on committees and join in debate.)

E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska) supported statehood for his Territory, saying that:

1. Alaska is "closer" to Washington, D. C., today by air than most other states were when they were admitted.

2. Alaska has a population of 110,000 to 125,000—more than many states at the time of their admittance.

3. Alaskans are taxed without representation; have no voice in the laws that govern them.

Principal opposition during the debate came from Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.). He said that such a small population should not be represented by two Senators and a Representative.

Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii) led support of Hawaiian statehood. He said, "We have the population, we have the wealth and we have the ability to manage our own affairs." Coudert also opposed the Hawaii bill, saying its consideration was "hasty".

Floor Action (Alaska)

Although the House took no definite action the first time the statehood bills were raised (during the FEPC debate), it took the measures up for debate on their own merits a few weeks later. The Alaska bill was raised first, and was passed on March 3 by a 186-146 record vote.

During consideration of the bill, only those amendments sponsored by the Public Lands Committee were approved by the House. An unsuccessful attempt was made by A. L. Miller (R Neb.) to grant half of all public lands in Alaska to the state, and the other half to the federal government. (The bill stipulated a 12-88 per cent division of these lands between the new state and the federal system.)

The proposal was rejected after E. L. Bartlett, delegate from Alaska, said Alaskans were satisfied with the measure as it stood.

Opposition came from representatives from the larger states, while some Southerners also opposed it. James J. Delaney (D N.Y.) said Alaska, with approximately 90,000 population, would have equal representation in the Senate with the state of New York, with 16 million people. Leroy Johnson (R Calif.) declared Alaskan statehood would be the "greatest distortion of representative government that we have ever had in America." Albert J. Engel (R Mich.) agreed. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) contended that Alaska is not ready for statehood.

Reva Beck Bosone (D Utah) disputed Delaney. She said Nevada, with about 100,000 people in 1940, had poured "great wealth" into the country out of its gold, silver and copper mines, and that Utah, with less than 1 million people in 1940, had given the nation "the richest copper camp in the world." Also supporting Alaskan statehood, Gordon Canfield (R N.J.) said the late Gen. "Billy" Mitchell had declared that whoever controlled Alaska by air "controlled the world." Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.) asserted Alaska and Hawaii "are two pivot areas in the defense of the whole world, outside of Russia."

Frank B. Keefe (R Wis.) said Alaska could better contribute to the national defense if operated as a territory rather than a State. E. E. Cox (D Ga.) also opposed admission of Alaska as a State. After an appeal by Delegate Bartlett for Congress "to give us statehood and we will give you a mighty state," the bill was passed.

AMENDMENTS ACTED ON

J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla.); for Public Lands Committee: Secure to federal government authority to control land held for military and other defense purposes, but to grant state right to serve civil or criminal procedures within such federally-controlled areas. Agreed to by voice vote.

Peterson, also for the Committee: Provide that the Delegate from Alaska becomes a member of Congress until the expiration of the 82nd Congress when statehood takes effect. Agreed to, voice vote.

A. L. Miller (R Neb.): Grant state of Alaska half of its public lands. federal government the other half. Rejected, division vote, 30-58.

Floor Action (Hawaii)

By March 6, the House had debated and disposed of Committee amendments to HR 49 (Hawaii bill), but final action was delayed until March 7 on request of Majority Leader John McCormack (D Mass.). He said "a number of members who wanted to be recorded on the bill" were absent, and chairman J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla.) of the Public Lands Committee explained he did not want to deny any member the right to go on record on the issue.

There was less opposition to the Hawaii statehood bill. Many of the same figures participated in both debates. Cox and Cooley argued against Hawaii as they had against Alaska. Cox charged Hawaii was held in the palm of Harry Bridges, and was Communist controlled. Crawford assailed this assertion, as did William Lemke (R N.D.) who said, "I would say there are fewer Communists to the square mile in Hawaii than there are in the state of Georgia." Johnson (R Calif.), who had opposed statehood for Alaska, supported Hawaii.

A Southerner, Henry D. Larcade, Jr. (D La.), said he could see no racial grounds for denying statehood to Hawaii. As chairman of a subcommittee of the now-defunct Territories Committee, Larcade visited Hawaii in 1946. He said he observed there an intermingling of persons of many Asiatic and Polynesian extractions "in perfect harmony." Peterson, another Southerner, declared statehood for Hawaii would be "the greatest blow to Stalin and communism in the Orient that America could deliver."

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) also argued communism in the Pacific would be sharply curbed by the admission of Hawaii as an American state. Most proponents also stressed the military importance of Hawaii's location.

Joseph R. Farrington, delegate from Hawaii, urging adoption of the statehood measure, reviewed the territory's long struggle for statehood, noting that there had been 15 formal legislative bids for statehood since 1920.

One amendment to the bill was offered from the floor by Sam Hobbs (D Ala.), to end the existing obligation held by the federal government to pay part of the salaries of the judges of the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii. It was accepted by voice vote.

Then, on March 7, the House passed H 49 on a roll-call vote of 261 to 111. (Vote on page 552.)

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, taking up a study of the House-passed statehood bills, began hearings on Alaska April 24, and scheduled Hawaii hearings to start May 1.

Alaska Hearings

Gov. Earl Warren, of California, and Interior Secretary Oscar Chapman were among lead-off witnesses. Warren also put in a plug for Hawaii's statehood cause. Warren testified Alaska would never develop its possibilities until it was admitted to the union. He contended it would stand as a buffer against totalitarianism spreading to this country.

The problem of meeting added financial burdens arising from statehood was analyzed April 25 by Mrs. Mildred Hermann, a Juneau attorney and secretary of the Alaska Statehood Commission. Added costs would bring Alaska's annual expenses to about $12.5 million. Current income was $10 million, she said, and the difference could be made up by increasing cigarette and fuel oil taxes and by the Federal government's allotting to Alaska part of the receipts from sale of seal and otter skins and from forest lands.

Adoption of the Statehood bill was urged upon the Senate Committee April 26 by Gov. Alfred Driscoll of New Jersey, who contended this country should demonstrate to the world that it practices its preachments on self-government.

Gov. Ernest Gruening of Alaska April 29 vigorously supported statehood for Alaska, declaring "development of the territory's natural resources cannot be accomplished if we continue as second class citizens." John C. Williamson, spokesman for the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Marvin Goldberger, legislative director of Amvets, also supported the legislation.

Opponents of Alaskan statehood were led by W. C. Arnold, managing director of the Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc. He said the statehood bill was not fair to the territory in that

the Federal government would still retain control of some 98 per cent of the public land. His industry had been the Territory's principal tax source, Arnold said. He feared increased costs of running Alaska as a state might make his industry's tax burden unbearable if there were not other revenues including income from state lands.

Edward V. Allen, Seattle lawyer called provisions of the bill to transfer control of Alaskan fisheries to the proposed state "utterly ambiguous" and said they would create "absolute confusion."

Hawaiian Hearings

With the end of its hearings on Alaska April 29, the Committee May 1 heard testimony on Hawaii.

Statehood for Hawaii was supported on the opening day by Interior Secretary Oscar Chapman, who said the island territory was more ready to enter the union than any state was at the time of admission, including the original thirteen. Gov. Ingram M. Stainback of Hawaii joined Chapman in testifying he considered Communist activity in Hawaii a part of the national Communist problem and not ground for denying statehood. John D. Hickerson, Assistant Secretary of State, said the peoples of Asia would watch what this country does in Hawaii.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), who headed a House Un-American Activities subcommittee which recently had returned from an investigation of communism in Hawaii, told the Senate group May 2 communism was in a tailspin in the territory. He said his group concluded there never were more than 160 Communists in Hawaii and that the number had dwindled to not more than 90.

Hearings on statehood for Hawaii were concluded May 5 after Delegate Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii) entered a final plea for immediate admission of Hawaii to the union. Committee Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), who announced final action on both the Hawaii and Alaska statehood bills would be expedited, was also the recipient May 6 of a letter from President Truman urging the Senate to "strengthen the security of our nation" by permitting the entry of the two territories as the 49th and 50th states.

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 28 approved the statehood bills with an eight to two vote in favor of HR 331 to grant statehood to Alaska and nine to one in favor of HR 49 to grant statehood to Hawaii. Hugh Butler (R Neb.) and Guy Cordon (R Ore.) voted against the Alaskan measure and Butler against the Hawaiian statehood bill.

The principal change made by the Senate Committee from the version passed by the House was the amendment proposed by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Chairman of the Committee, requiring that Alaska and Hawaii write into their constitutions provisions barring any person from public office who advocates the overthrow of the government by force or violence.

Reports

In the formal reports, filed June 29, the Senate group stressed Alaska's strategic position in national defense and mentioned its valuable mineral resources. Hawaii as a state "would make valuable contributions to the Nation and the world," said the report.

Sen. Butler filed a minority report stating Hawaii was "seriously endangered by communism from within", and Hawaiian statehood would "create a grave danger to our national security".

Floor Action

Despite determined efforts of many proponents of Alaska and Hawaii statehood, the bills were not acted on by the Senate. On Aug. 8, the bills were passed over after objections from Pat McCarran (D Nev.) during a call of the Calendar.

The bills were put at the bottom of the "must" calendar Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) hoped to complete before pre-election adjournment, but neither measure came before the Senate.

However, several Senators made floor speeches urging passage of the statehood measures before the end of the 81st Congress. Among them were O'Mahoney and Warren Magnuson (D Wash.).

Accordingly, the statehood bills were put on the President's list of "must" legislation to receive priority when Congress reconvened Nov. 27 for its "lame duck" session.

But on that day, Southern Democrats, led by Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), made it clear that they would fight the measure — possibly with a filibuster — and Republicans, including Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) and Hugh Butler (R Neb.) said they would also join the battle.

Parliamentary Tactic

To get the bill before the Senate as the first order of business, it was necessary for Majority Leader Lucas to offer a motion to displace the measure (S 3295) pending at the time of the September recess. (S 3295 concerned the union shop and dues "check off" system in the railroad industry. See Page 281.)

Offered Nov. 27, the Lucas motion was held over until Nov. 28, when debate was opened by O'Mahoney.

"Refusal of statehood to Alaska and Hawaii would prove claims of the Kremlin that the United States is an imperialistic colonial power," O'Mahoney said. "The oriental mind will be convinced that the Kremlin is right."

Sen. Russell countered that if Alaska was in danger of attack this was no time to put it in charge of "a new and untried state government." Sen. John C. Stennis (D Miss.) contended admittance of Alaska would be like giving two Senators "one good county in Minnesota and two in Mississippi." Sen. Butler contended both Alaska and Hawaii were "controlled by radical labor leaders."

Further Opposition

On both Nov. 29 and Nov. 30, the debate continued in the same fashion. Among those entering further opposition to statehood were Sens. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.). However, Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) joined Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) Nov. 29 in speaking for it.

Nov. 30 Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) blocked a request by O'Mahoney for unanimous consent to a Senate vote on the Lucas motion at 3 p.m. Dec. 4. Lucas made a subsequent effort to reach an agreement on voting on the pending railroad measure and then taking up the statehood bill, but Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) raised the point that Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) planned to hook onto the measure a so-called FEPC amendment to prohibit racial and other discrimination in employment anywhere, a motion sure to arouse further "extended" debate.

Filibuster Charged

This brought deploring comment from O'Mahoney that a "full-scale filibuster" confronted the measures.

But debate continued. Sen. Guy Cordon (R Ore.) Dec. 1 charged that Democratic leaders failed to take advantage of an opportunity to bring to a vote at the regular session and were making "little more than a gesture" to rescue them at the "lame duck" session.

Sen. Wayne Morse (R Ore.), member of a Senate Preparedness Subcommittee which had held hearings in Alaska, said the granting of statehood was "vital to the security and defense of my country".

"American citizens living in Alaska are entitled to adequate defense and a voice in the government," Morse told the Senate.

Sen. Zales N. Ecton (R Mont.) told the Senate Alaska should be made a state because it was the "hub to the proper defense of the American continent" and the "key to peace in the world".

Delegate Farrington declared Dec. 2, that less than 20 Senators were involved in what he called "filibuster tactics" and that he was convinced the Senate would pass both the Alaska and Hawaii statehood bills if they were permitted to come to a vote.

But the debate failed to clear the ground for a vote on the Lucas displacement motion, and the Majority Leader on Dec. 4 withdrew his proposal altogether. In effect, this was a surrender of hopes to get final action on the statehood legislation.

LOBBY STANDS

In addition to pleas for statehood from the Alaska and Hawaii Statehood Commissions, the Hawaii State Constitutional Convention, Territorial legislators, and attorneys, businessmen, and other residents of Alaska and Hawaii, many other groups contacted the Senate Committee studying statehood bills.

Groups specifically urging statehood for both Alaska and Hawaii included:

National Grange, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Veterans of World War II, Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., National Association of Attorneys General, Railway Labor Executives' Association, and American Civil Liberties Union.

Arguments for Hawaiian statehood came from spokesmen of:

Hawaiian Fruit Packers, Ltd., Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, Bar Association of Hawaii, Hawaiian Government Employes' Association, Japanese American Citizens League, Hawaiian Pineapple Co.

Others urging Hawaii statehood were:

National Association of Real Estate Boards, National Education Association, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Disabled American Veterans, Baptists of the United States, Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, Women's Division of the Methodist Church Board of Missions. Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu, and Young Women's Christian Association of the U. S.

Alaskan statehood was urged by spokesmen of:

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, General Federation of Women's Clubs and Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church, also:

Chamber of Commerce, Anchorage, Alaska Territorial Federation of Labor, and Business and Professional Women's Club, Anchorage.

Principal opponent to HR 331, saying Alaska was not ready for statehood, was the Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., a trade association.

Lobby Reports

Two groups registered under the lobby act on behalf of statehood bills. They were:

Alaska Statehood Committee, Juneau, represented by Randolph Feltus, public relations counsel, New York City. At the time he filed May 2, Feltus stated his compensation had not been determined, but would be a monthly retainer.

Hawaii Statehood Commission, Honolulu, represented by Ex-Sen. Edward R. Burke (D Neb.), who registered in 1949. He gave his salary as $5,000 yearly.

In addition, Rear Admiral Ralph F. Wood, U.S.N. (retired) filed a financial statement for his client, Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., Seattle. Expenditures in the report, covering the first quarter of 1950, were $992.26 for travel, food, lodging, and entertainment. Wood, a real estate broker, of Borrego Springs, Calif., listed his specific legislative interest as Alaska statehood.

Also filing a financial statement under the lobbying act was W. C. Arnold, Seattle, managing director of the Alaska Salmon Industry. Arnold said less than 5 per cent of his time was spent on legislation. The Congressional Record abstract of his reports covering the first six months of 1950 carried no dollar figure on his spending.

Ban on Gaming Data

S 3358

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee approved May 26, 1950, a bill (S 3358) to suppress interstate transmission of certain gambling information. Although lengthy hearings were held on the bill, the measure was not acted on by the Senate.

Purpose of the bill was "to assist the various states, territories and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia in the enforcement of their laws pertaining to gambling, bookmaking and like offenses and to aid in the suppression of organized gambling activities." The Federal Communications Commission would be authorized to carry out provisions of the bill.

Bill By Johnson

The bill was introduced by Chairman Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) April 4 at the request of the Attorney General. The bill grew out of recommendations made in Washington Feb. 15 by the Attorney General's Conference on Organized Crime, which was attended by state, federal and local law officers from all over the nation.

The bill was designed to prevent or retard transmission of certain gambling information relating to sporting events to persons who would use it for illegal purposes.

Hearing

Opening hearings on S 3358 before a Commerce Subcommittee, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath explained April 17 that the bill would lift the immunity previously claimed from certain state and local laws by gamblers who have asserted their operations are interstate, and thus subject only to federal control. Said McGrath: "It is proposed by this bill that the federal government give aid to the states in the enforcement of their laws and policies by guarding the channels of interstate communication against their use for gambling purposes, through the exercise of the federal regulatory power. In this regard, the power of Congress is complete."

McGrath said the FCC would not take on the "larger job of local law enforcement against gambling and gamblers," which did not lie within its province. What did, he said, was power to prevent the abuse of interstate communication by persons using it for gambling purposes. He denied newspapers would be affected. He said the one-hour time lag the bill would require between the end of a particular horse race and transmission of the results would not impair freedom of the press. The bill's one-hour ban on use of ciruits even by newspapers to get a late race result was drafted "so as to destroy its usefulness for gambling purposes without losing its value as news."

McGrath also testified that big-time gamblers apparently had moved into amateur and professional sports with large-scale operations and he said passage of the bill would, particularly, "take the big profit out of bookmaking." James M. McInerney, head of the Justice Department's criminal division, expressed the view that banning of racing scratch sheets and the Daily Racing Form, which he said he was able to get at any Washington, D. C., newstand, would be "another step in the harassment of gambling operations."

Municipal Witnesses

The Subcommittee, headed by Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.), took testimony April 20 and 21 from a long list of city and state officials, including several mayors, who urged federal assistance in curbing rackets and crimes growing out of nation-wide betting on horse races.

Miami's Mayor William Wolfarth April 21 warned that the gambling problem was "far more serious than the problem which precipitated federal action against kidnapping and racketeering in the early '30s." Mayor De Lesseps Morrison, of New Orleans, said the American Municipal Association, of which he was immediate past president, was principally concerned over the horsebetting problem because their efforts at law enforcement were hampered by the presence of wire service distributors just outside the city limits who provided telephone relay service to bookies operating on a sneak basis in their cities.

Maj. Gen. William A. Worton, Marine Corps, retired, Los Angeles Chief of Police, said the existence of a nation-wide gambling news service was to blame for gang warfare and police corruption. He named "the Continental Press — they're the people corrupting police departments throughout the country." Earlier, Mayor Morrison quoted "various competent authorities" as saying the "Continental Press Service" of Cleveland was "dominated by the heirs of the Capone gang."

Capt. Lynn White, of the Los Angeles police force, described underworld operations of horsebetting, including what he called the "package sale" by distributors of the Continental Press Service, of Chicago, which he said supplied most of the "flash" information on horse races.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron, of Los Angeles, complained that California judges were inclined to take gambling arrests very lightly with the result that arrested gamblers paid small fines and very seldom got jail sentences. The judges, he testified, said they were tired of dealing with "peanut" offenders but the small-time operators were the only ones police could get their hands on. He estimated that at least a thousand runners for bookmakers were operating in Los Angeles.

Thomas F. Kelley, general manager of the Continental Press Service, April 22 asked for an opportunity to testify before the Subcommittee "to refute the slanderous and libelous statements which have been made with respect to our organization." McFarland said he would be invited to appear.

Bookmaker Testifies

James J. Carroll, St. Louis "betting commissioner" said that so-called "betting commissioners" and bookmakers operated as independent businessmen and he contended it was a matter of "complete indifference" to him what, if any legislation, was passed in an effort to block gambling. He insisted, moreover, there was no connection between big-time gamblers and crime. Big betting, Carroll said, was conducted on a "purely competitive" basis with no relationship between the "businessmen" in various cities who conducted it. As a bookmaker, he said, he was not at all dependent on the race wire news services, but said he did subscribe to Pioneer News, identified by the FCC as the outlet in St. Louis for Continental Press.

Disagreement developed between the Justice Department and the Federal Communications Commission over the bill and Chairman McFarland said a compromise anti-gambling measure, embodying ideas "from both Justice and the FCC" would be drafted.

Drawn in its original form by the Justice Department, the measure was characterized April 24 by FCC Chairman Wayne Coy as so vague in its definition of gambling data that it could "only lead to confusion, evasion, and, in all probability, failure of the law to achieve its objectives." The Justice bill put the burden of anti-transmission enforcement on the FCC through its existing controls over radio, telephone and telegraph concerns. Coy said the FCC was not shirking any responsibility but felt that under such a procedure the Commission "would become hopelessly involved in long drawn-out investigatory procedures" to determine coverage of the law and thus defeat its real purpose.

The FCC measure, he explained, would strike at the heart of the bookmaking business by limiting its ban to interstate transmission of information on bets or wagers, the odds on any sporting event and the prices paid by the winners for any purposes whatever, including publication in a bona fide newspaper. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) endorsed Coy's proposal, as opposed to the Justice Department's.

New Bill

The bill was completely rewritten and then given unanimous approval by the Committee May 26.

Under terms of the final bill, illegal "gambling information" would be defined as: bets or wagers, scratches, jockey changes, weights, probable winners, betting odds and odds changes transmitted before a race has

started. Once the race was run, then the information could be printed or broadcast. Radio and television would be permitted to broadcast or televise a horse race, but could not give the so-called gambling information prior to the start of a race.

In a statement explaining the bill, McFarland, chairman of the Subcommittee which held hearings on it, said the measure would permit "legitimate" newspapers and radio stations to publish or broadcast "most" of the racing information they now do. He said testimony before his subcommittee clearly had indicated "that rapid dissemination of certain information prior to a race is an essential element of large-scale bookmaking."

As an added precaution against the transmission of gambling information, the bill would require the telegraph and telephone companies to keep a list of all terminal points of circuits "leased or otherwise furnished for the transmission in interstate or foreign commerce of news or other information pertaining to sporting events or contests."

Although favorably reported May 26, the legislation received no further action in the Senate.

D. C. Airport

S 456—P. L. 762

Congress approved a bill (S 456) to authorize construction of a second airport for Washington, D. C. The President signed the measure Sept. 7, and it became Public Law No. 762.

The bill was introduced Jan. 13, 1949, by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Johnson's group considered the bill in closed session Feb. 8, 1950. Several minor amendments were added, and it was then reported favorably Feb. 10.

The Committee said a new airport was needed to relieve congestion at Washington's principal National Airport. Expansion at National, the Committee pointed out, was blocked by the Potomac River. Cost of a new field was estimated at $14 million, but no figure was included in the bill.

The Senate took up the bill April 19. An amendment by Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) to set a cost ceiling of $14 million on the project was approved on voice vote. The bill passed on voice vote. There was no debate.

A companion bill (HR 7241) had been introduced in the House by Oren Harris (D Ark.), on Feb. 9, 1950. The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held hearings on the Harris and Johnson bills May 18, 19, June 30 and July 7. Representatives of several governmental departments testified as to the necessity of a new airport at Washington.

The Committee approved the Senate - passed measure with minor technical amendments Aug. 7. The House took up the measure Aug. 24. Several Maryland Representatives suggested that the new Friendship International Airport at Baltimore could be used instead of a second Washington airport. Other Representatives said Friendship Airport was too far from Washington.

John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) moved to send the bill back to the Commerce Committee for further study. His motion was put over until Aug. 25, when it was rejected on roll call vote 124-226. The bill was then passed on voice vote. (See page 560.)

The Senate agreed on voice vote to the House amendments Aug. 28.

Apprentice Examinations

HR 7185, S 3050

The House in 1950 approved a bill (HR 7185) to make all appointments to the position of "apprentice" subject to a competitive civil service examination open to veterans only. The Senate considered a similar bill (S 3050) but did not complete action on it.

The House bill was introduced by Robert L. Ramsay (D W. Va.) Feb. 7. Olin D. Johnson (D S.C.) introduced the companion measure in the Senate Feb. 16. Both bills specified that the position of apprentice should be added to those of guard, elevator operator, messenger and custodian, all of which were open only to veterans as long as qualified veterans were available. The bills further specified that the position of apprentice should be filled by competitive examination on a nation-wide basis.

Committee

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee held hearings on the bill March 10. It was endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, Disabled American Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Federation of Government Employees. The United Public Workers of America opposed it.

The bill was approved March 13 by the Post Office Committee, which wrote in an amendment making HR 7185 retroactive to March 1. The Committee report said the measure was necessary because the Department of the Treasury had announced that examinations were to be held March 15 for the positions of apprentice plate printer in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The examination was designated as "promotional" and was confined to eligible employees of the Bureau of Engraving.

The Committee report said the examination should be open to all qualified persons in the United States. It noted that HR 7185 has been changed so that, if passed, it would be retroactive to March 1. (This would have meant that the March 15 Treasury examination would be nullified, since that exam would have been given only to eligible Bureau of Engraving employees, and not thrown open to all qualified persons in the U. S.)

Senate Committee Action

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee did not hold hearings on the measure. Instead, the House hearings were cited in the formal report of approval, and the bill was endorsed without the retroactive feature.

A minority report was introduced by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) charging that the bill was discriminatory against Negroes. Humphrey cited letters opposing the bill (written after the Senate Committee had acted) from the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Commission.

The letters said that the positions of apprentice plate printer had always been closed to Negroes, but that one-half of the men qualified for the announced exam had been Negroes. If the bill were to pass and the examination, which was held as announced, was to to be invalidated, the qualified Negroes would be shunted aside according to the letters. The letters emphasized that the position

of apprentice plate printer was considered promotional and that under accepted administrative practice, only qualified persons within the agency were given a chance at the job.

Floor Action

The House took up its bill May 1. Ramsay, author of the bill, said he thought it was wrong to "limit employment in any government department to only those who are now enrolled in that department, even if such practice is or ever was approved."

Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) charged the bill "concealed the ugly fact" that it was an attempt to maintain skilled engraving jobs as a "lily-white branch of the government." He pointed out the bill made retroactive to March 1 the requirement that all apprentice jobs be filled by open competition. He told the House the Bureau of Printing and Engraving had been ordered by the Fair Employment Board of the Civil Service Commission to hold the promotional examination exclusively for Bureau employees, and to admit Negroes as applicants. This order was given, he contended, after eligible Negroes convinced the FEB they had been systematically barred from government printing jobs. Several Negroes qualified for these jobs for the first time after the March 15 examination. But, he pointed out, this would be nullified by the bill's retroactive clause.

William L. Dawson (D Ill.) sided with Marcantonio. "Is it not passing strange," he asked, "that promotional examinations have been held all these years and we did not need to come to the Congress to pass such a law as this?"

Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.), of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee which drafted the bill, declared, "This racial question has not one solitary thing to do with this bill... This so-called promotional examination is nothing in the world but a closed-family examination held because of the objection to an open competitive examination by this left-wing radical group, the United Public Workers of America."

The House then went on to approve the bill on roll-call vote 209-93. (see P. 356.)

The Senate did not consider the Johnston version of the bill.

Restore Full Postal Service

HR 8195, S 3560

SUMMARY

The House of Representatives Aug. 16 passed a bill (HR 8195) to restore some postal services eliminated by the Postmaster General. However, the measure and a Senate bill (S 3560), which won Committee approval, both were on the Senate calendar when the 81st Congress adjourned. Neither became public law.

Curtailment of delivery, window and some other mail services was ordered under an April 18 directive of Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson. He said the cuts were necessary to permit the Department to operate within funds available, as it was required to do.

The bill, intended to rescind the order and restore the service, caused turmoil in the House.

Pigeon-holed by the Rules Committee, it was forced out after the House Aug. 14 approved a discharge petition sponsored by Rep. John R. Walsh (D Ind.) 249 to 81. Six of the 218 members who signed the petition ultimately voted against passing the bill, however.

The discharge resolution specified that only Walsh could call up the legislation. But the legislator was away from the capital when action on it impended. Located in Wisconsin, Walsh flew to Washington just in time to call his resolution up for House consideration Aug. 15. On the floor, Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.) of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, which had reported HR 8195 favorably on a 12-8 vote, termed it "outrageous" legislation, prompted by political expediency.

After three hours of debate Aug. 15, the House passed the bill by a vote of 264 to 108 on Aug. 16. Before voting on passage of the bill the House rejected a motion to recommit, 111 to 261. (See page 546 for votes.)

BACKGROUND

Economy directives by Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson led to the introduction of House and Senate bills (HR 8195 and S 3560) to restore the postal services which Donaldson had eliminated.

Entitled "Readjustments of Service", Donaldson's order No. 42946 appeared in the Postal Bulletin of April 18, 1950. In it Donaldson said he had "repeatedly recommended an upward revision of the rate structure" and listed the Department's operating deficit for fiscal 1949 as $551,129,528. Audited revenues for that year were listed as $1,571,851,202 and payments and unpaid obligations as $2,122,980,730.

The directive said readjustments would be outlined in special orders issued by the operating bureaus and that the public should be given ample notice of changes in services. Provisions of the directive were to be in full operation by July 1.

In part, curtailments included a cut in residential mail deliveries to one a day, curtailment of collections from boxes so that the last would reach post offices by 8:30 p. m., reduction by one delivery on Saturdays of service to some business districts, closing post office windows at 6 p. m. and discontinuance of directory service for first-class mail improperly addressed.

Legislation to increase postal revenue was before Congress when the economy order was issued. (See page 427.)

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) told the Senate April 6, 1950, that twice-a-day deliveries of mail had been made in cities over 10,000 for more than 40 years. Williams declared the "proposal to lay off 8,000 letter carriers accompanied by a 50 per cent reduction in service would mean a saving of around $25 million annually". He suggested that 60 000 "nonessential white-collar employees" be removed instead.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee June 19 reported favorably a bill (HR 8195) to rescind the order of the Postmaster General curtailing postal services.

In its report, the Committee said there was a division of opinion on its decision to report the bill without holding hearings, and that the vote recommending the bill was 12 to 8.

Members who favored reporting the bill without hearings, the report said, felt the Committee "was fully apprised of the views of the Postmaster General, the employee organizations, and of the public, and that hearings would be unnecessary".

Five reasons were advanced by those who opposed recommending the legislation without hearings: (1.) Action should be withheld until Congress had passed the 1951 appropriation bill; (2.) the service reduction was primarily a matter of appropriations and the House already had acted on the bill containing the limitation which necessitated the curtailed postal service; (3.) the House had specifically turned down a special appropriation of funds which would have permitted maintenance of service without curtailment; (4.) the action of the Postmaster General in adjusting service was administrative and within his authority, and he was entitled to a hearing on legislation to rescind his order; and (5.) by prohibiting by law curtailment of certain services, other essential postal service such as rural deliveries might have to be curtailed if funds were not provided.

Floor Action

Although HR 8195 had been approved by the House Post Office Committee, the House Rules Committee refused to clear it to the floor of the House for formal consideration. After the bill had languished in the Rules group for some weeks, Rep. John R. Walsh (D Ind.) secured 218 signatures on a discharge petition which, under House rules, forces a measure out of the Rules Committee's jurisdiction — if the discharge petition is approved by the full House.

On Aug. 14, the House turned to Walsh's discharge petition, and a parliamentary tangle developed. Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.) of the House Post Office group moved that the House adjourn. But the House refused to do this on a 48-274 record vote.

Discharge Petition Approved

Then the House adopted the Walsh discharge petition and followed by approving a resolution, on voice vote, making the bill the first order of business the next day.

The resolution however, specified Walsh as the only one who could call up the legislation — and Walsh was in Green Bay, Wis., to make an appearance on Town Meeting of the Air, a radio program. His absence, it was explained, would require repetition of the whole cumbersome procedure, unless the Rules Committee relented. The latter possibility was held unlikely.

Tracked down by a Wisconsin state police officer, Walsh, a freshman Congressman, was informed of the situation. He immediately emplaned for Washington and arrived Aug. 15 at 2:15 p. m., two hours and 15 minutes tardy, but not too late. The House had been waiting for him since it convened at noon.

Walsh promptly called up HR 8195, and later explained that he hadn't known he had to be present in person and, therefore, had obtained a "live pair" for the bill and left town to keep his radio commitment. (For explanation of a "pair" see p. 18). As for the bill itself, he said mail service since the curtailment order had been inefficient and "a hit-and-miss proposition."

After completing his remarks, Walsh hastened to catch a plane back to Green Bay to keep his radio appointment that night.

Thornberry Amendment

After three hours of debate Aug. 15, the House approved an amendment by Homer Thornberry (D Tex.) but postponed a final vote until the next day. The Thornberry amendment was designed to prevent the Postmaster General from curtailing any other "essential" postal services in place of those the bill ordered him to restore, and to authorize appropriation of sufficient funds to reinstate the curtailed services.

But on Aug. 16, the House changed its mind and voted, 159 to 213, against the Thornberry proposal.

The House then rejected 111-261 a motion by Robert Rich (R Pa.) to recommit the bill. The vote on final passage of the measure was then taken, and the bill was approved 264-108 on a roll-call ballot. (For votes, see page 546.)

Six of the 218 members who signed the discharge petition that forced the bill to a House vote voted against it on final passage. They were Jack Z. Anderson (R Calif.), Frank W. Boykin (D Ala.), Norris Cotton (R N.H.), Ben F. Guill (R Tex.), Foster Furcolo (D Mass.) and Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.). The bill's author, James H. Morrison (D La.) was absent. He, like Walsh, was paired in favor of the bill.

SENATE

Hearings

At hearings held April 25 and May 9, the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee heard four witnesses on a bill (S 3560) to rescind an order of the Postmaster General curtailing certain postal service. This was a companion measure to HR 8195.

The Committee heard Jesse M. Donaldson, Postmaster General, defend his order April 25. At the May 9 hearing it heard three representatives of postal workers' groups.

Donaldson said the order "was not for the purpose of bringing any pressure on this Committee or any other committee in the Congress". He said the omnibus appropriation bill reiterated a long - standing law that no official could obligate an expenditure in excess of an appropriation and "in order to bring this in line with the amount of money that is contained in the appropriations bill, I have had to order these curtailments."

Curtailed schedules were followed during the war and during the last quarter of fiscal 1947 because of lack of funds, Donaldson said. "We did not get too much protest from the public," he said.

The Postmaster General said the effect of the order was much misrepresented in the press, and that he had made no estimate of the number of temporary employees who would be eliminated or of the possible saving. He said regular employees might be transferred, but would not lose their jobs and, under questioning, said that if 10,000 temporary employees were lopped off the saving would be about $20 million. Donaldson and Committee members referred frequently to efforts to get additional funds for the postal service or to revise rates.

Employees Groups

Principal witness for the postal workers' groups was William C. Doherty, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers. Doherty said he favored immediate action on two bills and a resolution, all seeking recission of the curtailment order.

Doherty vigorously attacked the curtailment orders, which he said "will result in irreparable damage and destruction of our fine postal system". He declared that "one-trip routes are not efficient units nor are they economical — but they are inhumane.

XUM

To keep a letter carrier on his route six hours or more without an opportunity to eat or relax even slightly definitely belongs to the Dark Ages. It is beneath all human dignity to expect a letter carrier to eat his cold lunch at the corner relay or storage box, sitting on a curbstone without regard to the weather or other elements. It is equally beneath human dignity to fail to provide for other human necessities such as toilet facilities."

Doherty submitted two photographs of carriers eating their lunches while seated on curbs and said no eating facilities were available in areas they served. He submitted tables purporting to show that the Post Office Department pays more than two - thirds of its own way, while Labor, Interior, Commerce and Agriculture Departments do not.

Brief statements were made by Jesse V. Horton, first vice - president of the National Association of Postal Supervisors, and E. C. Hallbeck, legislative representative of the National Association of Post Office Clerks.

Committee

Declaring that "in the opinion of the Committee, the (Donaldson) order was unnecessary and the serious effect on the postal service by reason of this order and the incident laying off of temporary postal employees could have been avoided," the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee May 10 recommended passage of its bill to rescind the order.

The Committee said that in favorably reporting S 3560 it "took into consideration that the Appropriations Committee of the House had made certain reductions in the appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1950, and attached certain restrictions against exceeding a fixed amount in postal expenditures, but the Committee takes the position that the Post Office Department, before taking such drastic action, should have waited until action was taken by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. In answer to this the Postmaster General stated that to do so would not leave sufficient time to adjust the service prior to July 1, 1950".

At the session's end, the Committee - approved bill and a House - passed measure to rescind the order both were on the Senate calendar awaiting action.

Lee Case

Michael E. Lee, chief of the Far Eastern Branch, Areas Division, Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce, was the subject in 1950 of a protracted investigation by the Senate Commerce Committee. The group looked into Lee's loyalty after Sen. George Malone (R Nev.) repeatedly accused the official of being a poor security risk. Malone said Lee was in a position to hamper U. S. resistance to commercial intercourse with Communist China.

The Senate Committee held hearings on Lee in March and April. Although Malone kept up his charges against Lee, Department of Commerce officials staunchly defended his loyalty. On April 10, Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer personally went before the Senators to testify that a new loyalty check on Lee had put him in the clear.

Sawyer Statement

However, before the Senate Committee had reported its own views on Lee, Sawyer on May 27 announced that he had asked for Lee's resignation in the interests of "good administration." Sawyer said this should not reflect on Lee's loyalty. But the latter refused to resign "under fire."

On Nov. 14, another loyalty check on Lee produced a finding that the official was disloyal. But Sawyer reversed this finding on Nov. 15, and so notified Lee in a letter. Lee said that since his loyalty had thus been affirmed, he would resign. A few hours after Lee had done this, Sawyer disclosed that although he had overruled the "disloyalty" finding of the loyalty checking group, he considered Lee a "poor security risk" and intended firing him on that ground.

Blackney's Seat

H RES 503

By voice vote on May 23, the House passed a resolution (H Res 503) sustaining the right of Rep. William W. Blackney (R Mich.) to hold his seat. Blackney's place had been challenged by George D. Stevens, a Flint, Mich., Democrat, who contested the validity of Blackney's election in 1948. Blackney had defeated Stevens by 784 at that time.

The House action followed rejection of a motion by Rep. Anthony Cavalcante (D Pa.) to recommit the resolution for further investigation.

The House Committee on Administration had dismissed Steven's charges as "lacking in merit" on March 14, although Cavalcante and Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) dissented in a minority report which asserted the dispute "involved the dignity of the great state of Michigan."

Cavalcante and Hays had also voted against Blackney on Feb. 8, when the House group had earlier sustained him on a 12-2 Committee vote.

Christoffel Case

Nine Congressmen went to U. S. District Court in Washington on Feb. 2, 1950, to depose that a quorum of the House Education and Labor Committee had, in fact, been present at a March 1, 1947, hearing at which Harold R. Christoffel, former union leader, denied under oath that he had ever been a Communist.

The reason for the lawmakers' statements was that Christoffel had been convicted in 1948 of lying in his denial of Communist ties — only to have the Supreme Court overturn the conviction on the grounds that a quorum of the House group had not been present.

The Congressmen deposing to the contrary in 1950 were Reps. John Lesinski (D Mich.), O. C. Fisher (D Tex.), John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), Ralph Gwinn (R N.Y.), Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.), Wint Smith (R Kan.), Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.), Clare Hoffman (R Mich.) and Walter E. Brehm (R Ohio). All had been members of the 1947 House Committee.

Their testimony in 1950, together with similar statements from five persons who had been Congressmen on the Committee in 1947, helped cause the jury at Christoffel's second trial to convict him of perjury once again. Convicted Feb. 23, Christoffel was sentenced to from two to six years imprisonment on March 14.

In connection with the second trial of the former CIO leader at the Allis-Chalmers plant in Milwaukee, the House voted several times against submitting to the Court the minutes kept by the House Committee during the particular hearing in question. It was later stated, however, that no minutes had been kept.

Equal Rights Amendment

S J Res 25

SUMMARY

Equality of rights for women was approved by the Senate Jan. 25 in a proposed Constitutional amendment the upper chamber endorsed by a vote of 63 to 19—with 8 more "ayes" than the required two-thirds majority. Attached also was a rider retaining protective laws, state and federal, for women.

This was a Constitutional amendment which has been hanging fire in Congress for more than 25 years. It was first introduced in 1923 and has been reintroduced in each succeeding Congress, but it was to no avail until 1946. On July 19 of that year the Senate voted for the proposed amendment by a vote of 38-35, but it was defeated because it lacked the necessary two-thirds majority.

Although the Senate reversed itself in 1950, the switch was to no avail. The House failed to act upon the proposal. And even if the lower chamber had approved it, three fourths of the States would have had to ratify the proposal before it could have taken effect as a Constitutional amendment.

Provisions

The text of S J Res 25 in its entirety was:

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Congress and the several States shall have power, within their respective jurisdictions, to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"This amendment shall take effect one year after the date of ratification."

Party Stands

Democratic 1948 Platform: "We recommend to Congress the submission of a Constitutional amendment on equal rights for women."

Republican 1948 Platform: "We recommend to Congress the submission of a Constitutional amendment providing equal rights for women."

BACKGROUND

On July 19, 1848, a small but determined group of women met at Seneca Falls, N. Y., to hold a "Woman's Rights Convention" and to present a "Declaration of Sentiments." Their demands: Equal opportunity in education, religion and the professions. They wanted laws permitting them to manage their own business affairs. They wanted equal guardianship over their children. They wanted to be citizens on an equal footing with men. Their greatest victory was achieved in 1920 when the 19th amendment giving women the right to vote was ratified and became law.

Shortly after the ratification in 1920 of the 19th amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote, the National Woman's Party set about securing another amendment sweeping away all remaining discriminations in the law because of sex. This proposal has come to be known as the "equal rights amendment."

The equal rights amendment was first introduced in Congress in 1923 by Sen. Charles E. Curtis (R Kan.), later Vice President during the Hoover administration, and by Rep. Daniel R. Anthony (R Kan.), a nephew of Susan B. Anthony, the suffrage leader. (S J Res 21 and H J Res 75, 68th Congress). No action was taken on the original measures. In 1938 the Senate Judiciary Committee for the first time reported S J Res 1, 75th Congress, and the House Judiciary Committee for the first time in 1945 reported H J Res 49 (79th Congress). In each instance no further action was taken by either House. In 1946 the Senate voted for the proposed amendment (S J Res 61, 79th Congress) by a vote of 38-35, but it was defeated because it lacked the necessary two-thirds majority for a constitutional amendment.

First recognition to the equal rights proposal by a national party came in 1940 when the Republicans inserted it as a plank in the party platform. Both the Republicans and Democrats inserted equal rights planks in their 1944 and 1948 platforms. The Progressive party platform also carried an equal rights plank in 1948.

During the 80th Congress the Senate Judiciary Committee approved S J Res 76 and the House Judiciary Committee approved H J Res 62. Early in the first session of the 81st Congress S J Res 25 was introduced on Jan. 13, 1949 by Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), and 32 co-sponsors and a similar resolution, H J Res 68 was offered by Rep. Katherine St. George (R N.Y.).

33 Senate Sponsors

Sen. Gillette's co-sponsors were Democratic Senators Robert Kerr (Okla.), J. Allen Frear (Del.), J. William Fulbright (Ark.), Millard Tydings (Md.), Claude Pepper (Fla.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Francis Myers (Pa.), Herbert R. O'Conor (Md.), John L. McClellan (Ark.), Bert Miller (Idaho), Lester C. Hunt (Wyo.), J. Melville Broughton (N.C.), Sheridan Downey (Calif.) and Dennis Chavez (N.M); and

Republican Senators William Knowland (Calif.), William Langer (N.D.), Alexander Wiley (Wis.), Bourke Hickenlooper (Iowa), H. Alexander Smith (N.J.), Clyde M. Reed (Kan.), Hugh Butler (Neb.), Homer Ferguson (Mich.), Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.), Ralph Flanders (Vt.), Harry Cain (Wash.), Homer Capehart (Ind.), Robert C. Hendrickson (N.J.), Milton R. Young (N.D.), Edward Martin (Pa.), George Malone (Nev.), Arthur Watkins (Utah) and Edward Thye (Minn.)

Their measure was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which favorably reported it March 22, 1949. It was entered on the Senate calendar, but received no action during the remainder of the 81st Congress' first session.

SENATE

Debate

The Senate took up S J Res 25 on Jan. 23. In the debate that followed, these were some of the arguments used by Senators who favored the so-called "equal rights" amendment:

1. The equal rights amendment ought to be incorporated into the Constitution to bring it into accord with the Charter and other documents of the United Nations, which the United States has ratified without reservation, and which provide for the promotion of human rights without distinction as to sex.

2. The area of discrimination against women is far greater than the area of protection of women. In fact, some so-called protective legislation, such as prohibiting the employment of women at night, cuts out employment opportunities for many women.

3. The equal rights amendment would have no effect at all on legislation in the welfare field which is based on need, not on sex, such as paying compensation to widows of veterans with minor children.

4. Women are not mentioned in the Constitution, except in the 19th amendment. The ratification of the equal rights amendment would give them constitutional equality, would psychologically affect their development as individuals, and would insure that in the future governmental attempts (by the states and federal government) to submerge women could not stand.

5. Removal of discriminations state by state is a long process and does not provide the over-all protection of Federal legislation.

6. If protective legislation is necessary, it should be extended to include all workers, not merely women. Protection of workers' safety and welfare is also a problem for labor unions to handle.

Arguments Against

Arguments made against the proposed amendment were that:

1. The amendment was ambiguous, and therefore it could not be known in advance of interpretation by the Supreme Court what its effect would be upon legislation. This ambiguity could cause easy evasion.

2. It would introduce wholesale confusion in laws affecting family status and property rights, and it would stir up multiple litigation to determine the validity of existing laws.

3. It dealt with complex relationships in terms of a single abstraction. Most laws differentiating between men and women do so on the basis of their relationship as members of the family, as wage-earners, or on the basis of physical differences.

4. State constitutional amendments and laws that are claimed to provide equality cannot be cited to prove what will be the effect of a constitutional amendment. No state law is identical in language to the equal rights amendment; most are of recent origin and have not, as yet, been interpreted by the courts.

5. Pressure for the amendment came from minority groups which did not represent the views of the bulk of the citizens. The mere fact that the legislation has long been before Congress did not, therefore, prove that there is widespread support for it.

6. It would invalidate protective labor legislation necessary for the health, safety, economic status, and general welfare of women.

Principal Speakers

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), who rarely speaks in the Senate, and who later voted for final passage of the measure, said: "Women are as subject as men to the old saying, 'you can't have your cake and eat it too' . . . There is no priority of either women or men. It is time to quit thinking of women as second-class citizens."

Sens. Claude Pepper (D Fla.) and Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.) called the amendment an example of simple justice long overdue. Sen. Irving Ives (R N.Y.) said the states should have an opportunity to vote on "this vital and far-reaching issue." Others who supported enactment during the Senate debate were Sens. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), William Langer (R N.D.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), and Harry P. Cain (R Wash.).

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) stated that the unmodified amendment would, if ratified, nullify the white slave act and rape laws; permit a husband to sue his wife for nonsupport; and would sweep aside dower rights and other widow's rights, and protective labor laws.

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) stated: "I know of no state in the Union in which women suffer political disabilities at the present time. In my opinion the joint resolution confers absolutely no additional rights of any kind upon women . . . I am convinced . . . protection of the rights of women will be placed in jeopardy if the resolution is passed." Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) regarded the amendment as a "Pandora's box" which would cause "inestimable harm" to protective legislation now in effect which covers women.

Voting on Amendments

On Jan. 25, the Senate started voting on amendments to the pending measure. The Senate accepted, 51 to 31, a rider by Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) which would safeguard rights, benefits, or exemptions conferred on women by state or federal law. It rejected a proposal, in the nature of a substitute by Kefauver and others, which would have established a "Commission on the Legal Status of Women" directed to make a study of the status of women and recommend legislation on the subject. The vote on this was 18 to 65. Prior to the vote, Vice President Alben W. Barkley ruled down a point of order raised by Gillette against the substitute. Gillette held it was not germane.

Final Action

After approving the Hayden amendment and disposing of two other proposals, the Senate approved S J Res 25 by a roll-call vote of 63-19 on Jan. 25. The total vote in favor included eight more ballots than the two-thirds majority required.

As passed and sent to the House, S J Res 25 was endorsed over the strong opposition offered by a Democratic coalition of such men as Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), James E. Murray (D Mont.). All opponents on the final vote were Democrats, with 30 Democrats and 33 Republicans favoring the proposal.

A comparison of the vote on S J Res 25 with that of 1946 shows that there were seven switches by Senators who voted against it that year, but put themselves on the favoring side in 1950. One Senator, Pat McCarran (D Nev.) voted for it in 1946, against it later. Those who switched from the negative to the positive were: Owen Brewster (R Maine), Forrest C. Donnell (R Mo.), Sheridan Downey (D Calif.), Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho), and Hayden. The adoption of the Hayden amendment would not entirely explain these switches as only the latter four of them voted for that amendment, while the other three voted against it.

There were 11 Senators who voted the opposite way from their predecessors Virgil Chapman (D Ky.) voted against, while these 10 voted for: John W. Bricker (R Ohio), Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R Mass.), Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), and Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah).

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) — Require ratification within 7 years from date of submission to state legislatures; providing effective date to be 1 year after ratification. Voice vote.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) — Prohibit no impairment of protection conferred by future laws. Roll call, 51 to 31.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) — Substitute for amendment, setting up Commission on Legal Status of Women to study subject and recommend laws. Roll call, 18-65.

HOUSE

A companion bill to S J Res 25 was introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. Katherine St. George (R N.Y.) and 12 other legislators submitted similar measures. Most of these additional sponsors, however, rallied around the St. George bill to make it the test measure. The legislation was in the form of a resolution, H J Res 68.

This resolution was referred to the House Judiciary Committee, whose Chairman, Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), in turn referred it to a special Subcommittee made up of the following members: Reps. William T. Byrne (D N.Y.), Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.), Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.), James B. Frazier, Jr. (D Tenn.), John Jennings, Jr. (R Tenn.), and Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.).

This group, however, took no action, and early in March, Mrs St. George began circulating a discharge petition to force her measure out of the group's jurisdiction. By the end of March, she asserted some 75 Representatives had signed the petition. A total of 218 were needed.

Rep. Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.) reminded his colleagues in the House shortly after the petition was filed that they should act on the legislation in this election year. "It is getting to the point where one who is opposed to equal rights for women is in as much political jeopardy today as he would have been had he opposed votes for women years ago," he said. "I recommend that those who have not looked at the petition do so and sign it, and bring the question before the House for consideration," he added.

Ultimately, however, the discharge petition proved unsuccessful, and the House Judiciary Committee did not report the bill in 1950.

LOBBY STANDS

Virtually all of the organizations registering stands on S Res 25 favored equal rights for women in principle. But some of the organizations supported S J Res 25 as it was originally drawn, and others opposed it pending inclusion of certain changes or "qualifications." This is the way groups lined up:

Supporting "Unqualified" Amendment

Joint Legislative Committee for Equal Rights
National Woman's Party
National Education Association of the United States
General Federation of Women's Clubs
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.
National Association of Women Lawyers
Women's National Democratic Club, Inc.
American Medical Women's Association, Inc.
American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs
Quota International
American Society of Women Accountants
American Women's Society of Certified Public Accountants
Osteopathic Women's National Association
National Association of School Secretaries
National Council of Women Chiropractors
Women's Auxiliary to the National Chiropractic Assn.
The Executive Board of the National Council of Women of the United States
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic
Association of American Women Dentists
American Alliance of Civil Service Women
Alpha Iota Sorority
Iota Tau Tau Sorority
Delta Phi Epsilon Sorority
American Council for Equal Legal Status
National Association of Colored Women
National Association of Women
Pilot International
Industrial League for Equality
St. Joan Society
Avalon National Poetry Shrine
Wheel of Progress
Women's International Association of Aeronautics
Society of American Poets

Opposing an "Unqualified" Amendment

American Association of University Women
American Civil Liberties Union
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
American Communications Association
American Federation of Hosiery Workers
American Federation of Labor
American Federation of Teachers
American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor
Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers Union
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO
Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America
Girls' Friendly Society of the United States
Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada
International Coordinating Committee UAW Auxiliary
International Ladies' Garment Workers Union
International Union United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO
League of Women Shoppers, Inc.
National Citizens Political Action Committee
National Consumers League
National Council of Catholic Women
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
National Farmers Union
National Federation of Post Office Clerks
National Federation of Settlements, Inc.
National League of Women Voters
National Maritime Union, Women's Auxiliary
National Women's Trade Union League of America
Service Star Legion, Inc.
State, County, and Municipal Workers of America
The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States of America
Union for Democratic Action
United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO
United Federal Workers of America, CIO

United Hatters, Cap and Military Workers International Union
United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO
United Packinghouse Workers of America
United Rubber Workers of America, CIO
United Steel Workers of America
Women's National Homeopathic Medical Fraternity

The National Woman's Party opposed the Hayden amendment and sought to have it deleted from the bill or to have it modified by the House. The suggested substitute was the following: "The provisions of this article shall not be construed to invalidate special legislation conferring benefits or exemptions on legally defined classes of men and women." The Women's Bureau of the Labor Department stated that it would withdraw its long-standing objections to the equal rights amendment if the Hayden amendment were retained in the legislation.

Subversive Aliens

S 1832

SUMMARY

Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, introduced S 1832 on May 11, 1949. The purpose of the bill, according to McCarran was "to strengthen the provisions of existing law with respect to the exclusion and deportation of subversive aliens."

Extensive hearings were held in May, June, July, August and September of 1949. The committee approved the bill Aug. 2, 1950. The Senate passed it without debate and without objection Aug. 9. The House did not act on the measure.

Later, however, it was incorporated in the so-called McCarran Internal Security Bill and approved by both houses. (See page 390.)

Provisions

The bill, as passed by the Senate, provided that:

Any aliens shall be excluded from admission to the United States who would engage in activities prejudicial to the public interest; who are anarchists; who are members of a Communist organization; who are members for any totalitarian party; who advocate world communism or totalitarianism; who advocate or teach unconstitutional overthrow of the government of the United States; who write or publish material advocating unconstitutional overthrow of the government; who are affiliated with any organization that writes or distributes material advocating unconstitutional overthrow of the government; who would be likely to engage in espionage or sabotage; or who "at any time shall be or shall have been members" of any of the above classes.

Any alien now in the United States who falls into any of the above classes shall be held and deported.

Ambassadors, public ministers and career diplomatic and consular officers shall be exempt.

BACKGROUND

A subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee had been conducting a 2 1/2-year study of the entire immigration and naturalization system. One phase of the investigation dealt with exclusion and deportation of subversives. From it resulted S 1832, a bill introduced May 11, 1949, by McCarran, who was also chairman of the special subcommittee.

No further action was taken immediately on S 1832. McCarran's group completed its broad study of immigration and naturalization laws and drew up S 3455, also sponsored by McCarran, April 20, 1950. In it was included all of S 1832. (See page 236 for S 3455.)

The jam of war legislation later in 1950 indicated to McCarran that the Senate would not have time to complete action on the 248-page S 3455, so he turned back to S 1832. He said new exclusion and deportation laws were urgently needed. The broader measure was not pushed.

SENATE

Hearings

The Judiciary Committee heard testimony on S 1832 for a total of 24 days from May through September, 1949. Among witnesses were several former Communists, former diplomatic personnel of "Iron Curtain" country embassies, representatives of national organizations and representatives of the State and Justice Departments.

Elizabeth T. Bentley, who said she had been a war-time spy for Russia and the Communist Party, told the Committee that aliens controlled the Communist Party because Russia did not trust American Communists to be loyal to Russian interests. She said the "Communist fifth column" could be blunted if alien Communists were barred from this country.

Gen. Izydor Modelski, former military attache of Poland, told the Committee that Russian spies frequently operated through the embassies of Russian satellite countries.

Attorney General Tom Clark said the Justice Department was completely advised on the activities of subversive aliens. John R. Peurifoy, Assistant Secretary of State, said the State Department had the power at that time to exclude any alien diplomatic employee who could be a danger to the United States.

In a statement to the Committee, the American Legion said too many subversives were gaining entry into the United States and requested that the pending bill be approved.

The bill was approved by the Committee and reported to the Senate Aug. 2.

Debate

The measure was called up by McCarran on the "consent calendar" Aug. 9. There was no debate or discussion of the measure. No objection was voiced to its approval, so it was passed "without objction".

Final Action

After the measure passed the Senate Secretary of State Dean Acheson said he disapproved the bill because it would bar valuable ex-Communists, was vague in its definition of "totalitarianism", and would handicap normal diplomatic relations with Communist and anti-Communist "totalitarian" governments.

The bill did not see action in the House, but McCarran included it in his omnibus internal security bill (HR 9490) and it was passed by both houses and became part of Public Law No. 831.

Contempt of Congress

SUMMARY

During 1950, a total of 63 persons were cited for contempt of Congress. All but four of the contempt citations were successfully pressed by the House of Representatives. The remaining four were prosecuted by the Senate.

The four persons cited by the upper chamber for contempt incurred the proceedings by refusing to answer questions before Senate committees in what the members regarded as satisfactory fashion. A Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee probing charges of disloyalty in the State Department pressed for citations of three of its witnesses. The fourth witness cited had refused to answer questions before the Senate's Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce.

The 59 persons cited by the House in 1950 included three who refused to satisfy the House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities, and 56 who refused to answer questions put to them by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

All the 56 persons cited had refused to answer questions before the Committee regarding membership in the Communist Party or acquaintance with persons linked by the Committee with CP activity. Each citation was voted in a separate resolution, numbering from H Res 749 through H Res 804. Thirty-nine of the citations were against witnesses who were called to testify before the Committee when it investigated communism in Hawaii in April. The other 17 testified in Washington, D. C.

All the citations approved by either the House or the Senate were referred to U. S. district attorneys in Washington and Hawaii. They were to decide whether the cases should be placed before grand juries. Normally the Justice Department prosecutes contempt citations after they have been preferred by Congress. Conviction of an individual on this charge carries a maximum penalty of one year in jail and a $1,000 fine.

Cited By House

These were the persons cited for contempt of Congress by the House of Representatives. The nature of the offense, the number of the resolution detailing it, and the date it was reported and approved by the House are given, in chronological order:

Citing Julius Emspak, New York, N.Y. for contempt by refusal to answer questions before the Committee on Un-American Activities. H Res 749. House Un-American Activities reported Aug. 10. House adopted, 372-1, Aug. 10.

Citing Steve Nelson, Pittsburgh, Pa., for contempt by refusal to answer questions before the Committee on Un-American Activities. H Res 750. House Un-American Activities reported Aug. 10. House adopted Aug. 10. Voice vote.

Citing Philip Bart, New York, N.Y., for contempt by refusal to answer questions before the Committee on Un-American Activities. H Res 751. House Un-American Activities reported Aug. 10. House adopted Aug. 11. Voice vote.

The following resolutions citing individuals for contempt by refusal to answer questions before the Committee on Un-American Activities were reported by that committee Aug. 11, and adopted by the House the same day, by voice vote. All were sponsored by Chairman John S. Wood (D Ga.):

Citing James J. Matles, New York, N.Y. H. Res 752.

Citing Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, Pittsburgh, Pa. H Res 753.

Citing Thomas Quinn, East Pittsburgh, Pa. H Res 754.

Citing Frank Panzino, Pittsburgh, Pa., H Res 755.

Citing Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz, Nashville, Tenn. H Res 795.

Citing David Joseph Bohm, Princeton, N.J. H Res 796.

Citing Irving David Fox, Berkeley, Calif. H Res 797.

Citing Clarence Histiey, Brooklyn, N. Y. H Res 798.

Citing Frank Hashmall, Cincinnati, Ohio. H Res 799.

Citing Talmadge Raley, Lockland, Ohio. H Res 800.

Citing Esther Tice, Cincinnati, Ohio. H Res 801.

Citing Marcel Scherer, New York, N. Y. H Res 802.

Citing Mrs. Louise Berman, New York, N.Y. H Res 803.

Citing Pasquale Leonard James Branca, Washington, D. C. H Res 804.

Also reported Aug. 11 and adopted the same day were resolutions citing the following so-called "Hawaiian witnesses" who refused to answer questions before an Un-American Activities Subcommittee that held hearings in Honolulu in April, 1950. (All of the following witnesses had Honolulu, T. H., addresses, except where otherwise noted.)

Citing Ralph Tokunaga, H Res 756.
Citing Charles Fujimoto, H Res 757.
Citing Dwight James Freeman, H Res 758.
Citing Esther Bristow, H Res 759.
Citing Rachel Saiki, H Res 760.
Citing John Reinecke, H Res 761.
Citing Ernest Arena, H Res 762.
Citing Koichi Imori, H Res 763.
Citing Denichi Kimoto, H Res 764.
Citing Pearl Freeman, H Res 765.
Citing Marshall McEuen, H Res 766.
Citing Ruth Ozaki, H Res 767.
Citing Stephen Murin, H Res 768.
Citing Jack Hall, H Res 769.
Citing Frank Silva, Koloa, Kauai, T.H. H Res 770.
Citing Jack Kawano, H Res 771.
Citing John Akana, H Res 772.
Citing Yukio Abe, H Res 773.
Citing Yasuki Arakaki, Olaa, Hawaii, T.H. H Res 774.
Citing Edward Hong, H Res 775.
Citing Kameo Ichimura, Lahaina, Maui, T.H. H Res 776.
Citing Douglas Inouye, H Res 777.
Citing Levi Kealoha, H Res 778.
Citing Adele Kensinger, H Res 779.
Citing Benjamin Kaahawinui, H Res 780.
Citing Frank Kalua, H Res 781.
Citing Yoshita Marumo, H Res 782.
Citing Robert Murasaki, Puunene, Maui, T.H. H Res 783.
Citing Robert McElrath, H Res 784.
Citing Julian Napuunoa, H Res 785.
Citing Tadashi Ogawa (also known as "Castner" Okawa), Waipahu Oahau, T.H. H Res 787.
Citing Hideo Okada, Waipahu Plantation, Oahu, T.H. H Res 787.
Citing Wilfred Oka. H Res 788.
Citing Jeanette Nakama Rohrbough, H Res 789.
Citing Mitsuo Shimizu, Hanamaulu, Kauai, T.H. H Res 790.
Citing Frank Takahashi, Puunene, Maui, T.H. H Res 791.
Citing Shigeo Takemoto, Wailuku, Maui, H.T. H Res 792.
Citing Ralph Vossbrink, H Res 793.
Citing Thomas Yagi, Wailuku, Maui, T.H. H Res 794.

These were the resolutions sponsored by the House Select Committee to Investigate Lobbying Activities:

H Res 834, citing Dr. Edward A. Rumely for contempt for refusal to answer questions or produce documents. Adopted by House on roll-call vote of 183-175 on Aug. 30.

H Res 835, citing William L. Patterson for contempt for refusal to answer questions. Adopted by House on roll-call vote of 238-106 on Aug. 30.

H Res 836, citing Joseph P. Kamp for contempt for refusal to answer questions. Adopted by House on roll-call vote of 215-115 on Aug. 31.

Cited by Senate

These were the persons cited by the Senate for contempt of Congress in 1950: (First three resolutions were reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Sept. 13 and approved by the Senate on Sept. 22.)

S Res 349, citing Frederick V. Field for contempt for refusing to answer certain questions.

S Res 350, citing Earl Browder for contempt for refusing to answer certain questions.

S Res 351, citing Philip J. Jaffe for contempt for refusing to answer certain questions.

S Res 358, citing Harry Russell for contempt for refusal to answer certain questions to the satisfaction of the Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce. Reported by the Committee on Sept. 23 and approved by the Senate the same day.

BACKGROUND

In 1946 and 1947, when the House Committee on Un-American Activities staged a number of hearings on communism in the United States, several witnesses refused to answer the group's questions with respect to political affiliation.

The witnesses contended that the Constitution set forth their rights to refuse to answer questions about their political thoughts, and their rights to withhold statements that might tend to incriminate them.

The Committee, however, contended that the witnesses' refusal to answer questions constituted contempt

of Congress and the jurisdiction of Congressional investigations.

Refusal to produce books and records for the examination of Congressional committee was also held by the group to constitute a contemptuous action.

Accordingly, in 1946, 11 members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee were cited for contempt of Congress by the House Un-American Activities Committee. And in 1947, ten Hollywood film officials were also cited. The House of Representatives approved the citations issued by its Un-American Activities Committee.

Citations Appealed

The individual witnesses fought the citations all the way up to the Supreme Court. But the Court refused in 1948 to review the case of the Refugee Committee group, all of whom had been convicted of contempt in a lower court, for refusing in 1946 to produce their books and records for the Un-American Activities Committee. The eleven then asked reconsideration of the refusal, but action on the second request was deferred for two years.

The highest tribunal on April 10, 1950, also refused to consider the case of Hollywood writers John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo, who in 1947 declined to tell the House Un-American Activities Committee whether or not they were members of the Communist party. In effect, the high court held that a witness must answer such a question or face a contempt of Congress citation and a possible jail sentence. Lawson and Trumbo were convicted in the U. S. Court of Appeals in Washington on a contempt of Congress charge and the Supreme Court's action upheld this conviction.

Second Try Fails

The U. S. Supreme Court refused May 29 to reconsider the cases of the 10 Hollywood figures and 11 members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

The Supreme Court's refusal in effect upheld the right of Congressional committees to bring contempt proceeding against recalcitrant witnesses. This cleared the way for the 1950 citations. Congress had not cited anyone for contempt in 1949 because the Court's ruling was still pending at that time.

HOUSE

In 1950, the House of Representatives cited 59 persons for contempt of Congress. Of these, 56 citations stemmed from the Committee on Un-American Activities, and three arose from the House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities.

The following is the chronological development of these contempt citations. Reasons for citation are given, together with consequent action in the Committees and on the floor of the House.

Committee

(Un-American Activities)

In April, several members of the Un-American Activities Committee staged an on-the-spot, nine-day investigation of communism in Hawaii. They heard a number of witnesses in Honolulu, but by April 19 had encountered 39 persons who refused to tell the group whether or not they were, or had been, members of the Communist Party.

Accordingly, Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), chairman of the group that conducted the Honolulu hearings, said these 39 witnesses would be cited for contempt of Congress.

Several weeks later, after the Congressmen had returned to Washington from Honolulu, the full Un-American Activities Committee on June 21 voted to ask the House to cite the 39 persons.

While the Walter group had held hearings in Hawaii, the bulk of the Un-American Activities Committee's investigations into communism were centered in Washington. Witnesses from organizations throughout the country came to the nation's capital to testify before the group. Hearings in Washington produced witnesses who also refused to answer Committee questions as to whether or not they were, or had been, Communist Party members. Refusals to answer in turn brought pressures in the Committee to cite the reluctant witness for contempt.

For example, Philip Bart, General Manager of the Daily Worker, Communist newspaper, and Marcel Scherer, one-time West Coast labor leader, refused to answer most of the Committee's questions June 20. Bart not only refused to disclose his original name or the circumstances under which he changed his name but he also refused to say whether he ever recruited Americans for study at the Lenin Institute in Moscow. Scherer refused to answer a query as to whether he had ever known Dr. Joseph W. Weinberg, accused by the Committee as the Scientist X who turned over atomic secrets to a Russian agent.

All in all, six persons were included in this category of witnesses who refused, at Washington hearings, to answer questions to the satisfaction of the Committee. On June 21, the Committee voted to add their names to the list of the so-called "Hawaiian witnesses."

On June 23, the Committee decided to cite Steve Nelson, a Communist Party organizer. The charge resulted from Nelson's refusal June 8, 1949, to answer questions of the Committee regarding alleged espionage at the University of California radiation laboratory. Other witnesses had alleged that Nelson obtained secret information from the laboratory — then working on the atomic bomb project.

Committee member Burr P. Harrison (D Va.) said the Committee also decided to review about 30 other instances when witnesses refused to answer questions in the past 11 years.

Earlier Refusals Reviewed

This review took place in the first part of July, simultaneously with a Committee probe into communism in Ohio. Both the review and the probe produced additional citations.

In connection with the probe of Ohio Communists, three persons who took the stand July 14 declined to answer questions about their alleged membership in the Communist Party. They were David H. Levison, Frank Hashmall and Talmadge Raley of Cincinnati. The committee proceeded to cite them.

In connection with the review, these 1949 witnesses were designated by the Committee as being in contempt: James J. Matles, national organizational secretary of the UE: Julius Emspak, UE national secretary-treasurer; Thomas Quinn, UE organizer; Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, UE officer in Pittsburgh; Talmadge Raley, UE officer in Cincinnati; David H. Levison; Cincinnati businessman Frank Hashmall, Cincinnati; Clarence Hiskey, identified as a professor at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; Esther Tice, UE organizer in Cincinnati; Marcel Scherer, identified as

"co-ordinator of the New York Labor Peace Conference"; Bella Rodman, Washington, D. C; James Branca, identified as a drug company salesman; and Elisabeth Sasuly, at one time an officer of the CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers of America.

Their names, and the three from the Ohio probe, were added to those of the "Hawaiian witnesses" and the "Washington witnesses", bringing the grand total of persons to 62.

Witness Purges Self

The total was reduced by one, however, when David H. Levison volunteered to testify again before the Committee and to purge himself of contempt by answering questions. On Aug. 7 and 8, Levison told the group he had been a member of the CP from 1935-1942.

Levison said he had been recruited to the Communist Party by a fellow member of a discussion club. He said he quit when the Communists didn't seem to be supporting the war effort. Levison also gave names of 36 persons whom he said had been CP members with him in Ohio.

The Committee then voted to take his name off the list of 62 persons for whom contempt citations were asked.

Floor Action

The House took up the Un-American Activities Committee's list on Aug. 10.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), who led off the arguments for citing the witnesses, said the issue was simple: whether the Un-American Activities Committee can compel witnesses to answer questions which are relevant to its work of investigating communism. He said Emspak "just didn't see fit" to answer 72 questions, including the key one: "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist party?"

Opposing Walter, Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) insisted Emspak and the other witnesses were within their rights in refusing to answer questions they said might tend to incriminate them. "You can't talk about democracy and destroy the Bill of Rights", he said.

The House then proceeded to vote on the individual contempt citations. It cited Steve Nelson on voice vote, and Julius Emspak by a 372-1 ballot. (Vote on page 556.) The lower chamber was prepared to continue down the list of individuals concerned, but ran into a snag over the case of Philip Bart, the next name on the list. The snag developed when Committee Chairman John S. Wood (D Ga.) moved to dispense with the formal reading of the report on Bart and subsequent witnesses, saying it had been previously agreed this would be done and the reports printed in the Congressional Record.

But Rep. James G. Fulton (R Pa.) remarked that the U. S. Supreme Court once reversed a conviction of a witness (Harold Christoffel) cited for contempt because a quorum of the committee which questioned him was not present when he appeared. Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) said to prevent anything like that from involving the entire House membership, he would make a point of order that a quorum was not present.

After Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) had tried in vain to persuade Hoffman to withdraw his point of order, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) announced the absence of a quorum, and McCormack put off the remainder of the cases until the following day, Aug. 11.

When the House met that day, Wood announced that two of the remaining names on the list had been withdrawn "for further investigation." (The two names were those of Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly and Bella Rodman.)

The House then turned to the 54 remaining names. Citations for them were voted by the House in an hour's time. Speeches by Reps. E. E. Cox (D Ga.) and John E. Rankin (D Miss.), in salute to the work of the Un-American Activities group, consumed 10 minutes of the time Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP N. Y.), the only opponent of the proceedings the previous day when the first pair of citations were voted, remained silent for the most part. Occasionally he cried out "no" when the vote was taken on each individual case.

Committee

Lobbying

Charges of contempt brought against the three other witnesses cited by the House in 1950 were pressed by the Select Committee on Lobbying Activities. The three persons were Dr. Edward A. Rumely, executive secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government, William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress and Joseph P. Kamp, vice chairman of the Constitutional Educational League.

The three men had refused to give information to the Lobby Investigators, headed by Frank Buchanan (D Pa.). Rumely four times refused to divulge to the Committee who paid for printing literature distributed by the Committee for Constitutional Government to Members of Congress, civic leaders and educators. Patterson and Kamp had refused to turn over requested records to the Buchanan committee. (For details, see p 750)

Floor Action

All citations were on roll-call votes, which came after stormy debates. The voice citing Rumely on Aug. 20 was 183 yeas to 175 nays; that citing Patterson also on Aug. 30 was 238 to 106; and that citing Kamp was 215 to 115 on Aug. 31.

The debate in the House leading up to these ballots centered on the question of freedom of the press. Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), charged that the citation would be a blow against freedom of the press. He said the Constitution guarantees such freedom and that Rumely did not have to report his financial backing on printed material.

Rep. John W. McCormack (D Mass) denied that press freedom was an issue. He said Rumely had once before been indicted for contempt of Congress, in 1944 for refusing to answer another committee's questions.

Debate on the Patterson citation was led by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.), who charged that Patterson was "a victim" of the Committee "from the so-called left" because they "could not come before this House with two citations, both from the extreme right."

Buchanan called the Constitutional Educational League "a one-man outfit, Joseph P. Kamp." He said the organization engaged in lobbying activities, although not registered under the Lobbying Act.

Rep. George M. Rhodes (D Pa.) said "This outfit, like the Committee for Constitutional Government, used a phony name to hide its totalitarian objectives."

Rep. E. E. Cox (D Ga.) said Kamp was in jail "because he would not violate the ethics of the newspaper profession." He assailed the staff of

the Lobby Investigating Committee as "a group of extreme left wingers."

Cox told the House publications put out by Kamp's organization were "devoted to combatting Communists", and that attacks on Kamp were "inspired by enemies of this Republic."

SENATE

Two Senate committees were responsible for the Senate's citation of four persons as being in contempt of Congress in 1950. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee urged the citation of three witnesses who had appeared before the so-called Tydings subcommittee studying charges of disloyalty in the State Department, but who had refused to answer questions of the group.

The Senate's Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce produced the other citation.

This is the chronological development of these cases:

Tydings Probe Citations

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Sept. 13 voted to ask for contempt of the Senate citations against three men who refused to answer questions put by the Tydings subcommittee investigating alleged communism in the State Department. The citations were sought against Earl Browder, former chief of the Communist Party in the U. S., Frederick Vanderbilt Field, described by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) as the "millionaire Communist", and Philip J. Jaffe, former editor of Amerasia magazine. Browder refused to answer questions about the Communist Party organization while he was head of the party; Field and Jaffe both declined, on constitutional grounds, to tell the subcommittee whether or not they were members of the CP.

The Senate itself decided Sept. 22 to cite the three men. The citations were effected by voice votes.

Crime Probe Citation

The fourth contempt citation approved by the Senate in 1950 involved Harry Russell, wealthy Chicagoan, who was threatened with contempt proceedings at his brief appearance Sept. 19 before the Senate's Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce. The Committee asked Russell about his refusal to explain his absence from Florida while Committee investigators there had been seeking him as a witness.

Committee Counsel Rudolph Halley asked the witness to explain why he did not come to Miami when the Committee met there in July. Halley pointed out that, by his own admission, Russell knew he was wanted by subpena servers.

"I refuse to answer that," the witness replied, "on the ground that it might incriminate me." When told he had no right to refuse a reply, unless he feared it would subject him to some federal prosecution, Russell pointed out he was not accompanied by an attorney. Kefauver told him he could have legal representation and should have brought an attorney with him. Russell replied that "if any attorney should advise me to answer that (question), I wouldn't." Kefauver responded that he would recommend a contempt citation if the question was not answered.

The question was never satisfactorily answered, and on Sept. 22, the Committee recommended that Russell be cited. The Senate then unanimously cited Russell on Sept. 23.

Steamship Refund

S 784

The 81st Congress took unfavorable action on this private bill (S 784) which would have directed the Treasury to refund to the First, Second and Third National Steamship Companies of New Jersey $384,256.26 the Companies had deposited as security with the U. S. Shipping Board in 1920.

Although the Senate approved the bill in 1949, Reps. James I. Dolliver (R Iowa) and Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) objected to its consideration when the measure came up in the House on June 6, 1950. Their objection had the effect, under the rules in force, of recommitting S 784 to the House Judiciary Committee, which had studied it.

The Judiciary group made another effort in August. It reported S 784 via the House Rules Committee, which issued a resolution authorizing debate and voting on the legislation. On Aug. 31, this resolution was seemingly adopted by a 60-55 division vote.

Rep. John Jennings, Jr. (R Tenn.), however, demanded a roll-call ballot on the resolution. This time, the House rejected the "rule" which would have permitted consideration of S 784 itself. The disapproving vote was 139-159. No further action on S 784 was then in order, and the bill was in effect killed. (See Page 560 for vote.)

Similar bills had passed Congress three times in the past, but were vetoed by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

USDA Aides

HR 8850

The House by voice vote August 23 approved a bill (HR 8850) to give the Department of Agriculture one additional Assistant Secretary, instead of the three that the Department had requested. By a roll-call vote of 123-222, it earlier defeated a motion by Rep. August H. Andresen (R Minn.) to recommit the measure.

As originally introduced in the House, HR 8850 provided for three assistant secretaries. After strenuous objections had been raised in debate in the Committee of the Whole the number was reduced to two in an amendment offered by Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

The Committee of the Whole, however, approved a substitute submitted by Rep. H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) and calling for only one assistant secretary. The vote on the substitute was a division ballot, 76-28.

At present, the Department of Agriculture has one under-secretary and one assistant secretary.

The House-passed bill was sent to the Senate. The Senate Agriculture Committee pigeonholed it on Sept. 20 because backers of the bill failed to show up for a committee meeting. There was no quorum, so a committee spokesman said action on the bill would be delayed.

The form in which HR 8850 was originally introduced duplicated to a great extent the features carried in Reorganization Plan No. 4 of the President's. After that reorganization proposal was defeated (See page 367), HR 8850 was drawn as part of a second attempt to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional aides.

Postal Rate Increases

HR 2945

SUMMARY

The House on Feb. 9 passed HR 2945 to increase Post Office revenue by $130 million yearly. A Senate Committee held hearings on the bill but took no action.

The bill had been introduced in 1949, and after numerous hearings before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, was reported Oct. 17, 1949. A minority report, terming the rate increase bill "dangerous" was filed Jan. 31, 1950.

Following House debate on the bill Feb. 8, Republicans succeeded in delaying final action until the next day. After an unsuccessful recommittal move Feb. 9 was defeated on a 149-219 roll call, the bill passed by voice vote.

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, which had heard voluminous testimony on a similar bill (S 1103) in 1949, scheduled eight hearings in April, May, and June on the House-passed measure.

Over 100 witnesses, mostly commerical mail users, testified in opposition to rate changes they considered unfair. Principal support for the bill, outside of the Post Office Department came from railway express spokesmen who thought the government should "get out of the freight business". They supported higher parcel post rates.

In the absence of Congressional enactment of rate increases, postal officials asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for a higher rate on parcel post. Hearings on that appeal started in December.

Provisions

As passed by the House, the bill provided for the following rate increases:

First class — Post cards and drop letters were increased from one to two cents. Anticipated revenue gain—$36 million on cards, $1,375,000 on drop letters.

Second Class — Rate increased on outside-county flat rate on editorial content from 1 1/2 cents to 2 cents a pound, and zone rate on advertising content from 1 1/2 cent-7 cent range to 2 1/2 cent-10 cent a pound range. The increase would not apply to weekly papers of 5,000 or less circulation or dailies under 10,000 circulation or to special rate publications of nonprofit organizations or to educational, scientific, agricultural, or religious publications for use in schools. The bill set a minimum of an eighth-cent for any publication weighing less than two ounces. Free-in-county mail would continue. Revenue gain — $15 million.

Third Class — Bulk mail increased from 1 cent minimum per piece to 1 1/2 cents. Catalogs, books, seeds, plants increased from 1 1/2 cents per 2 ounces to 2 cents per 2 ounces. Revenue gain — $23.6 million.

Fourth Class — Parcel post zone rates schedule increased, with first pound local zone, for example, going from 10 cents to 15 cents. Revenue increase — $40 million.

Special services — Increased charges were authorized for such special services as special delivery, postal notes, registered mail, etc.

BACKGROUND

Administration efforts during 1949 to reduce the Post Office Department's annual deficit resulted in the introduction of bills for rate increases, and in extensive hearings before the Senate and House Post Office and Civil Service Committees.

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson said his department annually went $550 million in the red. To make up that part of it attributable to general mail users, Donaldson asked for an increase in rates to bring in an additional $253 million. The rest of the debt was laid to such expenses as franked mail and airline subsidies.

Both Committees proposed increases well below Donaldson's request. The House bill (HR 2945) called for rate hikes of $130 million yearly, and the Senate measure (S 1103) would have boosted postal revenue by $102 million.

The Senate bill was reported Sept. 30, and the House report was filed Oct. 17. Neither measure saw floor action during 1949. The bills had strong Administration backing, and strong opposition — qualified in numerous ways — from commercial mail users. (For details of 1949 action, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 578.)

HOUSE

Committee

Although the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported HR 2945 in 1949, six of the nine-member Republican minority bloc in the group filed a minority report Jan. 31, 1950. The GOP dissenters attacked the proposal as "dangerous" to the national economy. Signers of the minority report were Reps. Harold C. Hagen (Minn.), Robert J. Corbett (Pa.), Edward H. Jenison (Ill.), Usher L. Burdick (N.D.), Gardner R. Withrow (Wis.) and H. R. Gross (Iowa).

Floor Action

The House took up HR 2945 Feb. 8. Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.) of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee said the bill was needed to meet the annual Post Office deficit. "We have been extremely fair to all users of the mails," he told the House.

Opposition came from nine signers of the minority report. They insisted the Post Office Department was not supposed to pay its own way, that it is a service organization. Many of the rate boosts would put mail-order houses, direct-mail advertisers and small newspapers and magazines out of business, they argued.

Series Of Admendments

Amendments were accepted removing the bill's original restriction on parcel size in RFD routes. Another amendment barred rate increases for religious, educational and agricultural publications used in schools. A series of amendments, mostly by Republicans, lowering other rate raises were voted down.

Minority members protested they were not given enough time to explain and support their amendments. Although late Feb. 8 the House gave a tentative vote of approval to the bill, Republicans tried several times to postpone further action for the day. Finally, in protest against the majority "steamroller," James G. Fulton (R Pa.) delayed passage of the bill a day by demanding to see an "engrossed" copy of the bill (a printed copy with all amendments in place. Preparation of an engrossed copy takes several hours.)

Final action came Feb. 9. Harold C. Hagen (R Minn.), in a last effort to block the measure, moved to recommit. His motion was rejected on a 149 to 219 roll call. (See p. 546.) Passage of the bill by voice vote followed.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Tom Murray (D Tenn.) — Keep present liberal limit on size of RFD parcels. Voice vote.

Murray — Authorize Postmaster General to fix rates on special services. Voice.

Murray — Provide for continuance of present free-in-county rate for publications of that county. Voice.

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.),— Exempt religious, educational, agricultural publications intended for school use from rate increase. Division 114-70.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

James C. Davis (D Ga.) — Delete raise in third-class bulk mailing rates. Division, 35-98.

Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.) — Halve raise in third-class bulk mailing rate. Voice.

Harold C. Hagen (R Minn.) — Keep one-cent rate on picture postcards. Voice.

McCarthy — Reduce rate on books. Division, 22-93.

Ralph E. Church (R Ill.) — Discontinue issuance of Government post cards and provide 1-cent rate on cards printed privately. Voice.

Church — Charge cost plus one-cent postage for Government postcards. Voice.

Pat Sutton (D Tenn.) — Leave rates as they were for newspapers with less than 150,000 circulation. Division.

Hagen — Stagger increase on second-class mail over period of two years. Voice.

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) — Leave rates on shipments of garden or field seeds as they were. Voice.

Hagen — Recommit bill. Roll call, 149-219.

SENATE

Hearings

Sent across the Capitol, HR 2945 was next studied by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Although it had held extensive hearings during 1949 on a similar bill (S 1103), the Committee scheduled new hearings for testimony on the House-passed bill.

These were held on eight days in April, May, and June. More than 100 witnesses, mostly representing commercial mail users, testified. Generally, they conceded the necessity of reducing the postal deficit, but insisted on a "fair" pattern of rate increases.

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson gave postal department views April 25 and 27. Spokesmen for newspaper publishers appeared before the Committee May 2 in opposition to the bill.

Frank A. Daniels, of the Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer, spoke for the American Newspaper Publishers Association. He said the proposed increase would put "an undue hardship on the average newspaper". Charles McD. Puckette, of the Chattanooga, Tenn., Times, chairman of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association postal committee, suggested a gradual raise of not more than 25 per cent. Amory H. Bradford, New York Times, proposed a 10 per cent boost pending an investigation into the second-class mail situation. Ed M. Anderson, National Editorial Association, said that low rates do not constitute a subsidy to newspapers. He said, "If this is a subsidy it belongs to the people, like freedom of the press."

J. V. Horton, representing the National Association of Postal Supervisors, supported the bill saying the additional revenue was needed to help meet expenditures.

Representatives of magazine publishers appeared before Committee May 4 to oppose the proposed boost in magazine mailing rates.

Thomas H. Beck, Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, told the Committee that the Post Office was not meant to make money. It is a public service — "and a lousy service at that," Beck said. He added that Postal Service was "antiquated and inefficient."

A. L. Cole, Reader's Digest, said the rate boost would be discriminatory and would constitute a "retroactive tax on magazines".

Other Groups Testify

Statements on the financial loss mail increases would bring to users of third class mail came May 9 from spokesmen of non-profit tuberculosis, temperance, infantile paralysis, and medical groups and the Disabled American Veterans. Also objecting to the bill were business publications, direct mail advertisers, and seed dealers. Among organizations which appeared were Associated Third Class Users and Committee Against Discrimination in Small Catalog Postage Rates.

Opposition to HR 2945's formula for increasing parcel post rates was heard June 27 from representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, baby chick shippers, Sears Roebuck and Co., and encyclopedia and reference book publishers. Objections were made both to the rate increases and to a proposed reduction in size of mailable packages.

Although further attacks on the bill came the next day from the National Association of Wholesalers, businesses selling garments by mail, and greeting card publishers, HR 2945 was strongly supported by railway express workers, represented by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (AFL) and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL). Spokesmen of the Railway Express Agency, Inc., called for greater parcel post rate increases than those proposed in HR 2945. The Express company and its workers said the post office should "get out of the freight business".

At the final hearing June 29, criticism of the bill came from book publishers and sellers. Several unions in the paper-making, printing, and allied industries said raising postal rates would result in less paper usage, which could mean unemployment in the field.

The Senate took no final action on the bill, however.

Resort to ICC

As a result of Congress' failure to enact the requested postal rate increases, the Post Office Department appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a hike in parcel post rates. ICC hearings began in December. Postmaster General Jesse M.

Donaldson told the ICC the 25 per cent boost in parcel post rates would add an estimated $110 million to annual income and was designed to make that service pay for itself. Donaldson sought the increase under an old law that permits either Congress or the ICC to revise postal rates.

LOBBY STANDS

Varied pressures from hundreds of organizations reflected the broad interest in the postal raise bills from nearly every segment of the population. Organization stands, however, continued along lines established during the 1949 controversy. (For details, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V. p. 581).

Postmaster Appointments

S 2213

A bill requested by the President to end Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation of postmasters was introduced July 7, 1949, by Sen. J. Allen Frear Jr. (D Del.). The bill provided that postmasters of all classes would be appointed for indefinite terms by the Postmaster General. The measure also embodied recommendations by the Hoover Commission on governmental reorganization. The principle of permitting the Postmaster General to appoint his aides was also endorsed specifically by the President in his Budget message on Jan. 9, 1950.

A Subcommittee of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee held hearings on S 2213 on March 1, 1950. The bill was supported by the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, the Postmaster General, the National Association of Postal Supervisors, the National League of District Postmasters and by the Civil Service Commission. No witnesses appeared in opposition. Supporters of the bill said it squared with Hoover Commission recommendations and would promote efficiency in the Post Office by taking postmaster appointments out of politics.

The Subcommittee approved the bill, but the full Committee voted March 21 to postpone action on it indefinitely.

D.C. Home Rule

S 1527

Two specific Presidential requests in 1950 for legislation to grant "home rule" to the voteless District of Columbia came to nothing during the 81st Congress' second session. President Truman made his pleas for self-government for the nation's capital in his State of the Union message on Jan. 4, 1950, and in his Budget message five days later.

But the House District of Columbia Committee did not act approvingly or disapprovingly on a Senate-passed bill (S 1527) which would have granted Washington a certain measure of self-government. Nor had the measure received action by the end of 1950 (For details of the bill's passage through the Senate in 1949 — the first year a "home rule" bill had ever drawn favorable action from either chamber of Congress — see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 576.)

D.C. Rent Control

S 3776 -- P.L. 592

Rent controls in the District of Columbia were extended through Jan. 31, 1951, under terms of compromise legislation (S 3776) passed by the Congress on June 29, 1950, and signed into law by the President on June 30.

Senate passage of the measure came on a roll-call vote of 45-23. (See page 000.) The House approved the bill on a 103-72 division vote. If the legislation had not been rushed to the White House immediately, the controls it extended would have lapsed the following day.

The legislation extending Washington rent controls started out in the House as HR 6669 and in the Senate as S 3776. The House District of Columbia Committee favorably reported its measure on June 15. The Senate District Committee reported its bill on June 21.

The Senate approved S 3776 on June 22, and when the measure was referred to the House, the lower chamber discarded its own bill, and on June 26 enacted the Senate measure — after making some changes in it.

The Senate version would have extended controls from June 30 until Dec. 31 with an additional six months authorized if the District Commissioners ask for them. The House changed the measure to authorize extension until Jan. 31, 1951, with no provision for further controls without Congressional action. Debate in both houses was brief. The final compromise accepted most House provisions.

The Senate had accepted one amendment to its bill. It agreed by voice vote to an amendment by Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) which would decontrol non-housekeeping furnished rooms in hotels. Final passage of the measure was on voice vote.

In the House, an amendment by Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) to decontrol luxury apartments in hotels carried on division vote 31-19. An amendment by Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) decontrolling buildings in which the rooms had been decontrolled was adopted by voice vote.

S J Res 209 -- P.L. 883

A further extension to March 31, 1951, was authorized by this bill, passed by the Senate Dec. 11, the House Dec. 18 and signed Dec. 21.

Parkersburg, W. Va.

H J Res 461 -- Vetoed

A bill to provide that, for purposes of the 17th U. S. decennial census, South Parkersburg, W. Va. should be treated as a part of Parkersburg was vetoed by President Truman on August 11.

The vetoed legislation had originally come about because, on April 4, three days after the official date of the census, the citizens of both cities had voted for annexation of South Parkersburg, thus making a substantial increase in population.

The bill passed the House on the consent calendar June 5, and passed the Senate without objection on call of the calendar June 26.

The President, in vetoing the bill, declared that "approval of this enactment would be an invitation" to other cities which have enlarged their boundaries to ask for similar special legislation, and that "at least 100 other municipalities are known to have completed annexations subsequent to April 1, 1950."

XUM

Alaska Power

HR 940 — P.L. 628

Legislation (HR 940) to approve public power projects in Alaska provoked considerable debate in the House in 1949 and became public law in 1950 when the Senate approved it July 5. The bill authorized $20,365,400 to be appropriated later for construction and maintenance of dams and power plants at Lake Eklutna, T. A. Sales procedures for the power generated — to be controlled by the Secretary of the Interior — were spelled out.

The original bill which the House approved on July 13, 1949 (for details, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 723) was altered before the Senate passed it nearly a year later. However, the House agreed to the Senate changes on July 17, 1950. Agreement cleared the bill to the White House, where it was signed into law July 31.

Capital Dispersal

Some two months after the outbreak of the Korean fighting, President Truman on Aug. 30 asked Congress for a $139.8 million appropriation to start dispersal of governmental agencies in the District of Columbia to areas surrounding Washington. The dispersal program was intended to minimize damage aerial attack could wreak on the working of the government.

The House which got the money request first reacted in a mixed manner. On the floor Aug. 31, Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), Appropriations Committee chairman, supported the idea but thought it ought to get more study, while Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.), Appropriations' ranking minority member, said flatly there was no authorization for such a building program.

Rep. Edward T. Miller (R Md.) said the money would be used to "save the hides" of bureaucrats. Irked by House comment, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) declared: "This is not to protect the workers of the District of Columbia. It is an effort to protect the records that are irreplaceable, military secrets of the most vital importance."

But a House Appropriations Subcommittee headed by Rep. Albert Thomas (D Tex.) decided the same day to postpone action on the funds to implement the plan. The move came after Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee was cheered when he declared the government should spend less on moving the capital and more on defending it.

Senate Was Tepid

The Senate Appropriations Committee, considering meanwhile the Supplemental Appropriations Bill for 1951, Sept. 13 voted down inclusion of the requested dispersal funds in that measure. When the bill came to the floor Sept. 14, Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) offered a floor amendment to include the money anyway, so the item might go to conference He was defeated when Sen. Guy Cordon (R Ore.) made a point of order against the amendment that it was substantive legislation on an appropriations bill and Sen. Elmer Thomas (D Okla.), in the chair, sustained him. Cordon said the "whole thing seems to have been born in hysteria."

A later appeal for carrying out the Truman dispersal plan came Nov. 14 from Chairman Brien McMahon (D Conn.) of the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee. He declared Congress should swiftly grant the requested funds in order to move some agencies out of Washington.

An even larger sum than originally asked by the President was proposed Dec. 6 by Chairman William M. Whittington (D Miss.) of the House Public Works Committee, when he introduced a bill (HR 9864) asking for an authorization of $190 million to be used in acquiring sites for federal buildings outside of, but adjacent to, the District of Columbia.

However, the Congress did not take final action on any of the so-called dispersal bills.

Other Shift Moves

Even before the outbreak of the Korean war, proposals for sites where an alternate capital could function if Washington were blitzed in atomic warfare drew consideration.

Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.) went before the House Rules Committee Feb. 27 to urge the group to support his resolution which would authorize the body to survey places for an alternative seat of government. A report would be required by January, 1951, and would cover the question of efficient federal operation from a supplemental capital, should the idea be considered feasible, or desirable.

Rules Committee Chairman Adolph Sabath (D Ill.) and Eugene Cox (D Ga.), group member, both expressed fear that the Patman proposal might "create fear" at home and have a "bad effect" on peoples abroad. Clarence Brown (R Ohio), also a Committeeman, was skeptical that the capital would be moved. "Don't sell your (Washington) house," he told a newspaperman covering the Patman testimony. Sabath said the Patman proposal would receive continued mulling by the group.

Later, on March 2, a closed session of the Senate Armed Services Committee heard Presidential Assistant John R. Steelman, acting chairman of the National Security Resources Board, assure that emergency plans have already been drawn for shifting the nation to a war-time basis, including civilian defenses against possible atomic bombing.

Budgeting, Accounting Reform

H R 9038 -- P.L. 784

Congress approved a bill (HR 9038) which authorized the President to make changes in the form of the national budget and of departmental estimates, and to modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing methods.

The bill was approved by the House with little debate July 26. The Senate passed it with amendments Aug. 9. Conferees approved a compromise bill Aug. 25, but the House rejected it Aug. 30. A new compromise version was brought out by the conference later the same day, and the House and Senate accepted that on Aug. 31. The President signed the bill Sept. 12, and it became Public Law No. 784.

HOUSE

Committee

HR 9038 was introduced in the House by Frank M. Karsten (D Mo.) on July 5. It was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. Hearings were held July 11. William F. Finan, assistant director of the Bureau of the Budget, told the Committee, "HR 9038 brings up to date and clarifies various budget statutes and includes desirable provisions dealing with recommendations of the

Hoover Commission. As such, the bill gives strong backing to the constructive budgetary improvements now under way . . "

Lindsay C. Warren, U. S. Comptroller General, said, "HR 9038 has my unqualified and wholehearted support. The bill will provide a basis for furnishing the Congress and the President the information and means of control they need for the management of our federal fiscal structure, and the taxpayers with full disclosure of the financial operations of the government. Yet it in no way lessens the control exercised by the Congress over public expenditures."

The bill was also endorsed by representatives of the Treasury Department, the American Federation of Government Employees and the American Federation of Labor.

Several technical amendments were added before the bill was approved by the Committee July 13. The bill contained the following principle provisions when it was ultimately submitted:

A "performance type" budget was authorized.

The Comptroller General was directed to set up an accounting program for the entire Executive Branch.

The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to maintain the accounting systems.

Individual departments and agencies were directed to operate their portion of the accounting program.

Comptroller General was to continue to audit financial transactions as an agent of Congress under a more comprehensive auditing system.

The head of a department or agency was to rule on any request for legislation which would result in additional appropriations for a part of his department.

Floor Action

Ray J. Madden (D Ind.) told the House July 26 that the bill would "fulfill a long-wanted need in the operations of the fiscal department of the federal government." He added that it conformed with recommendations by the Hoover Commission. Discussion of the measure was brief, and it was promptly approved on voice vote.

SENATE

Committee

The original Senate bill (S 2054) had been introduced June 13, 1949, by Joseph McCarthy (R Wis.). The McCarthy measure called for budgetary reforms similar to those authorized in the House bill, but would have shifted the government accounting functions from the General Accounting Office to a new Accountant General in the Treasury Department, whose actions were to be subject to approval by the Comptroller General.

The transfer of accounting authority under the terms of McCarthy's bill drew fire from the Comptroller General, Lindsay C. Warren. He told the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department Feb. 27, 1950, that as it then stood, the GAO system "is the only one that will work" and that the McCarthy bill "strikes at the very vitals and independence" of it.

On Feb. 28 assistant secretaries of the Treasury and Defense Departments also testified they felt transfer of GAO functions to the Treasury would not work as efficiently as the existing system did.

Three Senators, members of the Committee, added that they "will not favor doing anything to the GAO without the support of Warren." They were Sens. Clyde Hoey (D N.C.), Karl Mundt (R S.D.), and John McClellan (D Ark.). And on March 2, T. Coleman Andrews, Hoover Commission expert, remarked that reorganizing the GAO "will add confusion to a bad situation."

Former President Herbert C. Hoover said the bill carried out recommendations of the Hoover Commission and was a desirable reform. "There is a host of evidence," he told the Committee, "that the (present) accounting system is inefficient and wasteful, fails to establish proper responsibility of officials and is unable to present the full picture to Congress."

Warren replied that Hoover was trying to destroy the General Accounting Office The GAO, Warren said, has saved the government $650 million since he became its head, nine years ago.

Substitute Bill Offered

The McCarthy bill was laid aside June 29, and 11 members of the Committee sponsored a substitute bill which was identical with HR 9038. Co-sponsors of the bill were Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.), James O. Eastland (D Miss.), Clyde Hoey (D N.C.), Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Edward L. Leahy (D R I.), William Benton (D Conn.), Irving Ives (R N.Y.) Karl Mundt (R S.D.) Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) and Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.). The new bill was approved by the Committee without amendment July 12.

Floor Action

The Senate took up the bill Aug. 9. Several amendments were accepted on voice vote. One by Harry F. Byrd (D Va.) broadened the definition of "appropriation"; another by Byrd brought the bill in line with technical amendments accepted by the House; and further technical amendments offered by McClellan were accepted.

The Senate, however retained a section stricken from the bill by the House Expenditures Committee which gave Executive departments the authority to transfer as much as five per cent of any appropriation from department to department or within a department after approval by the President.

By voice vote, the Senate then passed its version of the legislation, but retained the House bill's number — HR 9038.

CONFERENCE

The bill went to a conference committee of House and Senate members. They approved a compromise Aug. 25. The new version kept the Senate definition of "appropriation" and the Senate authorization for certain fund transfers, and, also retained certain technical House provisions.

But the House rejected the conference bill, Aug. 30, agreeing unanimously to a motion by William L. Dawson (D Ill.), chairman of the Expenditures Committee, to send the bill back to conference. Dawson objected to the Senate transfer provision, saying it would "practically abrogate the rights of the appropriating committees of Congress."

The conference committee filed a second report the same day, dropping the Senate transfer clause. This was accepted by both House and Senate on voice votes Aug. 31. The President signed the bill Sept. 12, and it became Public Law No 784.

Investigation Into Un-American Activities

The House Committee on Un-American Activities conducted numerous investigations during the year. Among the major probes were those into alleged Communist activities in Ohio, into past governmental activities of ex-Communist Lee Pressman, into allegations of disloyalty made against William W. Remington, into possible subversive activities in Hawaii and into stories of wartime uranium shipments to Russia.

Uranium Shipments

Late in 1949, charges were made before the Un-American Activities Committee that several shipments of uranium and heavy water had been sent to Russia during the war with the help of former Vice President Henry A. Wallace. Wallace denied the story before a hastily-called meeting of the Committee in December (CQ Almanac Vol. V. P. 598).

But Republican members of the Committee who had been unable to attend the December hearing asked for another appearance of Wallace in January. Wallace appeared again Jan. 26 and told the Committee that he had "absolutely nothing to do with" uranium shipments to Russia during 1943-1945. He said he participated in atomic discussions only in their early planning stages, but took no part in any phase of the project after it had been established. It was not the Bureau of Economic Warfare, which he headed during the war, but the Lend Lease Administration, which was responsible for shipments to Russia, Wallace said.

Lawrence C. Burman, Atomic Energy Commission, testified to confirm the following shipments:—200 lbs. of uranium oxide, and 220 lbs. of uranium nitrate, both licensed for export to Russia by Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, and purchased in 1943 by H. H. Rosenberg, vice president of Chemator, Inc., a N. Y. chemical wholesale house, from S. W. Shattuck, Denver. Rosenberg testified that during 1943 he had purchased 1,000 grams of heavy water — useful in atomic work — from Stuart Oxygen Co., San Francisco, and another 100 grams from the same firm in 1945.

Dr. Phillipp L. Merritt, AEC, testified about 1000 lbs. of uranium salts bought during 1943 by Chemator from Canadian Radium and Uranium Co. for Russia. Merritt pointed out in connection with this particular transaction that the Canadian concern had a contract with the U. S. Government to give the U.S. first option on all uranium materials the firm could obtain. Boris Pregel, president of the Canadian concern, in a statement released Jan. 24, denounced some of the testimony relating to himself, and asked for a chance to be heard. He, and Rosenberg earlier, stated all their transactions had the approval of the U.S. and the Canadian governments, and that they had observed all rules and regulations.

Committee counsel Courtney E. Owens testified on a shipment of 45 lbs. of uranium nitrate to Russia in 1944. The material was purchased by the Treasury Department from Eastman Kodak, Rochester. Treasury in turn had received a request for the shipment from Lend-Lease, which again, had been asked for it by the Soviet purchasing mission. According to Owens, the Russians attempted to obtain other amounts of the strategic material, but received a negative reply finally from then War Secretary Henry L. Stimson and Gen. Groves.

Hawaii Communists

The Committee opened an on-the-spot investigation April 10 into alleged Communist activities in Hawaii. Testimony linked the officials of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union - CIO, headed by Harry Bridges, to the Communist Party of the Island territory.

Ichiro Izuka, author of a pamphlet called "The Truth About Communism in Hawaii", identified himself as a former Communist and ILWU member. He linked Jack W. Hall, regional director of the ILWU in Hawaii Robert McElrath, ILWU public relations director, and Mrs. McElrath, and Dr. Reinecke as former members of the executive board of the party in 1930. He declared "Communist party members are the brains behind the ILWU".

Ralph Tokunaga, former ILWU official, April 12 defied the Committee, refusing to answer questions, including one as to whether he had ever been a member of the Communist Party. The Committee went into executive session and adopted a resolution calling upon the House to hold Tokunaga in contempt of Congress.

Thirty-nine Honolulu witnesses by April 19 had refused to tell the Committee whether or not they were, or had been, members of the Communist Party. The Committee on that day wound up its investigation. Most of the witnesses who declined to answer the question, "Are you or have you ever been a Communist?" were identified with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union-CIO, headed by Harry Bridges. Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), said the House would be asked to cite all the 39 for contempt of Congress (see p. 000).

Rep. Harold H. Velde (R. Ill.), a Committee member said at the close of the hearing that it had demonstrated the Communist problem in Hawaii was no more serious than elsewhere in the United States. He predicted the hearings would help Hawaii's statehood chances.

The Committee charged in a report Aug. 26 that the Civil Liberties Committee of Hawaii was the "most effective sounding board for communism in the Territory of Hawaii." The Committee document said that the Hawaiian group had only 100 paid-up members, but that "it has succeeded in rallying thousands of territorial residents to the support of communist causes."

The HCLC, according to the report, "from its inception has been directed by Communists for the principal purpose of protecting and expanding the Communist fifth column in the islands comprising the Territory of Hawaii." The report said the group was not connected with the American Civil Liberties Union which did not allow Communists to hold office.

Remington Case

Chairman John S. Wood (D Ga.) announced April 26 that his committee would start a new investigation into the loyalty of William W. Remington, Commerce Department official. Remington was suspended in July, 1948, after Elizabeth Bentley, who claimed to be a former Russian spy ring courier, testified before Senate investigators that Remington was connected with the ring. He was investigated and finally cleared by the Loyalty Review Board and returned to goverment work Feb. 11, 1949 — but demoted one grade and barred from access to classified information. Wood said new information concerning Remington had been turned up.

Remington appeared before the Committee May 4 and denied again that he had ever been a member of

the Communist Party. The Committee told Remington that it had questioned a man named Kenneth McConnell behind closed doors April 20 as to Remington's party affiliation. McConnell, a Communist Party organizer in Knoxville at the time Remington worked there as TVA messenger, answered that he did know Remington to be a member of the party. Remington stated that anyone who contradicted his denial of party membership either didn't know the facts or was "engaged in deliberate falsehood".

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer said May 27 he had asked Remington to resign or be fired. Sawyer said his demand did not reflect on Remington's loyalty, but was made in the interests of "good administration". Remington refused to resign, so Sawyer said official ouster charges would be drawn.

Remington was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in New York City for perjury June 8. The indictment said Remington had "testified falsely" when he denied to the Un-American Activities Committee that he had been a Communist. Remington then resigned his job June 9 to devote "full time to proving in the court that I am innocent of the charge that I have ever been a Communist".

His trail started in the closing days of December, and continued into 1951.

Ohio Communist

The Committee held several hearings on Communist activities in Ohio, concentrating on personnel of the United Electrical Workers, which had been expelled from the CIO for following the Communist Party line. Many of the witnesses declined to answer questions and were subsequently cited for contempt (See p. 423).

The Committee heard testimony July 12, 13, and 14 on alleged Communist activities in Ohio. John J. Edmiston, Dayton, former FBI undercover agent, gave the group names of persons he said were active in the Communist Party in 1940-41 in Ohio. He also said a strike at the Powell Valve Co. in Cincinnati in 1941 was "spearheaded" by Communists.

Victor Decavitch, former official of the United Electrical Workers District 7 (Ohio and Kentucky) testified July 14 that a former state senator, K. M. Kirkendall, also a UE officer, was a Communist Party member while serving in the legislature. He said that "99.9 per cent" of the UE officers were CP members. He himself joined, he testified, but did not pay dues or come under party discipline.

Additional hearings were held Aug. 7, 8 and 29. Witnesses were UE officials and former officials. Most refused to answer questions and were later cited for contempt. (Page 423.)

Pressman Case

The Committee called Lee Pressman to testify Aug. 28. Pressman, former attorney for the Agriculture Department and former general counsel for the CIO, had announced his resignation from the American Labor Party Aug. 10.

The Committee hearings, with Rep. Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.) doing most of the questioning, were far from smooth. Nixon and Pressman tangled frequently, with threats of contempt citations against Pressman voiced. Finally, Pressman identified three men as cell members of the Communist Party in Washington in 1934 and 1935.

The three he identified were: Nathan Witt, John Abt, and Charles Kramer, all of them on the legal staff of the Agriculture Department when according to Pressman, they were in the Communist group.

The questioning of Pressman by the House Committee was his second appearance before the group. He had appeared in 1948 and at that time had refused to answer on constitutional grounds. In 1950, however, he was more willing to talk. He gave few details as to names during his experience in the "organizational" phase of the Communist Party. He said that his group met once a month "or oftener" and discussed Communist literature. He said he dropped out of the "organizational" phase in late 1935, after a year of participation. At that time he left government and went into private law practice.

Under continued questioning by Nixon and Chairman John S. Wood (D Ga.), he admitted that he did not completely sever his "ideological connections" with the party until this Aug. 10, "after the thing in Korea developed." He admitted having conferences with Communist Party leaders between 1938 and 1948 when he was general counsel of the CIO.

However, he said, "they did not direct my beliefs." He pointed out that while he was high in the CIO ranks he helped CIO president Philip Murray draft a resolution in support of lend-lease, when the Communist Party was strongly opposed to any such measure.

Names Named

It took Committee members hours to get Pressman to name names. He consistently denied knowing who all party members in Washington were. Finally, in answer to a direct question from Nixon, Pressman identified Abt, Kramer and Witt as members of the group of Communists to which he belonged.

Constantly during the questioning, the names of Whittaker Chambers, self-styled courier for the Communist Party, and Alger Hiss, former State Department employee convicted of perjury earlier in the year, came up. Pressman said he didn't know the political affiliations of Hiss, but acknowledged meeting Chambers once. He said Chambers came to him in 1936 with a J. Eckhardt who wanted to buy material for the Republican army of Spain. Pressman said he and Eckhardt flew to Mexico and that he collected a fee for his services although no material was purchased.

Chambers, in 1948 testimony before the Committee, had told of bringing a Dr. Philip Rosenbleitt to Pressman. The visit, he said, was in connection with attempting to obtain blueprints of automatic shell loaders for Russia. This, Pressman denied flatly Aug. 28. He also denied having seen Chambers since the 1936 incident.

Pressman told the Committee he had left the ALP Aug 10 after a year of inner struggle because of "a strong conviction." He said Communist "aggression in Korea" had helped speed his decision.

On Aug. 30, Nixon announced that subpoenas had been issued, calling the three men, Abt, Kramer and Witt, before the Committee for questioning. At the same time, Nixon announced a subpoena had been issued for George Silverman, former attorney for the Railroad Retirement Board, who was identified as a Communist by Elizabeth Bentley. Silverman testified Aug. 31 that he never knowingly gave government secrets to any unauthorized person. But he refused to say whether he knew Miss Bentley, and he refused to answer several other Committee questions.

Witt, Abt and Kramer appeared the same day but also refused to answer key questions.

XUM

Other Cases

The House Un-American Activities Committee recommended Sept. 16 that the National Lawyers Guild be put on the Justice Department subversive list and that the Guild be required to register as an agent of a foreign government.

A Committee report said the Guild was a Communist Party front organization, asserting that the group had defended Communists in legal action, had followed the Communist line and was dominated by known Communists. Thomas I. Emerson, president of the Guild, denied the charges and said, "The committee has referred to no policy or act of the Guild which is not wholly consistent with the Guild's vigorous support for our democratic institutions."

Concert pianist Hazel Scott appeared before the Committee Sept. 22 to denounce listing of herself and other entertainers in a private compilation of "Communist sympathizers."

Miss Scott, wife of Rep. Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) said the information in the list was a "lie." She referred to a list compiled for the publication "Red Channels", issued by a private, self-styled anti-Communist group called "Counterattack." She said "Red Channels" was being used as a "blacklist" to deny entertainers employment without proof or a hearing. She said she had never heard of most of the organizations which she was accused of supporting.

The Committee charged Dec. 12 that the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill "has served as a registered lobbying organization which has carried out the objectives of the Communist Party in a fight against anti-subversive legislation".

The Committee said in a formal statement that in its investigation of the National Lawyers Guild it found a "close organizational and financial relationship" between the Guild and the NCDMB. The House Committee recommended that the Attorney General add the Guild to his list of Communist Fronts.

Jerry J. O'Connell, chairman and registered lobbyist for the NCDMB and former Congressman from Montana, solicited the aid of the Communist Party in working to defeat the bill, the House Committee said.

Some of the provisions of the Mundt bill were included in the McCarran anti-subversive measure which became law.

Slot Machines

S 3357—P.L. 906

SUMMARY

Congress in 1950 passed legislation (S 3357) banning the interstate shipment of slot machines, except to states that pass special state laws to permit such shipments.

The final law was a compromise version of differing bills each chamber had previously adopted. The final compromise — which preserved the House version almost intact — ran into a series of filibusters from Sen. George Malone (R Nev.).

But the Senate passed the compromise bill over Malone's objections on Dec. 19, and the House followed suit Dec. 20. President Truman signed the measure Jan. 2, 1951.

BACKGROUND

Chairman Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee introduced the bill April 4, at the request of the Department of Justice. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath told Johnson the bill grew out of recommendations by the Conference on Organized Crime held in Washington Feb. 15, and attended by federal, state and local law-enforcement officers.

The bill was designed to help local law officers cope with alleged nationwide gambling syndicates, according to Johnson.

SENATE

The Interstate group reported S 3357 on April 12. No hearings had been held on it, but Chairman Johnson noted in his report on the bill that "the legislation has the approval of the Coin Machine Institute, official trade organization for manufacturers of coin-operated devices." On April 19, the Senate unanimously approved the bill without debate.

As passed by the Senate, the measure banned the shipment of slot machines into states which had laws against them. Manufacturers and dealers in such machines were required to report monthly to the federal Collector of Internal Revenue in their districts the names of purchasers, and the number of the machines they bought. Each slot machine would be clearly marked with its serial number, and if any machine were seized in a state prohibiting them, the owner could be traced and prosecuted. Fines up to $2,000 and/or one year in prison were prescribed for violators of the law. Impounded slot machines would presumably be destroyed.

States which already permitted the use of slot-machines could continue to allow them within state borders, under the terms of S 3357. However, the Governor was required to certify to the federal government that his state did permit the machines.

HOUSE

After the Senate's approval of S 3357, the measure was sent across the Capitol to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Attorney General McGrath wrote Chairman Robert Crosser (D Ohio) on April 20, calling the bill "one of vital importance, for which I strongly urge prompt consideration."

Committee

Crosser opened hearings on the bill May 2. On May 3, officials of the Coin Machine Institute testified, generally supporting it.

They said the Institute's members were not allowed to manufacture coin machines that "pay off". The Department of Justice also backed the measure as an aid to local law enforcement.

Representatives of the National Association of Amusement Parks, Pools and Beaches, the Railroad Show Owners Association and the Toy Manufacturers of the U. S. A. asked that the bill's definition of a gambling device be reworded so as to exclude several devices used for amusement. A representative of the National Federation of American Shipping asked that the ban not be extended to use of slots on the high seas. A representative of the American Coin Machine Manufacturers Association said the bill would represent an invasion of states' rights and would not aid in law enforcement.

Committee Makes Changes

The House committee amended the bill to make it unlawful knowingly to transport a gambling device and

omitted the "receiving" ban specified by the Senate.

Two amendments offered by Rep. John B. Bennett (R Mich.) were adopted — one defining gambling devices coming under the federal ban as slot or other machines, "an essential part of which is a drum or reel with insignia thereon" which pays off in cash or property; the second making an exception for states or parts of states where these devices are legal as in Nevada and some Maryland counties. But, where the Senate version merely required the governor to certify as to the legality in his state, the Bennett amendment required the state legislature to pass a new bill exempting the state from the federal law.

Retained was a provision requiring each manufacturer to file reports twice yearly with the government, but the House said this information should be provided the Justice Department rather than the Bureau of Internal Revenue as the Senate had required. Penalties in the bill were tightened from $5,000 and two years in prison for a manufacturer and $2,000 and two years for a user, to $5,000 and imprisonment up to two years for both manufacturer and user.

The Committee approved the amended bill July 27.

Floor Action

The House took up the bill Aug. 28. A proposal by Rep. Pat Sutton (D Tenn.) to allow the machines on army posts was beaten down by voice vote Rep. Walter S. Baring (D Nev.) also lost two attempts to ease provisions of the bill as it affects the legal-gambling states.

A provision of the bill required all states where gambling was legal to enact new legislation again authorizing the use of slot machines. Baring attempted to eliminate this provision, but his amendment was defeated 23-78 on a division vote.

Another provision of the bill prohibited shipment of the machines back to the manufacturers if they are located in states where slots were illegal. This Baring tried to eliminate, but again he was defeated by a 28-64 division vote.

Baring also moved for recommital of the bill, and this was rejected by a 10-116 division vote.

Sutton, in arguing for slot machines on military posts, said that soldiers were able to "buy all their recreation facilities" through money "contributed" by the soldiers and sailors playing slot machines. He denied that gamblers had any connection with the machines; he said that each club owned its own machines, and the revenue was used for the benefit of the men who played the machines.

The measure was then passed on voice vote and sent back to the Senate for concurrence on the House amendments.

CONFERENCE

The Senate chose to send the bill to conference with House members. The conference reported Sept. 19, recommending that all the House amendments be accepted.

The Senate took up the conference recommendation Sept. 20, but a filibuster by George Malone (R Nev.) blocked final action.

Malone started talking at 12:15 p. m. He stopped at 10:30 p. m. His filibuster was one of the longest on record (the all - time mark was set by Sen Robert M. LaFollette Sr. in 1908 — 18 hours 23 minutes.) Although most of Malone's talk was devoted to foreign policy, tariffs and "socialism", he did outline his objections to S 3357:

1. The provision requiring states where machines are legal to reaffirm their legality was critized as infringing on states' rights.

2. The provision outlawing shipment of the slots back to the manufacturer for repair if the repair plant is in a state which prohibits the machines drew Malone's fire, because, he said, Nevada slot machines are made and repaired in Illinois where they are illegal.

The Senate again took up the bill Sept. 21, and Malone again started to speak. He moved to send the measure back to conference, but the motion was defeated by voice vote. Then he started his filibuster.

The Senate finally gave in at 11:25 p. m. Leaders agreed to take up another bill the following day.

Johnson called for consideration of the report again on Dec. 18 during the "lame duck" session. Despite a sore throat, Malone spoke against it for about 50 minutes, and forced final action over to Dec. 19. After another Malone speech then, the Senate passed the conference report by voice vote.

The House passed the report on Dec. 20, also by voice vote. This cleared the bill to the White House, where it was signed Jan. 2, 1951.

Wire Tapping

An investigation of alleged wire tapping on the part of Washington, D. C., police officers was voted Aug. 2, 1950 by the Senate District of Columbia Committee. Begun Aug. 9, the probe continued through Sept. 13. A bill (S 4154) was introduced subsequently to outlaw wire tapping in the District of Columbia except to run down criminals and subversives, but no final action was taken on it.

Called because of persistent charges that Washington police had engaged in wire tapping on numerous occasions, the investigation ultimately centered around the activities of one man, Police Lieut. Joseph Shimon, then on leave from the Washington force. Before the inquiry was over, Shimon admitted he had tapped the telephone wires of Howard Hughes when the millionaire plane maker was being raked over the coals by the Senate War Investigating Committee in 1947. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. III, p. 658.) The man who was chairman of that Committee, Sen. Owen Brewster (R Maine), also figured in the 1950 hearings.

The wire tapping probe was handled by a Subcommittee, whose members were: Claude Pepper (D Fla.), chairman, Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.), Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) and Harry Darby (R Kan.).

At its opening hearing which began Aug. 9 behind closed doors, the Subcommittee received a secret report made by the Washington Police Department on alleged wire tapping done by Shimon. Sen. Pepper said later that the report, which up to that time had been in the hands of the Justice Department contained an admission by Shimon that he had engaged in wire tapping over a period of years. Shimon was not present for the meeting.

Public Hearings Commence

On Aug. 17, the Subcommittee held its first public hearing. The first witness was Police Detective James G. Bryant who stated that he participated in the tapping of the telephones of

both Hughes and of Hughes' aides in 1947. The witness said he did so under orders of Shimon, and that Shimon told him the Washington U. S. District Attorney, George Morris Fay, knew they were tapping the lines. Both Bryant and Shimon, at that time, were assigned as special investigators on Fay's staff.

Bryant testified that "Lieutenant Shimon had openly and frequently told of working for a Senate Investigating Committee." The witness did not identify the "Committee" and Subcommittee members did not ask him to. But Bryant did add that he later became convinced, by Shimon's actions, that the wire tapping was not official business. He also explained that tapping of the Hughes' telephone took place at the Carlton Hotel and that the eavesdropping on Hughes' staff was at the Mayflower Hotel nearby. He identified these staff members as Noah Dietrich, a vice president of the Hughes Tool Company, and Tom Slack, Hughes' attorney.

Private John H. McHale followed Bryant as a witness and testified he had participated with Shimon and others in the Hughes wire-tap until the Senate War Investigating Committee wound up its sensational hearing on the Hughes case. McHale also was an investigator on Fay's staff. McHale said he worked in both the Occidental and Mayflower Hotels. Most of the conversations he heard, he said, dealt with "Pan American information". He testified that he had seen Shimon flash a $1,000 bill after the Hughes phone had been tapped and, McHale added, he had been told that Shimon never tapped a wire for less that $1,000. "I put two and two together", he explained.

The witness testified that Shimon had worked on another wire-tap assignment in 1947 at still another hotel, and that later Shimon, and two other unnamed detectives, were commended at headquarters for that job. He said the Shimon commendation was on the stationery of Rep. W. Kingsland Macy (R N.Y.).

Private Ones Resumed

On Aug. 18, the Subcommittee again closeted itself in executive session, this time to hear Lieut. Shimon testify. Accounts of what went on were provided by Sen. Pepper.

After the Aug. 18 session, Pepper said, Shimon admitted he had tapped telephone wires in the capital in 1947 "in connection with" the Howard Hughes war contracts probe. Asked whether Shimon had stated at whose request the Hughes wire tapping was done, the Floridian replied:

"I don't know whether he said it was at Senator Brewster's request or at the request of somebody else." Pepper said Shimon had "intimated" that his Hughes wire tapping activity was related to complaints by Brewster that a strange man was shadowing him.

Shimon specifically denied testimony previously given by two of his brother police officers that he ordered them to tap Hughes' telephone wires, Pepper related.

Called for a second day of closed-door Subcommittee questioning, Aug. 22, Shimon denied that he had ever received any pay for his eavesdropping, according — again — to a Pepper account. Shimon testified he received "no compensation whatsoever for any wire tapping that he did," Pepper recounted. The Senator pointed out this was at variance with testimony previously given the Subcommittee that witnesses had seen Shimon pocket a $1,000 bill about the time of the conclusion of the 1947 Senate investigation of Hughes.

Pepper said there was such "violent conflict" between Shimon's testimony and that received previously "that there is no chance of reconciling one with the other."

Shimon Recounts Testimony

The much-investigated police lieutenant re-told his story to the Subcommittee at a public hearing beginning Aug. 25. For four days he described the complex events of 1946 and 1947 leading up to the wire tapping job he performed while Hughes was up for a Senate hearing.

Shimon said he had trailed at that time a man named Abner (Chick) Lappin, identified as a public relations official. Shimon said that Lappin was the person Sen. Brewster had felt was "shadowing" the Senator, and whom the latter had consequently asked Shimon to trail in turn.

In connection with this, Shimon admitted tapping the telephone of Hugh Fulton, a Washington lawyer and one-time general counsel for the Senate War Investigating Committee. Shimon further admitted tapping the phones of several of the Hughes representatives when they were in town for the hearings.

At several points during the lengthy hearing Shimon had sharp words with two of the Committeemen. At one point Pepper (D Fla.), Subcommittee chairman, threatened to cite him for contempt. At other points, Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.), expressed disbelief in Shimon's story.

Shimon reiterated he started shadowing Lappin to find out why he was shadowing Brewster. (Lappin denied ever having shadowed Brewster; said he was "probably out of the city" at the time.)

Lappin Testimony

But Lappin, when he took the stand, threw the hearing into an uproar by asserting that the late Sen. Josiah Bailey (D N.C.) had told him that a "political prostitute" was having his phone tapped. That, Lappin said, was in 1945 during the overseas air monopoly fight. Bailey "nodded his head" at Brewster when he made the remark, Lappin said. (On the Senate floor Brewster referred to this testimony as "perjured" and denied that Bailey would have said such a thing about him.)

Shimon later brought in another name. He said he was sure that a man named "O'Connor or O'Connell", working for Hughes, had tapped the telephone of Sen. Brewster. He said he had found evidence of the tap while trailing Lappin.

On Sept. 11 and 12, a man named Henry W. Grunewald was a witness before the Subcommittee, which wanted to hear him because he was reported to have been the intermediary between Sen. Brewster and Shimon during the Hughes investigation. Shimon had said during his appearance that he knew Grunewald, a former boxer and private investigator but denied he had reported to him on wire tapping activities.

The Subcommittee elicited from Grunewald the explanation that he had spent much of the summer on a farm near The Plains, Va., recovering from an illness that kept him from reading the papers. He said he didn't know anyone was looking for him.

But when Grunewald was asked why he used the name of Harry Woodring, Secretary of War in the administraton of the late President

Roosevelt, when he rented a suite he occupied at the Washington Hotel, he refused to reply. Sen. Neely, the Subcommittee's acting chairman, said the witness's citation for contempt of Congress would be considered. Grunewald, however, was communicative on several other points — he said he had worked for Samuel F. Pryor, vice-president of Pan American Airways, when Pryor believed his lines were being tapped, but he denied this was in 1947, at the time of the Hughes investigation.

On Sept. 12 Mrs. Frances Dustin, administrative assistant to Sen. Brewster, told the Subcommittee that in September, 1947, she had handed Shimon an envelope of cash on Brewster's orders in payment for his expenses at the Mayflower and Carlton Hotels. She said she also first knew of Shimon coming to the Senator's office to check his telephone for a possible tap in September, 1947.

Mrs. Dustin also told how Gruenwald visited Brewster at his office one or two times a week and sometimes less often during the previous three or four years.

Acting Chairman Neely on September 13 abruptly recessed the hearings, at least, he said at the time, until after the November elections. But the hearings were not resumed again during the year.

Bill Introduced

On Sept 14, Sen. Neely, together with Sen. Darby, (R Kan.), a member of the Subcommittee, introduced a bill (S 4154) outlawing the tapping of telephones in the District of Columbia except to run down criminals and subversives. The full District unit held hearings on it Dec. 20. Washington officials made their views known. The Committee reported the bill Jan. 2, 1951. But the Senate failed to act.

As introduced, S 4154 made unauthorized wire tapping a felony with penalties up to $10,000 or 10 years in jail, or both. Possession of tapping equipment with intent to use it unlawfully also was made a felony, punishable by not more than $5,000 or five years' imprisonment or both. Under the bill, only law enforcement officers of the District or federal government were permitted to engage in wire tapping, upon a showing to a court that the tapping would solve or prevent a crime or a subversive act.

Survey of Interstate Crime

S RES 202

SUMMARY

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) on Jan. 5, 1950, introuced S Res 202 calling for a nation - wide investigation into organized crime. Introduction of this resolution was the first step of an investigation that lasted throughout 1950 and which was not scheduled to end until the following year.

Kefauver's resolution was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee Feb. 27. The plan called for an investigation by a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, of which Kefauver was a member. But at the same time Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, proposed a similar investigation, to be made by his group.

The Senate Democratic Policy Committee then decided on a compromise and merged the two plans into one, to be conducted by a special joint committee made up of Judiciary and Interstate Commerce Committee members appointed by the Vice-President. The Senate approved this plan May 3 after Republicans tried in vain to get the right to name their own members of the Committee.

The Committee, under Kefauver, subsequently held extensive hearings in Washington, Miami, Tampa, St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, New York City and Philadelphia. The group submitted an interim report Aug. 18 which said it had found evidence that a loose interstate crime network possibly existed. A final report was scheduled for Feb. 28, 1951.

COMMITTEE

Sponsored by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), S Res 202 called for a $100,000 investigation of alleged interstate crime syndicates by a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee to be completed by July 31, 1950. Kefauver was a member of the Judiciary Committee.

The resolution was referred to a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee headed by Kefauver. His group reported the measure favorably Feb. 20. The full Committee approved it Feb. 27 after adding an amendment by Pat McCarran (D Nev.) specifying that the proposed group would be barred from recommending any changes in state gambling laws.

The bill then went to the Senate Rules Committee for approval of the $100,0000 expenditure. Kefauver supported his plan before the Committee March 8; but on the same day Johnson (Colo.) appeared to ask that his own Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee be given money to make an interstate crime probe, since, he said, any interstate crime laws resulting would have to go through his group.

Rules considered the two plans until March 23, when it voted unanimously to approve a $50,000 investigation by the Judiciary Committee. The revised resolution then went to the Senate

On April 4 Johnson introduced S Res 249 asking for authorization to make a crime probe linked to the specific goals outlined in two anti-crime bills (S 3357, aimed at slot machines; S 3358, to ban transmission of gambling data) which were before Johnson's Committee (See page 433.).

Compromise Drawn Up

The Democratic Policy Committee stepped in April 4 and invited Kefauver and Johnson to appear before it to try for a compromise. A new plan was later announced by the Policy Committee April 11.

The Policy Committee's compromise plan provided for an investigation by a special five-man committee to be made up of Judiciary and Interstate Commerce Committee members who would be selected by the Vice-President. On the group would be three Democrats and two Republicans. It could spend $150,000 and would file its final report by Feb. 28, 1951, and recommend needed legislation.

Senate Republican leaders, however, made a counter-decision April 12 to wage a floor fight against the proposed plan. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), chairman of the GOP Policy Committee, said his party's opposition stemmed specifically from what he said was the Democrats' attempt to eliminate Republicans Forrest C. Donnell (Mo.) and Homer Ferguson (Mich.) from the investigating group. Taft said the GOP favored the original crime probe resolution which would have placed the inquiry in the hands of the Judiciary Committee alone. Ferguson and/or Donnell would

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serve under this resolution, but under terms of the Democrats' compromise plan they might be excluded, he said.

Ferguson complained he had "been euchred out" of the inquiry. Pointing out he was third-ranking minority member of the Judiciary Committee, he inferred this will exclude him from being named one of the two Republicans on the inquiry panel.

Kefauver tried to call up his resolution for floor debate April 19, but Forrest C. Donnell (R Mo.) opposed a unanimous-consent request to consider the measure ahead of other bills.

The resolution was finally called up May 3. Kefauver offered the compromise plan as a substitute amendment to his original S Res 202.

Before the vote on the substitute, Republicans argued the investigation should be put into the hands of the Judiciary Committee. Ferguson argued the Judiciary was the proper place for such an investigation since the members are either lawyers or ex-judges.

Voting Begins

Republicans then sought to have their two representatives on the Committee named by the GOP leadership instead of Barkley. This move was defeated on a strictly party-line vote of 39 to 31.

The roll-call vote on Kefauver's motion to substitute the Policy Committee plan was a tie, 35-35. President of the Senate Alben W. Barkley cast the deciding ballot and the motion carried 36-35. The Senate then voted on the final bill as amended. Only Donnell voted against it, and the resolution was adopted 69-1. (Roll-call votes p. 562.)

Barkley named the five members of the Committee May 10, saying he had not discussed the appointments with the President. Kefauver was picked to head the Committee. With him were to be Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.), Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.) and Alexander Wiley (R Wis.).

HEARINGS

The new Committee launched its inquiry in Miami without previous announcement and behind locked doors. On hand in the Florida metropolis for the initial hearings, held May 26 and 27, were Kefauver and Hunt. Kefauver said the surprise opening of the inquiry was for the purpose of examining minutely the Florida activities of Frank Erickson, New York gambler and bookmaker, but he said a great deal also had been learned about Florida crime and gambling activities. Hunt disclosed the hearings had established a "definite link" between certain Florida gamblers and underworld characters in other states.

On June 9 the Committee held another closed-door session, this time in Washington. The Bureau of Narcotics gave the Committee a list of 800 persons alleged to be members of a criminal network. Tobey said names the Committee had encountered in Miami were on the list.

President Truman June 17 opened income tax files and other confidential date to the Committee. On June 22 the first public hearings were held.

Wayne Coy, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, the first witness, suggested the Continental Press Service, of Cleveland, might be involved in violations of the anti-trust laws through its distribution of racing news to bookmakers.

The Committee June 23 heard James V. Bennett, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, urge a study of the means by which gang leaders in the country recruit their forces and enforce order in their mobs. He said universities and research agencies could be persuaded to make such a study, which would help in determining if legislative remedies would be helpful.

Another witness the same day, Clifton C. Garner, chief postal inspector, described for the Committee the Post Office Department's efforts to bring proceedings against an East St. Louis, Ill., firm — C. J. Rich and Co. — accused of conducting a lottery, based on the company's business of sending out tips on the races and accepting bets. Though the company did a gross business of $500,000 a day, Garner said, a Federal judge held that no Federal law covered the alleged offense and advised broadening of the postal statutes. The case was then dropped.

U. S. Narcotics Commissioner H. J. Anslinger June 28 told the Committee a boom was underway in counterfeiting, smuggling, narcotics peddling and illegal liquor traffic, and the Treasury Department was badly in need of more manpower to fight these criminal groups and break up their operations.

Return To Florida

The Committee returned to Miami for open hearings July 13. Initial witness at the Miami hearings was Daniel Sullivan, director of the Miami Crime Commission, who said Frank Costello, Frank Erickson and Joe Adonis were also top figures in south Florida gambling spots. Florida's Attorney General Richard Erwin took the stand to say law enforcement in the state was pretty much a local matter, but it was sometimes difficult to gather evidence in these local cases. Kefauver said his committee had easily subpoenaed "a whole carload of records". Melvin J. Richard, a member of the city council of Miami Beach, presented evidence purporting to show that Claude A. Renshaw, city manager of Miami Beach, gave orders to the police there on what gamblers and what gambling rackets were to be permitted to operate.

The Dade County (Miami) sheriff, James Sullivan, spent most of July 14 explaining to the Senators the $40,000 increase in his net worth he had enjoyed since he assumed the office six years ago. He submitted a statement showing that since 1944, he had drawn $51,000 as salary, made $30,000 in profits on real estate and had received $12,000 in rents and interest. It developed, however, that Sullivan had recently filed amended tax returns for the last three years and these, it was said, showed something like $50,000 more in income than the originals filed in those years. Sullivan contended the solution to the problem of gambling was to legalize it.

Sheriff's Role

The Committee heard July 15 these testimonial highlights: 1. Abe Allenberg said Frank Erickson, New York gambler, had bought $2,500 worth of tickets to a Democratic National Committee dinner in Florida in 1947. 2. Sheriff Walter Clark, of Broward County, Fla., acknowledged he was a partner in the Broward Amusement Co., large-scale operators of a "bolita" numbers lottery, an illegal Cuban gambling game. Clark also said he knew of no slot machines operating in his county, but when told by the Committee that the company in which he held a partnership paid Federal excise taxes on a number of slot machines, he said he didn't know anything about that.

The upshot of the Florida inquiry was that Florida Gov. Fuller Warren July 17 ordered a "full and complete" investigation, based on the gambling evidence unearthed by the Senators.

Missouri Hearings

Moving on to Missouri for a one-day, closed hearing, Kefauver announced at the end of the day July 18 that gambling operations in St. Louis were "nothing approaching the magnitude" of what the Committee had found in Florida. But he added the inquiry would be continued, with emphasis on overlapping of St. Louis and Chicago crime. Kefauver also said the Committee had uncovered evidence that Western Union agents in Missouri handled bets on a 25-per cent commission. He added that if WU officials had taken the pains to find out, " it was bound to come to their attention" that their agents were operating in a dual capacity.

The Committee held two days of closed hearings in Kansas City, Mo., July 20 and 21. Kefauver said he would return to Kansas City later for open hearings.

On July 31 another secret hearing was held in Washington which, Kefauver said, was in preparation for future open hearings in Kansas City and St. Louis.

Questioned in Washington were John T. English, East St. Louis police commissioner for the past 13 years, and Leo J. Dougherty, a former commissioner who was then a well-to-do contractor and Democratic State Treasurer.

Kefauver later disclosed English denied receiving any pay-offs for the open gambling in his town and Dougherty denied receiving any political contributions from gamblers or other racketeers. English, Kefauver said, was questioned about the open gambling in East St. Louis and he attributed it at least in part to the 60-member police force which has the job of protecting the city of 80,000 people. Questioned about the activities in his city of a firm which reportedly solicited horse race bets through Western Union employees—in at least 19 states, English said he had been advised there was no case against the firm because it maintained only a postoffice box in the Illinois city.

Resumption in Washington

The Senate's crime investigating committee shifted the scene of its Florida gambling probe to Washington Aug. 9 and took new testimony from some witnesses who had failed to show up when the Committee held its hearings in Miami.

Among those testifying were William H. Johnston, who operated horse and dog tracks in Chicago and Florida, and who acknowledged that he put about $100,000 into the 1948 compaign of Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida. But he described his contributions, not all of it his own money, as personal, and, therefore, not illegal. Among those who chipped in to make up the $100,000, Johnston said, were: C. V. Griffin, Florida citrus grower and Warren's 1948 campaign manager, who also testified at the hearing; Louis E. Wolfson, Florida industrialist and real estate owner; J. R. Johnston, (brother to William H.), who contributed $35,000; Max Silverberg, of Miami Beach, Fla., who gave $10,000; and James R. Bussey, of St. Petersburg, Fla., who gave $15,000.

In addition to Johnston, the Committee heard from officials of the multi-million-dollar "S & G" bookmaking syndicate in Miami Beach. Jules Levitt, one of the syndicate's six partners, said the outfit had closed down two weeks previously. Newspaper publicity, he told the senators, had ruined the once flourishing business. He denied a suggestion that Chicago bookmaking interests had muscled in on the syndicate in 1949, forcing it to take in a Harry Russell as a new partner. The Committee had been trying for three months to subpoena Russell but had been unable to locate him.

Besides hearing testimony from Jules Levitt, the Committee also heard from three other "S & G" partners—Leo Levitt, Harold Salvey and Edward Rosenbaum. Ben Cohen, lawyer for the syndicate, testified also.

Race Track Angle

Before hearing Johnston explain his contributions to Gov. Warren's campaign, the Committee took testimony from Griffin, who passed on the information that "strong-arm men," for powerful gambling interests threatened Warren's life last winter. Griffin said he got this only second hand, from several persons he did not identify, last December. At the time, he said, the Governor was in a hospital suffering from a "nervous condition." Griffin further testified that a Chicago and Florida race track operator — who was described as an associate of Al Capone gang members—contributed heavily to the Warren campaign, apparently with a view of winning subsequent protection for gambling operations in Florida.

Johnston, the race-track operator, then took the witness stand and denied his contributions were made with any such motive. "I didn't expect anything," he said.

Griffin had implied that it was Johnston who may have influenced Gov. Warren in 1949 to call off a special inquiry into Florida gambling and other matters, for which Griffin was to have been a special investigator.

The following day, Aug. 10, testimony was taken from Meyer Schine, Miami hotel owner, who said he hired detectives to keep bookies out of the premises.

INTERIM REPORT

The Senate's Special Crime Investigating Committee Aug. 18 submitted to Congress a 10,000-word report on its work since its organization, and the consensus of its findings was:

Organized criminals not only had a strong grip on gambling and related illegal activities but also were moving fast into legitimate business fields. They had been attracted particularly to enterprises where large amounts of cash were handled, or which had black market potentialities, including hotels, restaurants, night clubs, meat and provision companies, liquor stores, beer and whiskey firms, automobile agencies and small steel companies. Recently transportation companies and public utilities, which had large purchasing programs had attracted their interest.

But its inquiry, the Committee reported, did "not yet. . .warrant a conclusion as to whether or not the various criminal organizations are knit into one or more nation-wide syndicates."

NEW HEARINGS

Resuming hearings in Washington Aug. 22, the Committee heard testimony that a man took a $1,000 fee from a New York candy manufacturer in payment for using his influence to get the manufacturer a sugar quota from the Office of Price Administration during the war.

But the manufacturer, David Lubben, told the Committee Aug. 22 he never got the quota. Called before the Committee to relate his role in the intricate design of black marketeering in sugar in wartime New York. Lubben centered his main story on the difficulties of the Eatsum Food Products Company in getting sugar for

the candy it made. It was a new firm, he said, and could get no sugar quota from the OPA. To continue in business, Lubben told the senators, he had sought to buy preferential treatment in Washington and avoid using the black market as a sugar supply source.

Lubben then created excitement when he related that he had paid a Washington lawyer — whom he later identified as Victor M. Messall — a fee of $1,000 to get a quota for him after he had been told Messall was "Harry Truman's campaign manager for Congress or the Senate or something."

Messall was in the Committee room and was called to the witness stand. He asked Chairman Kefauver to have Lubben stand up. Taking a good look at him, Messall said he had never seen him in his life and had certainly never accepted a fee from him.

Truman Secretary

Messall said he was secretary to Mr. Truman when the President was a senator between 1935 and 1941, and managed Mr. Truman's campaign for re-election to the Senate in 1940.

After Messall denied knowing Lubben, Committee Counsel Rudolph Halley read a letter written in 1945 to Army Lt. Frank G. Harris and signed by Messall, in which reference was made to efforts to obtain from the Commodity Credit Corp. an additional allowance of corn syrup for Lubben's company. Lubben had testified that Harris took him to see Messall in the first place. Upon hearing the letter, the witness said he might have acted for Lubben without remembering him. Messall said an associate in his firm probably dictated it and handled the transaction.

Asked by Kefauver if he had used his former connection with the President in his business, Messall replied: "I didn't advertise it, but I was proud of it." He asserted he had never told anyone he had any special influence in the capital because of his former association.

Sugar Quotas

Lubben further testified that the Messall fee was only one of several efforts he made to secure a sugar quota. He said he paid another fee of $2,500 to Frank S. Ketchum, also a Washington lawyer, but like the Messall expenditure, this proved too to be in vain. A man in the Committee room thereupon jumped up and shouted that the witness was lying. He identified himself as Ketchum and said he worked six or eight months on Lubben's case for the retainer, which he held was reasonable and proper. He added he billed the client for an additional $500 which was never paid.

Eventually, Lubben testified, he went to the black market for his sugar, after meeting a man named Louis J. Roth and selling him a half interest in the Eatsum Company. Roth, he said, told him of a firm named the Tavern Fruit Juice Company for which he had just secured a quota of 14 million pounds of sugar a year. But again, Lubben said, a sugar supply eluded him and he complained, "I never got enough to sweeten your coffee."

Later the real purchasers of the Roth interest in his business turned out to have been William Giglio and Frank Livorsi, owners of the Tavern Fruit Juice Company. Lubben said he finally lost control of the business and managed to save for himself only a plant the business had in the Bronx.

Witness Subpoenaed

One of the men named as a member of the Miami Beach S and G Syndicate, Harry Russell, finally was brought before the Committee Sept. 19. When asked why he had apparently avoided subpoena, Russell declined, on constitutional grounds, to answer. He also refused to answer questions about the Syndicate.

Russell was told to return for additional questions Sept. 22 and to bring a lawyer with him. He did not bring a lawyer, however, and he continued to refuse to answer questions.

The Committee voted Sept. 6 to ask the Senate to cite Russell for contempt of Congress. S Res 358 was introduced to that effect. The Senate approved the resolution unanimously Sept. 23. (See page 433.)

Meantime, a former Chicago police lieutenant, William Drury, who was expected to testify before the Committee in Chicago, was shot and killed in ambush Sept. 25 as he drove his car into the garage of his Chicago home. In Washington, Kefauver called Drury's slaying "a terrible and awful thing" but he added, "I don't know if it was related to our investigation." Kefauver said he had told George Robinson, the Committee's assistant counsel, about three weeks previously to get in touch with Drury, but he explained he had learned after the slaying Robinson had not done so. The Tennesseean also added he had had some correspondence at one time with Drury, about Drury's possible employment by the Committee, but he added nothing came of this.

Kansas City Revisited

The Committee returned to Kansas City for open hearings Sept. 28. First of the more than 30 scheduled witnesses was Hampton S. Chambers, a former Kansas City police commissioner who was removed from office by Gov. Forrest Smith after the slaying of Charles Binaggio and Charles Gargotta early in 1950. Chambers said he had been brought under pressure to make changes in the police department favorable to the late Binaggio.

Roy McKittrick, former Missouri attorney general, told the Committee that the underworld had put pressure on him to withdraw as a Democratic candidate for governor in 1948. It was Gov. Smith who won the Democratic primary and subsequent election that year. McKittrick said the first offer of $35,000 — to get out of the race — was made him through Clarence Owen, a St. Louis race news service operator. Later two direct offers — one for $1,000 a month beginning in May, 1948 — came from Binaggio, the witness said.

Slaying Victims

Two victims of Kansas City gang killings— Charles Binaggio, alleged underworld and political leader, and Wolf C. Rimann, spot slaying victim in 1949 — were mentioned frequently at the hearings.

Joe Digiovanni, wholesale liquor dealer and a reputed leader of the secret Sicilian society, Mafia, told the Committee his brother, Vinson, was interested in a firm which handled a brand of liquor for which Rimann was seeking a distributorship, but said he knew nothing about the slaying of the juke box and pin ball machine distributor.

Bribe Reported

R. Robert Cohn, police commissioner ousted by Gov. Smith, told the committee Binaggio once tried to bribe him—Binaggio wanted to "open up the town"—by tossing a roll of bills into his lap.

"I tossed them right back," Cohn said.

Gov. Smith appeared as a surprise witness and told the Committee Binaggio had had no influence in his office. He said Binaggio's political strength had been "exaggerated,"

and said he knew nothing about purported attempts by Binaggio to have Roy McKittrick, former attorney general, withdraw from the 1948 primary election for governor which was won by Smith.

The hearings produced a reference to the heyday of Tom Pendergast. James Balestrere admitted he had been in the gambling business and that during prohibition he sold sugar to bootleggers. He said that in the mid-thirties he asked Pendergast for a job and that without asking for funds Pendergast placed him in a gambling establishment. All he had to do, he said, was pick up his share of the profits, or about $900, once a month.

"Mr. Pendergast used to do that for a lot of people around here," Balestrere said.

Laxity Claimed

At the close Sept. 30 of three days of hearings in Kansas City, Kefauver recommended that citizens use the newly-formed City Crime Commission to keep Kansas City free of corruption. He said testimony showed some laxity in law enforcement in Jackson County, outside Kansas City.

Kefauver said the Kansas City hearings produced valuable and substantial information on interstate crime operations. Kefauver recommended that Digiovanni be indicted for perjury.

Digiovanni admitted on Sept. 30 he had been arrested for sending extortion notes, for murder and for kidnapping. Before the Committee in July and at an open hearing Sept. 29. Digiovanni denied he ever had been arrested on those charges.

Kefauver told the witness he was perjuring himself to protect his wholesale liquor permit.

Chicago Hearings

The Committee shifted to Chicago Oct. 5 for three days of closed hearings. After the hearings, Kefauver said the crime syndicate Al Capone once ruled still was operating. Kefauver said the syndicate's interests extended far beyond Chicago and that the hearings produced "evidence of gangsters muscling into legitimate business and of political ties between gangsters and politicians of both parties."

In Chicago, Illinois Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson appeared to appeal for federal aid in the fight against crime.

KEFAUVER PROPOSALS

Among Stevenson's recommendations was repeal of the federal stamp tax on slot machines. Kefauver made similar recommendations in a speech Oct. 6 to the Executives Club of Chicago.

He proposed federal legislation to ban interstate shipment of gambling devices, require a 5-minute delay in transmission of race results, keep racing wire services out of hoodulms' hands, forbid use of the mails to clear bets, require more information on money handled by gangsters and racketeers in income tax returns, prohibit conspiracy to violate state laws through interstate commerce and coordinate investigative and intelligence functions of the Post Office, Internal Revenue Bureau and Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Ricca Questioned

Among witnesses questioned in Chicago was Paul (The Waiter) Ricca, said to be top man in the national underworld setup of the Sicilian secret society, Mafia. Investigators said his answers as to what he did with $391,000 during the last three years were "unsatisfactory."

Kefauver described as "fishy" the story of another witness, Hugh Bennett, auditor for the Miami Beach, Florida, Kennel Club and the Sportsman's Park race track in Cicero, Chicago suburb. Bennett told of loans totaling $80,000 to Ricca.

A reluctant witness, Kefauver said, was Mrs. Ann Fischetti, wife of Charley Fischetti, himself a cousin of Al Capone and known in Chicago as the syndicate's "enforcer." She refused to reveal her husband's whereabouts.

Testimony of two witnesses from California, John Rosselli, once convicted of extortion, and Jack I. Dragna, a Sicilian, reportedly involved an attempt by the Capone syndicate to muscle into the racing news service field.

Committee staff members followed up the hearings with questioning of three police captains on their wealth and incomes and with a study of records of Continental Press, a racing news service, in preparation for resumption of the Chicago hearings.

New York Hearings

The Committee conducted hearings in New York City Oct. 11 and investigators claimed to have uncovered a link between New Jersey gamblers and plush establishments in Saratoga County, N. Y.

Kefauver said investigators were unable to locate Joe Adonis, linked with gambling operations by other investigations and considered a key witness.

The Committee chairman said Meyer Lansky, decribed by witnesses as an associate of Frank Costello, might be cited for contempt if he continued to refuse to say whether he met Charles (Lucky) Luciano on a trip to Europe and whether he had connections with the Flamingo club in Las Vegas, Nev., the Beverly club near New Orleans and "if he had any interests in Saratoga."

Four businessmen told the New York sessions of being lured from New York to a Lodi, N.J., gambling center, Kefauver said, and two gamblers told of operating dice games or roulette wheels in Lodi, Hasbrouck Heights, Palisades and Fort Lee, all in New Jersey, and near Miami, Fla., in Omaha, Neb., Denver and Saratoga.

Kefauver indicated the local phase of an alleged interstate gambling setup centered around Lodi.

New Chicago Inquiry

At a resumption of its Chicago sessions Oct. 18, the Committee learned of big financial dealings of police captains and of former Capone gangsters and was told of the operations of the racing news services.

Capt. Thomas Harrison testified at closed hearings he once received a gift of $32,500 from a former race wire service operator and gambler the late John Lynch. At the end of the week, Mayor Martin H. Kennelly said Police Commissioner John E. Prendergast had been asked to obtain from Harrison a formal statement on his testimony about the gift.

The Committee's activities had resulted in the firing of a race track police chief and his arrest. Robert (Big Bob) McCullough, 58, Cedar Lake, Ind., was removed from his job at Sportsman's Park under an order by the Illinois Racing Board. McCullough also had held a similar job at the Miami Kennel Club, Miami, Fla.

As he left the Committee hearing after testifying Oct. 18, McCullough was arrested for questioning about the slaying of William Drury, who had supplied data on the underworld to the Committee.

Thomas Kelly of Chicago, general manager of Continental Press Service, told of operations of his service and of the now-defunct Trans-American News Publishing Company.

Kefauver said testimony not then released showed clearly the Capone syndicate set up Trans-American to oppose Continental Press, then operated by the late James M. Ragen, a gang killing victim.

Philadelphia Probe

In Philadelphia, Kefauver summed up two days of testimony at closed hearings by saying "there were many expressions of opinion that there have been 'pay-offs' for protection. It is difficult to believe the operation could be so extensive without some protection. There would have to be some."

The hearings produced a conflict over testimony concerning the boss of a numbers racket with an annual take running into millions. The Committee announced that George F. Richardson, assistant superintendent of police, told it Harry (Nig) Rosen of New York, also known as Harry Stromberg, ran the Philadelphia operation.

Richardson denied giving the testimony and the Committee then released a letter it said was written by Richardson that attempted to link Rosen with organized crime in Chicago, New York, Miami, Fla., and Las Vegas, Nev.

Las Vegas Hearings

Closed hearings were held in Las Vegas, Nev., Nov. 15. Committee members said they were shocked and outraged by conditions they found. Wiley said "the same evils exist under legitimate gambling as under illegitimate gambling," and Tobey declared, "It's time that someone got damn mad and shouted, 'Unclean, unclean'."

The Committee had heard Nevada's $600-a-year Lieutenant Governor, Cliff Jones, testify that his 1 per cent of the Golden Nugget in Las Vegas pays him $12,000 a year and that he has an interest in two other gambling spots.

Moe Sedway said his income in 1949 from 7 1/2 per cent of the Flamingo was between $300,000 and $400,000. Benjamin (Bugsy) Siegel, former Los Angeles gambler, had an interest in the plush hotel until his gang-style slaying, the Committee was told.

Reno's Police Chief J. R. Greeson testified a reputed New York gambler, Joseph Stacher, boasted he'd spend $250,000 to change the city administration after Greeson turned down his petition for a club license.

California Survey

The Committee went to Los Angeles Nov. 17. With three members—Kefauver, Wiley, Tobey—present, the Crime Investigating Committee heard Mickey Cohen, reputedly top man in West Coast gambling, declare he was broke, harassed and in debt.

Cohen opened his wallet at a public hearing in Los Angeles and said the $285 it contained was all he had. Although he has been credited with taking over Benjamin (Bugsy) Siegel's gambling empire after Siegel was slain in 1947, Cohen said he was $300,000 in debt.

Siegel, described as a "very close" friend by Cohen, was among his creditors, Cohen said. He did some gambling in California, where gambling isn't legal, "at one time, not now", Cohen told the Committee.

Declaring it was unsatisfied with answers it received from Cohen and from a Los Angeles county undersheriff, the Committee prolonged its investigation in that city before moving to San Francisco to begin hearings Nov. 21. Tobey said it would inquire into a California Crime Commission charge that no major racketeer has been prosecuted for income tax fraud, despite evidence of violations.

The state commission reported several racketeers facing income tax difficulties put large sums into a "paper corporation" set up by federal Internal Revenue Bureau employees.

Return Again to Capitol

Back from the California sessions, the Committee heard a former Miami, Fla., deputy sheriff, George Patton, link gamblers in the Miami resort area with the Dade county sheriff's office. Patton testified he received bribe money to be split among deputy sheriffs.

Patton told the Committee that an oil man he identified as Harry F. Sinclair in January or February of 1950 lost $800,000 in two nights of gambling at the Golden Shores Club, north of Miami Beach, and was permitted to settle the debt for $500,000.

Criticism of the Committee's work came from Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), who said it had dealt only in widely known generalities and had not been specific enough in probing and exposing crime. In response, Kefauver said he did not believe Ferguson had followed the investigation closely.

Schoeneman Challenge

A challenge came from George J. Schoeneman, federal commissioner of internal revenue, who asked the Committee to produce any evidence that might lead to a tax evasion indictment.

It stemmed from Committee sessions in California, where Nov. 25 three bureau employees were suspended by Schoeneman in connection with charges linking them to transactions with underworld characters.

In another development stemming from the West Coast hearings, the Committee voted to cite David M. Kessel and William N. (Big Bill) Pechart, described as operators of a resort across the Bay from San Francisco, to the Senate for contempt. In Kessel's case, the Committee also voted to bring perjury proceedings.

Cohen Returns Probed

Kefauver revealed Nov. 25 that the Internal Revenue Bureau was investigating the income tax returns of Mickey Cohen of Hollywood.

In Chicago, Police Capt. Thomas Harrison Nov. 25 was suspended from the department because of his testimony before the Committee that he had accepted large loans and gifts from a gambler and a racing wire operator.

In East St. Louis, James J. Carroll, nationally known betting odds maker and a witness before the Committee last April, lost his telephone Nov. 27 after a state's attorney told a utility company the service was being used illegally.

"LAME DUCK" HEARINGS

During the "lame duck" session, the Kefauver unit Dec. 12 heard from Joseph (Joe Adonis) Doto, under bond in New York and New Jersey on gambling charges. Doto refused to answer question after question about gambling, saying a reply might tend to incriminate him.

Salvatore Moretti, Demarest, N. J., alleged to be a big - time gambler, also declined to answer many questions. Moretti told the Committee he had lost his business records and could not give "accurate" answers. Quizzed on his alleged association with gamblers, Moretti declined to answer on the same grounds of possible self-incrimination.

William Moretti, brother of Salvatore, testified Dec. 13 that he was a gambler, but denied that he engaged in illegal gaming. He denied ever mixing in politics, saying "I am a bipartisan. I know politicians of both parties.

James Lynch and Arthur Longano, of New Jersey, also testifed on Dec. 13, but declined to answer certain questions about alleged connection with gambling rings. At a closed session the same day, Emilio Giorgetti, of San Francisco, gave what Senators called "co-operative" testimony about a Las Vegas gambling club.

When the week's testimony had been concluded, Sen. Tobey, a member of the Committee, said state officials had failed to stop gamblers and racketeers, and that "We ought to be indicting some public officials."

Third Chicago Hearing

The Kefauver Committee took its inquiry to Chicago for open hearings Dec. 18, to peer at race wire services. Kefauver called one of them — the Continental Press Service — "the lifeblood of the bookie organization throughout the country."

Eugene Bernstein, attorney for Tony Accardo and Jack Guzik, alleged partners in the "Capone syndicate" told the Committee that he had made out income tax records for Accardo and Guzik which showed they were interested in Chicago bookmaking outfits as well as the giant S and G Syndicate in Miami Beach. The 1949 profits for the pair, according to the records, was $271,415.08.

Thomas F. Kelly, general manager of Continental Press, said the service sold only to publishers of scratch sheets and to area distributors. The latter, he said, sold to subdistributors who sold to bookies. Continental's operations, he averred, was legal.

Bilson R. Ing, vice president of Howard Sports Daily, Baltimore race wire service, said his organization both sent and received race information from Continental. He said all Howard profits were turned over to Continental, but insisted that Howard was not a dummy outfit set up by Continental.

Operators of a large Chicago "policy wheel", Edward P. Jones and Theodore Roe, testified their wheel took in about $8.7 million a year. Jones said the money came from South Side residents who bet a dime or quarter that three particular numbers would be drawn from the wheel. Jones and Roe were held by the State's Attorney after their testimony.

John O'Mara, who said he worked for his brother who was a reported bookie in Kenosha, Wis., testified that he had made payments of more than $7,500 to two city councilmen there—for protection from a crackdown on gambling, according to the witness.

During the Chicago hearings, the Senators were unable to serve a subpoena on Tony Accardo, whom Kefauver termed a leading figure in interstate operations, and whom the Committee wanted to quiz extensively.

Tampa Revisited

The Chicago hearings concluded Dec. 20. On Dec. 29, Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), acting as a Subcommittee of one, represented the Kefauver group at hearings held in Tampa, Fla. Declaring that "much of the criminal business in Tampa is hatched up in New Orleans," Hunt indicated the hearing would delve into liaison between Tampa and New Orleans operations.

Several witnesses appearing before Hunt linked Tampa Sheriff Hugh Culbreath with real estate deals, and an alleged bolita seller, Paul Giglia, testified he personally turned over $1,500 to Sheriff Culbreath. On Dec. 30, two witnesses claimed that besides Culbreath, Tampa's ex - police chief J. L. Eddings and State's Attorney J. Rex Farrior had received payoffs. The payoffs were said to have come from slain gambler Jimmy Velasco, whose cousins — Mario Lounders and Antonio Deschemps—were the witnesses.

When Culbreath took the stand, he defended himself stoutly. During the course of his testimony, he admitted he had filed no federal income tax returns during his pre-sheriff service as a constable. He said he hadn't known public officials were required to do this.

Sen. Hunt adjourned hearings on Dec. 30, after receiving assurances of a follow - up by a Florida grand jury of leads elicited from the testimony.

As 1950 and the life of the 81st Congress expired, the Kefauver Committee prepared to continue hearings in 1951. One of the initial witnesses at a scheduled session for Jan. 5 in Washington was to be Tony Accardo. Accardo, who had eluded Committee scrutiny during the December hearings in Chicago, voluntarily accepted a subpoena Dec. 29 which called for his appearance in the capital.

Trees Award

H. R. 5244—Private Law 1102

By a roll-call vote of 219-127, unusual for a private bill (HR 5244), the House Jan. 2, 1951, cleared to the White House legislation awarding $9,448 to former Lieut. Col. Charles J. Trees of Indianapolis. The money involved personal disbursements made by Trees in winning ultimate acquittal from a 1945 court martial conviction. The Senate had passed the bill on Dec. 15.

Republican opposition to passage of the bill centered on Rep. John Taber's (R N. Y.) assertion that the measure set a precedent for the U. S. to "pay the expenses of every person court-martialed who ultimately is acquitted." But in the end, Congressmen agreed Trees had been mistreated, and approved the bill.

Trees' conviction resulted from charges he unlawfully disposed of government property. President Truman ordered the conviction disapproved when he reviewed it in 1946.

The approved bill was a compromise. On July 27, the House deleted the originally proposed award of $21,948.86, and gave Trees only the right to sue the government. When the Senate considered the bill Sept. 13, it restored the money. The final sum actually granted was set by a conference committee on Dec. 18. The President signed the bill Jan. 12.

McCarthy Charges, Loyalty Probe

SUMMARY

On Feb. 9, 1950, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) made a Lincoln Day speech before the Ohio County Women's Republican Club of Wheeling, W. Va., which touched off the bitterest Congressional controversy of 1950, and supplied the Republicans with one of their principal campaign issues. (For chronology of developments in the controversy, see the timetable on page 456.)

In his speech McCarthy made sweeping charges that Communists were then employed in the State Department and were "shaping policy" in that Department. He added that the names of these persons were known to himself as well as to the President and Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

He made similar statements in a string of speeches in other cities. By the time he returned to Washington, McCarthy's allegations had created a sensation.

McCarthy expanded his charges on the Senate floor in a six-hour speech Feb. 20. The following day the Senate unanimously ordered an investigation into the loyalty of State Department employees, past and present.

A subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was set up to conduct the investigation. It held a long series of hearings. McCarthy charged 10 persons by name with having been Communists, spies, Communist sympathizers, or Communist "dupes".

While the hearings were going on the political implications gave election-conscious Administration critics plenty of ammunition. Verbal blasts and counter-barrages over the McCarthy charges filled the political air and continued to reverberate until election day.

The Subcommittee wound up the investigation and filed a formal report to the Senate July 20. The report, signed only by the Democrats in the group, virtually called McCarthy a liar on many counts and absolved the persons charged. One Subcommittee Republican filed a minority report saying the investigation had been inconclusive; the other Republican member promised to file a further dissenting opinion.

Amid bitter debate, the majority report was accepted by the Senate on a strict party-line vote on July 20. That ended the investigation, but debate over State Department loyalty and over McCarthy's tactics continued.

BACKGROUND

The seeds of the Senate's decision to investigate charges of disloyalty in the State Department — and the sensational hearings which sprouted from them — were planted in 1950 during the week of Lincoln's birthday, when Republican Congressmen traditionally make a series of speeches before party groups throughout the country.

In 1950 Sen. McCarthy chose for his subject: "Communism in the State Department". He made his first speech of wide public notice Feb. 9 before 275 guests of the Wheeling, W. Va., Ohio County Women's Republican Club.

According to the Wheeling News Register and the Wheeling Intelligencer, McCarthy made the following statement:

"While I cannot take the time to name all the men in the State Department who have been named as members of the Communist Party and members of a spy ring, I have here in my hand a list of 205 that were known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party and who, nevertheless, are still working and shaping policy in the State Department."

In Salt Lake City, Utah, on Feb. 10, and later at Reno, Nev., he made similar statements, but specified 57 unnamed persons in the State Department at that time whom he said were Communist Party members or sympathizers.

McCarthy also said that the President and Secretary of State were aware of the Communist infiltration.

When McCarthy returned to the Senate, he inserted in the Record a copy of what he said was the speech he had made in Wheeling. The paragraph alleging 205 Communists in the agency was not included. The speech in the Record said:

"I have in my hand 57 cases of individuals who would appear to be either card-carrying members or certainly loyal to the Communist Party, but who, nevertheless, are still helping to shape our foreign policy."

McCarthy took the Senate floor Feb. 20, and in a six-hour speech described, but did not name, 81 persons whom he said were disloyal employees of the State Department. Democrats denied that disloyal persons were working for the State Department and challenged McCarthy to reveal the names of the persons he was accusing.

McCarthy refused to name names despite repeated efforts by Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D Ill.) to pry them out. McCarthy offered to give the names to any Congressional committee which would meet to weigh his charges. As Lucas pressed him for them, immediately, McCarthy replied that a Senate quorum was lacking, and this launched a series of parliamentary interruptions. At one point, Lucas successfully moved to have the Senate's sergeant-at-arms "compel" Senators to come on the floor to hear the proceedings — the first time in five years resort had been made to this tactic.

Night Session Vote

As the Senate continued into the night, Brien McMahon (D Conn.), recalled from a black-tie party, entered the chamber in formal attire to challenge briskly McCarthy's information sources. McCarthy again refused to divulge them on the floor. Sens. Owen Brewster (R Maine), Karl Mundt (R S.D.) and Wayne Morse (R Ore.) kept the debate going with observations that they all denied were political, but which dealt with the Administration's view of loyalty programs, the Hiss case, the Coplon case, and others. McCarthy's charge that one of the Communists he had in mind was a White House speechwriter touched off more GOP rhetoric.

Only one record vote was taken during McCarthy's six-hour speech, and it followed an exasperated motion by Lucas that the Senate adjourn. The move was rejected, 18-16. (See Page 542). The Senate did not quit for the night until 11:43 p. m.

The following day, Feb. 21, Lucas convened a Senate Democratic caucus which approved his plan of introducing S Res 231 calling for an investigation of McCarthy's charges. The ultimately-approved resolution was also backed by the Democratic Policy Committee, and brought the comment from McCarthy: "Good, I'm very happy about it." He said he felt the Foreign Relations Committee was too close to the State Dept. to handle the inquiry, but that he would not buck a Democratic majority and would cooperate in the probe.

Resolution 231 Approved

The resolution was introduced Feb. 21. Approval of it was by voice vote. and was unanimous. To secure this, however, Lucas accepted a series of Republican modifications to his proposal. These were:

1. By Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), permitting the Foreign Relations group to subpoena the loyalty files and records of State Dept. employees named during the group's inquiry;

2. By Wayne Morse (R Ore.), abetted by Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), requiring that the Foreign Relations group grant an open, public hearing to individuals whom the group might formally charge with disloyalty.

3. By Ferguson, permitting the inquiry to extend, at the Committee's discretion, into the past employment by the State Dept. of possibly disloyal officials.

The Ferguson subpoena-amendment drew the sharpest debate. Loyalty files of the FBI would be involved, and Lucas and McMahon declared that confidential data and methods of the FBI could be impaired if the records were revealed during the course of the probe. Lucas noted that in the past, the Administration has refused to authorize the submission of such files.

Truman Stand

President Truman backed up Lucas on Feb. 23, saying he still stood by his orders of last year to government agencies which barred releasing confidential files on federal workers.

Republican Senators, scenting political capital, quickly challenged suggestions that submittal would hamper the FBI. Said Ferguson: "The public will never be satisfied if the committee does not look into files on loyalty of State Dept. officials." McCarthy said that without the power to subpena the information, the inquiry would be "completely useless, a complete farce, and nothing but a whitewash."

The investigating subcommittee was named by the Foreign Relations Committee Feb. 25. On it were; Millard E. Tydings (D Md.), chairman, Brien McMahon (D Conn.), Theodore F. Green (D R.I.), Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.), and Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa). The Subcommittee was given the following instructions by the full Committee:

"Make a full and complete study and investigation of all government employees now in the Department of State and former employees of the Department of State now in other agencies of the government against whom charges are made, in order to determine whether or not said employees are, or have been, disloyal to the United States and to use the power of subpoena whenever necessary."

Tydings said the instructions would limit the study to charges against persons still working for the government. He said he also assumed the subpoena would not be necessary, but would use it if a request for information was denied.

HEARINGS OPEN

McCarthy was the principal witness during the initial hearings which began on March 8 under the authorizing provisions of S Res 231. During the course of his appearances before the Tydings Subcommittee, McCarthy charged 10 individuals by name with varying degrees of Communist activity. Those named were:

Prof. Frederick L. Schuman, Williams College; Prof. Owen J. Lattimore, Johns Hopkins University; Prof. Harlow Shapley, Harvard; Dorothy Kenyon, New York attorney; Gustavo Duran, former State Dept. employee, and then a UN official; Haldore Hanson, State Dept. officer; Philip C. Jessup, Ambassador at large; Mrs. Esther Brunauer, State Dept. Officer; John Service, Foreign Service officer; and Stephen Brunauer, Navy scientist.

CASES

Here is a summary of the charges McCarthy made against the 10 individuals as well as rebuttal testimony and the official decision rendered in the Subcommittee's majority report:

Owen J. Lattimore

On the case of Dr. Owen J. Lattimore, McCarthy said he would "stand or fall." The charges he made against Lattimore were the strongest and the most complex of the whole gamut of charges McCarthy made. Lattimore was a professor of political science and Far Eastern history at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and director of the University's Walter Hines Page School. He had been an author of a dozen books and hundreds of newspaper and magazine articles on the Far East and had been a lecturer.

During the war, Lattimore was Far Eastern director of the Office of War Information and later a consultant to OWI. In 1945 he accompanied the Pauley group on reparations to Japan as a consultant. In 1941 he was adviser to Chiang Kai-shek at Chungking, an appointment suggested by the late President Roosevelt. He once lectured on a two-day panel before the State Department. He accompanied Vice President Wallace to Siberia and China in 1944.

McCarthy first publicly mentioned Lattimore before the Subcommittee on March 13. Then he said Lattimore was "pro-Communist" and "an architect of our Far Eastern policy." He said Lattimore "had a desk" at the State Department and was frequently consulted by high ranking State Department officials.

Then on March 20 before an executive session of the group, McCarthy charged: "He (Lattimore) is the top espionage agent (of Russia) in the United States. This man was the top of the ring of which (Alger) Hiss was a part." McCarthy added: "The FBI files will show in detail, not the case of a man who merely favors Russia, not the case of a man who disagrees with what we think of Russia, but the case of a man who is definitely an espionage agent."

He added: "I know there are some in the (Justice) Department who know the facts who feel the case (against Lattimore) is ready for prosecution." Asked if he was sure Lattimore was the biggest Russian spy, McCarthy said: "By far and away. I think he is the top Russian spy. He has been contacting and giving information to Russian agents as a member of an espionage ring."

Speech In Senate

On March 30 McCarthy took his case against Lattimore to the Senate floor. He said Lattimore was involved in the so-called Amerasia stolen documents case (see page 450); that he had affidavits that on the day before the FBI arrested Navy Lt. Andrew Roth and John S. Service, two defendants in that case, the two men were at the Lattimore home. When asked what they were doing, McCarthy quoted his source as saying Lattimore responded that they were "declassifying" secret government documents.

McCarthy cited a letter he said Lattimore had written to "his boss" in the OWI asking that a known Communist be kept on the OWI payroll,

and suggesting that "stockholders" of a Communist newspaper in New York be hired to replace loyal friends of Chiang Kai-shek.

He also said he had an affidavit from a "Red general" who said he had talked with a Russian intelligence officer, and that the intelligence officer was pleased with the way the Institute of Pacific Relations was giving Russia information and that "he specifically mentioned Owen Lattimore."

Budenz Testifies

On April 20 the Tydings group called Louis F. Budenz, at McCarthy's request to testify. Budenz was a former managing editor of the Daily Worker in New York, organ of the Communist Party. Budenz said he didn't know Lattimore personally, and didn't know "of his personal knowledge" that Lattimore was a CP member. However, he said that on three occasions it had been brought to his attention, officially, that Lattimore was a party member.

At a 1937 CP meeting in New York, Budenz said, Earl Browder, then Party general secretary, and Frederick V. Field, whom he described as a "Communist leader," discussed Lattimore with Budenz. Field reported Lattimore had received his "instructions" to spread the CP line on China. At that time, Budenz said, it was decided to call the Chinese Communists "agrarian reformers, much like the North Dakota Partisan Leaguers."

Budenz said that several times between then and the time he was expelled from the CP, he saw "onionskin paper reports" referring to Lattimore by the initials "XL or L." These reports, he said, he had to tear up and flush down the drain. There was another meeting, in 1943, at which Browder and Field reported on Lattimore, Budenz said. This time, he said, Field commended Lattimore's work and reported on another switch in the Party line on China.

In 1944, Budenz said, Jack Stachel, a CP leader, told Budenz to "consider Lattimore a Communist." That meant, he said, that he was to consider anything Lattimore wrote as authoritative. It was, he emphasized, a code for meaning that Lattimore was not just a friend of the CP but an actual member. Lattimore was, he said, "under Party discipline," but could have had special permission at times to deviate from the Party line.

The next day, April 21, at an executive session, Budenz told the committee Lattimore had hired "well known" Communists for the Institute of Pacific Relations magazine, Pacific Affairs, of which he was editor "over a period of years."

On May 1, Mrs. Freda Utley, another of McCarthy's witnesses and a former British CP member, told the committee that a comparison of Lattimore's writings with the Communist line showed they were "identical."

LATTIMORE'S REBUTTAL

Lattimore, who had been in Afghanistan on a UN mission, flew back to Washington and spent three full days on the stand, April 6 and May 2 and 3. He was questioned by committee members as well as the committee's counsel, Edward P. Morgan. He also produced several witnesses in his behalf.

In his first appearance, April 6, Lattimore challenged McCarthy to repeat his charges off the Senate floor "so he can be held accountable in a court of law." He cited the variety of charges made by McCarthy, pointing out that he first had been called "pro-Communist," then a "top Russian Spy," and later still, merely a "poor security risk."

Lattimore pointed out that he had never worked directly for the State Department, and had never had a desk or a telephone there. His closest connections with the department, he said, had been a trip to Japan with the Pauley Commission, and a two-day lecture he delivered as one member of a panel.

Lattimore told the subcommittee he had not been "nor could be" a member of the Communist Party. He admitted having made a trip to Moscow in 1936, but that, he said, was in line with his job as editor of the Pacific Affairs magazine. He said that far from receiving instructions from the Russians, he had argued with them about their China border policy, and had delivered a lecture at a Moscow scientific gathering "which was poorly received." He said he delivered the same lecture later in Amsterdam and London where it received better notice.

He admitted that Roth and Service had been at his home shortly before their arrest in connection with the Amerasia case. But, he said, the visit was a combination of social and business affairs. Roth, he said, had brought with him the galley proofs of a new book he was writing, "Dilemma in Japan," and had asked Lattimore to go over the proofs with him. "We were not declassifying government documents," he said, and presented affidavits from other guests to bear out his testimony. He also admitted knowing Frederick V. Field, but only in his capacity as a director of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Interim Witnesses

After Lattimore completed his first day's testimony on April 6, the Tydings group heard two additional witnesses before it recalled Lattimore early in May.

On April 25, Dr. Bella V. Dodd, who described herself as a former member of the National Committee of the Communist Party who was expelled in 1949, said that she had never, as a member of the Party or a CP "functionary" heard of Lattimore. She scoffed at Budenz's testimony about "onionskin paper reports" and described much of the Budenz testimony as being of the "cloak and dagger" type.

Earl Browder, former general secretary of the Communist Party, also appeared before the committee. He denied ever having been to a meeting in New York where Budenz and Field were present and at which Field either reported on or commended Lattimore's work. He said that Budenz would not have been invited to such a meeting anyway, since Budenz was not a top party official, but merely "technical editor" of the party's paper. He said that on a larger paper Budenz would have been considered nothing more than a copy editor.

Field also testified, and denied he had ever told Browder that he had given Lattimore orders, or had commended Lattimore for following out orders. He denied being a Russian agent, and challenged Budenz to make his statements outside Congressional immunity.

Lattimore Resumes

Lattimore returned to the stand May 2, and dealt at length with the letter McCarthy said Lattimore had written while with the OWI recommending the firing of those loyal to Chiang. Lattimore said the letter was written to Joseph Barnes, who ran OWI's Atlantic operations. He said that in the letter he did recommend keeping on a man, a Dr. Chi, but said he did not know Chi was a Communist. He said the letter dealt with "very delicate subjects," but presented the entire letter for the record; McCarthy had read only part of it.

In the letter Lattimore suggested that employees for the New York office of OWI be hired from the ranks of the New China Daily News, which,

he said, was owned by small businessmen and was not Communist. He said that some of the Daily News staff could have been Communist. He also urged Barnes to steer clear of fights between various China Nationalist groups.

Lattimore criticized the Budenz testimony, charging that Budenz was "making a profit" and was a "professional informer." He pointed out that in the five years since Budenz left the Communist Party, he had never once mentioned Lattimore's name before the FBI or before any Congressional committee until after the McCarthy charges were made public.

Lattimore then produced the transcript of what he said was a meeting in 1949 between Budenz and Leonard Parris, an editor of Collier's magazine for which Budenz was doing an article on China. In that transcript Budenz was asked: "You are not saying (Lattimore and Barnes) acted as Communist agents in any way?" Budenz replied: "No."

Statements On Lattimore

Brig. Gen. Elliott R. Thorpe, former chief of intelligence for Gen. MacArthur, told the subcommittee on April 20 that he had investigated Lattimore three separate times, and that he had found him loyal. He said most of the criticism against Lattimore was actually aimed at his writings, adding: "Were I called on to commit my personal safety and that of my command on information supplied by Dr. Lattimore, I would do so with confidence that he would always act as a loyal American citizen." Thorpe said he investigated Lattimore once during the 1930's and twice during the war and had never found the slightest trace of evidence that he was a Communist or was pro-Soviet. During the war, he said, Lattimore had been cleared to handle confidential information.

In addition, Tydings released on April 29 letters he had received from Secretary of State Acheson and former Secretaries James Byrnes, George Marshall and Cordell Hull saying that Lattimore had never influenced State Department policy as charged by McCarthy.

COMMITTEE DECISION

In the final majority report, the Tydings group said of the case against Lattimore:

"We find no evidence to support the charge that Owen Lattimore is the 'top Russian Spy', or for that matter, any sort of spy. Even the testimony of Louis Budenz, if given the fullest weight and import, could establish no more than that the Communists used Lattimore to project a propaganda line in China . . . . We found absolutely no evidence to indicate his writings have been anything but the honest opinion and convictions of Owen Lattimore . . . . We do not find that Mr. Lattimore's writings follow the Communist, or any other line, save as his very consistent position on the Far East may be called the Lattimore Line."

John Stewart Service

McCarthy charged before the subcommittee March 14 that John Stewart Service, a State Department Foreign Service officer, was a man whose "Communist affiliations are well known." He said the Civil Service Commission had ordered Service's recall from India so that he could appear in person before a loyalty board to clear up his status. He pointed out that loyalty boards had cleared Service three times. He was being checked again "as a bad security risk," McCarthy said.

McCarthy added: "He was a friend and associate of Frederick Vanderbilt Field, the Communist chairman of the editorial board of the infamous Amerasia." McCarthy pointed out that on June 6, 1945, Service had been arrested by the FBI, along with Phillip J. Jaffe, Kate Louise Mitchell, Mark Gayn, Emmanuel Larsen and Navy Lt. Andrew Roth in connection with the stolen document case involving Amerasia. (See page 450.)

McCarthy quoted Larsen, one of the defendants in that case, as saying later that Service was one of the "pro-Soviet" group in the State Department. "Some of the members of the grand jury (in the Amerasia case) voted for (Service's) indictment," McCarthy charged.

McCarthy went on to say that, since his connections with the Amerasia case, Service had not only been reinstated in the State Department, but had been promoted and had also been given the post of advising on the promotion of other Foreign Service Officers. McCarthy quoted one source as saying that Service was among that "pro-Communist" group in the State Department that had tried to "sabotage" the U. S. policy in China and had advocated the abandonment of Chiang to the Chinese Communists.

Service was in Calcutta, India, when the charges were made. He was recalled by the State Department to answer them, and arrived in this country March 27. However, it wasn't until June 22 that he appeared before the subcommittee.

SERVICE'S REBUTTAL

At that time Service denied ever having known Field, or ever having been in his home. He admitted knowing Jaffe, Roth, Miss Mitchell and Gayn, but said that for the most part their acquaintanceship was of a social rather than a business nature. His acquaintanceship with them, he said, was only during the Spring of 1945, and did not go back "many years" as had been charged.

Service denied having any Communist leanings or having been a member of the Communist Party.

Concerning his connection with the Amerasia case, Service gave the subcommittee his version of the affair. He said that he had been in China, as a member of the staff of Gen. Stilwell and had gone, on Stilwell's orders, to Yenan, Chinese Communist headquarters, to study the political situation there. He said that he returned to Washington on April 12, 1945, over a month after the government had made its raid on the offices of Amerasia and found the stolen documents. "They (Amerasia) must have gotten their lines laid long before that," Service observed.

He said that it wasn't until April 18, 1945, the day that the FBI told the State Department it had an airtight case against the Amerasia defendants, that he met Gayn. It wasn't until April 19, the day after the FBI said it was ready to go ahead with the case that he met Jaffe, the principal defendant, Service said.

Meets Amerasia Defendants

Service said he was introduced to Jaffe by Roth, whom he thought to be a bona-fide naval lieutenant and whom he couldn't suspect of anything subversive. He said Roth introduced Jaffe as being a journalist interested in the Far East. He pointed out to the committee that at the time he knew a number of journalists and that "it was commonplace" for State Department Foreign Officers, returned from aboard, to give newspapermen "background information" on events that were taking place in the areas they covered.

He said that Jaffe was interested in his recent trip to Communist-held China, and that he had agreed to show Jaffe some of the reports he

had written on the subject. "These reports," Service said, "were of a descriptive, reportorial nature only. They were not policy reports." He said he had given Jaffe copies of the reports and had given him permission to take them with him to New York where he agreed to pick them up later. Service emphasized that none of the reports was taken from a State Department file; they all came from his own personal file, Service said.

He said that Gayn had invited him to spend the night at his apartment in New York whenever he wanted to, and that he took Gayn up on the invitation when he did visit New York later. He said that while in New York he met Miss Mitchell socially and had discussed with her the "trend towards Confucianism" in China. He also discussed that subject with Jaffe, Service said.

He said that the grand jury which returned the indictments in the Amerasia case had cleared him unanimously, and that at all times during the course of the investigation and legal proceedings he had tried to be of help to the FBI.

Article Repudiated

Service told the subcommittee that Larsen had repudiated the article in which he referred to Service as one of the "pro-Soviet" group in the State Department. He said that it was from this repudiated article that McCarthy had quoted extensively in his Senate speech of March 30 and also before the committee on March 14.

Service denied ever having done anything to "sabotage" the State Department policy in China, and also denied having done anything to "sabotage" Gen. Patrick Hurley when he was ambassador to Chiang.

Service said that during the time he had served as a political officer with the army in China during the war he had visited Chinese Communist headquarters on orders, and that he had written reports to the State Department on those visits. He added that his contacts with Chinese Communists had been of a purely business character and that he had not been in any way influenced by them in writing his reports. "They were objective," he testified.

COMMITTEE DECISION

In the final report of the subcommittee, the following decision was made regarding Service:

"We must conclude that Service was extremely indiscreet in his dealings (in the Amerasia case) . . . But we cannot and do not find that his indiscretion in the Amerasia matter is sufficient to brand an otherwise competent and loyal employee . . . as disloyal, pro-Communist or a security risk."

Haldore E. Hanson

McCarthy charged on March 13 before the Subcommittee that Haldore E. Hanson, a State Department official connected with the so - called "Point Four" program to aid underdeveloped areas of the world, had "a mission to communize the world." He quoted from a book by Hanson in 1938 to back up his charges. He said Hanson had a "proclivity for Communists." From reading Hanson's book, McCarthy said, it could be shown that Hanson had taken a "consistent position of hero worship toward the Chinese Communists."

McCarthy said: "Gentlemen, here is a man with a mission — a mission to communize the world — a man whose energy and intelligence coupled with a burning, all - consuming mission has raised him from a penniless operator of a Communist magazine in Peiping in the middle thirties to one of the architects of our foreign policy in the State Department today. Can there be any doubt as to whether the Communist or anti-Communist forces in Asia will receive aid under the Point Four program with Hanson in charge?"

On April 21 when Budenz testified before the Subcommittee in executive session he identified Hanson as a "communist" writer who had contributed articles to Pacific Affairs. This was in connection with Budenz's testimony on Lattimore. (The Subcommittee said the information had been turned over to the FBI and that a further loyalty check would be made on Hanson, but the group tended to discount the Budenz statement in view of the fact "it had not been substantiated by factual evidence.")

HANSON'S REBUTTAL

Hanson prefaced his statement before the Subcommittee March 28 by stating under oath that he was not, had never been "and could not be" a Communist or a Communist sympathizer. He denied ever having run a magazine in Peiping. He said he had contributed an article to a magazine in 1938 whose aim was to help coordinate the efforts of the Chinese Nationalists and Communists in their war against Japan.

He also admitted writing articles for Amerasia, but that, he said, was six years before the stolen documents case, and he did not know that it had any Communist connections, if it had.

Hanson pointed out that for four months he had covered the Chinese Communist armies for the Associated Press in 1938. "It is no more sensible to say I was pro - Communist because I spent four months behind the Chinese Communist lines, than to say I was pro - Japanese because I spent 11 months behind the Japanese lines."

He added "I have never knowingly associated with the espionage agents of a foreign power."

Concerning his articles for Amerasia, Hanson said: "If we have got to the point in America where writers must assume responsibility for the political opinions . . . which all the editors, or owners or stockholders or writers on a magazine hold or later develop — then we have traveled far indeed from those basic principles upon which this country was founded."

COMMITTEE DECISION

The final report of the Subcommittee made the following statement about Hanson:

"On the basis of our record and the FBI investigation as indicated in the Loyalty Board action, we do not find Haldore Hanson to be disloyal, or a man with pro-Communist proclivities or a mission to communize the world."

Mrs. Esther Caukin Brunauer

On March 13 before the Subcommittee, McCarthy charged that Mrs. Esther Caukin Brunauer, State Department and UNESCO official, had Communist-front tieups, and that she had presided at a Washington meeting of the Council of American - Soviet friendship. Mrs. Brunauer, McCarthy said, was a State Department officer in charge of liaison between the Department and UNESCO. He said she helped "commit" the American Association of University Women to a Communist Party line, "particularly in the consumer field." He said her association with the American Friends of the Soviet Union dated back to 1936.

MRS. BRUNAUER'S REBUTTAL

On March 27 Mrs. Brunauer testified she had not belonged and "could not possibly belong" to the Communist Party or any Communist front organization. She submitted a letter to

the committee from Kathryn McHale, general director of the AAUW, which stated that Mrs. Brunauer had never had anything to do with the group's consumer program.

Mrs. Brunauer also submitted letters from Dr. Milton Eisenhower, brother of the general, and from former Sen. Joseph Ball (R Minn.), both of which stated she was anti-Communist. Ball said he had investigated the State Department personnel in 1948 and was "convinced" the Brunauers were not linked with Communists in any way.

Mrs. Brunauer said that since the McCarthy charges were published she and her family had been plagued with anonymous telephone calls "at all hours of the day and night" threatening her and her family. The charges, she said, did "not follow the principle of fair play."

COMMITTEE DECISION

The Subcommittee report said of Mrs. Brunauer:

"The conclusion is inescapable on the basis of our inquiry that there is no evidence that Mrs. Brunauer is disloyal, a Communist sympathizer or a security risk."

Dr. Stephen Brunauer

March 13 McCarthy told the Subcommittee that Dr. Stephen Brunauer, a naval scientist and husband of Esther Caukin Brunauer, had access to the "topmost secrets" of the Navy, and asked the Subcommittee to find out if he "ever admitted to associates he was a member of the Communist Party."

DR. BRUNAUER'S REBUTTAL

Brunauer did not appear before the Subcommittee. However, he admitted to reporters that once, in 1926-27 before he came to the U. S. he had been a member of the Young Workers League of Hungary, an organization which approved communism but was not a Communist party. He said he had resigned from the League before coming to the U. S. and had not been a member of that or any other Communist-front organization since then.

On March 27, when his wife went before the Subcommittee, she also defended her husband. She said that her husband was opposed to Communist principles, and added that in 1948 a Hungarian Communist had approached her husband with another man and asked him to help get donations in this country for the new Communist government in Hungary. She said her husband refused flatly "to aid the Communist government of Hungary" and that the men discussed some method of taking "revenge" on her husband for his refusal.

Brunauer pointed out to reporters that the Navy had cleared him to handle secret documents, and the Navy announced later that a thorough investigation had proved that Brunauer was not disloyal nor had any connections with the Communists.

COMMITTEE DECISION

The Subcommittee report made no decision on Brunauer, because, it said, Brunauer had never been a State Department employee.

Dr. Philip C. Jessup

In his first appearance before the committee, on March 8, McCarthy charged that U. S. Ambassador-at-Large Philip C. Jessup had "an unusual affinity" for Communist causes. Why, he asked, did Jessup always "join Communist-front organizations and not anti-Communist organizations?" He said: "Here is a gentleman now forming top-flight policy in the Far East with an unusual affinity for Communist causes." He added that Jessup was a member of the American-Russian Institute, which, he said, was on the Attorney General's subversive list.

JESSUP'S REBUTTAL

Jessup appeared before the Subcommittee March 20 and in a lengthy statement denied any connection with communism. He cited his long list of "anti-Communist activities" including his fight against the Communists in Asia and his attempt to work out a method of controlling the Communists and their satellites.

Jessup submitted letters from Gens. Dwight D. Eisenhower and George C. Marshall praising him for his anti-Communist efforts. He also listed these "anti-Communist" organizations to which he belonged: The American Legion, The American Bar Association, The American Philosophical Society and the Foreign Policy Association.

Commenting on his connection with the American-Russian Institute, Jessup said his name had been used in connection with a dinner sponsored by the Institute May 7, 1946, to make a posthumous award to the late President Roosevelt. He said he had not been at the dinner; that he had been in the hospital from February to June of that year. Sen. Hickenlooper asked about Jessup's connections with the Law Students League. Jessup said he recalled once having been asked to sponsor the Columbia University chapter of the League, but couldn't recall whether he had sponsored it or not.

COMMITTEE DECISION

The Subcommittee made the following statement on Jessup:

"This Subcommittee feels that the accusations against Dr. Philip C. Jessup are completely unfounded and unjustified and have done irreparable harm to the prestige of the United States."

Miss Dorothy Kenyon

Dorothy Kenyon, New York lawyer and former U. S. representative to the United Nations, was accused by McCarthy March 8 of having been affiliated with "more than a score" of Communist-front organizations. He said she had "deep-rooted Communist leanings."

"The case of Miss Kenyon," McCarthy said, "is one of repeated association with more than a score of Communist - front organizations." Among these he listed the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which, he said, had been declared subversive by the Attorney General.

He added she had associated with "such well-known pro-Communists as Ben Gold, Paul Robeson and Irving Potash, who is one of the 11 convicted Communist conspirators." She joined with Gold and Robeson in 1948 in welcoming to the U. S. "the Red Dean of Canterbury," Dr. Hewlett Johnson, McCarthy said.

McCarthy added: "The Communist activities of Miss Kenyon are not only deep-rooted but extend back through the years. It is inconceivable that this woman could collaborate with a score of organizations dedicated to the overthrow of our form of government by force and violence, participate in their activities, lend her name to their nefarious purposes and be ignorant of the whole sordid and un-American aspect of their work."

MISS KENYON'S REBUTTAL

Miss Kenyon March 14 denied categorically ever having been a Communist or having "knowingly" associated with or allowed her name to be associated with Communist-front organizations. Under cross-examination by Hickenlooper, she admitted she probably had joined at least one, possibly

several, organizations but added that at the time they "seemed to be engaged in activities that I could and did approve."

She pointed out that in 1939 she had supported aid to Britain and France, a program opposed by the Communist Party then, and that she had been one of the first to join the William Allen White Committee to Defend America by Aid to the Allies, another organization which the CP had opposed.

At the end of the session Hickenlooper said "there is not the least evidence" that Miss Kenyon had been "disloyal or subversive."

COMMITTEE DECISION

The Subcommittee majority report said of Miss Kenyon:

"We do not find that her employment in the past by the State Department is evidence of the fact that that department has employed disloyal persons." (However, the committee commented in connection with the Kenyon case that "some persons" fail to understand "the nature of the Communist-front movement.")

Gustavo Duran

McCarthy charged before the Subcommittee March 14 that Gustavo Duran, a former State Dept. officer, was known to have been a member of the Communist counterpart "of the Soviet Secret Police in Spain" during the Spanish Civil War. He said Duran had resigned from the State Department in 1946 "under pressure" and had gone to work for the UN.

In 1943, McCarthy said, Lt. Edward J. Ruff, assistant military attache at the U. S. embassy in the Dominican Republic, wrote a report in which he stated "officially" that he believed Duran to be a Communist. McCarthy quoted from a book by Indalecio Prieto, former Spanish war minister, in which Prieto said Duran had "been forced on" him by Soviet agents as an officer of the Spanish S.I.M., "counterpart of the Soviet secret police."

DURAN'S REBUTTAL

Duran did not appear before the Subcommittee in person. However, he answered the McCarthy charges from Lake Success. He said that he "is not" and "never was" a member of the Communist Party. He added that he had become a citizen of the United States, but that during the Spanish Civil War he was a citizen of Spain and a legal "officer in the Spanish Republican army."

"I was not," he said, "a member of the International Brigade."

He added: "The statements about my activities in Spain, attributed to United States military intelligence and other sources, are in fact a literal translation of a fabricated statement in Arriba, the official organ of the Falange Party of Franco Spain. In fact, the full report handed by Mr. McCarthy to the subcommittee is, I suspect, nothing else but a translation of that article."

Spruille Braden, former Assistant Secretary of State, said: "When charges were made during Mr. Duran's employment in the State Department, I sent for J. Edgar Hoover and asked him for a thorough investigation, despite my long previous knowledge of the man. As he was in my office, I disassociated myself from the departmental inquiry and asked Donald Russell, Secretary Byrnes' former law partner, to conduct it. Both inquiries completely cleared Duran."

COMMITTEE DECISION

The Subcommittee report detailed the charges against Duran and his answers to the charges, but pointed out that Duran had resigned from the State Department in 1946, before the loyalty program was instituted. For that reason, the report said, it was felt an investigation of his case was not within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

Dr. Harlow Shapley

On March 14 McCarthy told the Subcommittee that Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard astronomer, had been appointed to the U. S. Commission for UNESCO by Marshall, and hadn't been fired by Acheson although he had "been prominent in the affairs of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace" in 1949. The Conference, McCarthy said, had been "denounced as a sounding board for Communist propaganda," by Acheson himself.

SHAPLEY'S REBUTTAL

Shapley, at Cambridge, Mass., denied the charges. He said that the Conference had "not been Communist-inspired." He added that his only connection with the State Department had been when that agency approved his expenses while he was serving on UNESCO. He said the Conference to which McCarthy alluded had been sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, of which Shapley was national chairman. He said "I was never once approached by the Communists" during the time the conference was going on. He added that the sponsoring organization is not on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

COMMITTEE DECISION

The Subcommittee report said: "Our inquiry established that Dr. Shapley is not an employee of the Department of State in any real and proper sense . . . Within the proper purview of our inquiry, no consideration need be given the charges made against Dr. Shapley."

Dr. Frederick L. Schuman

McCarthy told the committee that Prof. Frederick L. Schuman of Williams College, was "one of the closest collaborators in and sponsors of Communist-front organizations in America," and that if he were not a "card-carrying Communist the difference is so slight it is unimportant." He added that Schuman is "a highly placed lecturer" at the State Department.

SCHUMAN'S REBUTTAL

At Williamstown, Mass., Schuman, who did not appear before the Subcommittee in person, said: "Senator McCarthy is mistaken in supposing I have ever held a position in the Department of State. Perhaps he is confusing this with my lectures at the National War College to which I was invited by Maj. Gen. L. L. Lemnitzer, Lieut. Gen. H. H. Bull, and Vice Admn. W. H. Hill. I am as opposed to communism as is Senator McCarthy, but I do not believe we shall ever be in agreement as to the definition of Communist-front organizations."

COMMITTEE DECISION:

The Subcommittee report said:
"Our inquiry establishes that Dr. Schuman has never been an employee of the State Department. In fact, his one and only connection with the Department in any way was to deliver an 1-hour lecture without remuneration at the Foreign Service Institute on June 19, 1946."

Amerasia Magazine

Although it was an organization rather than an individual, Amerasia Magazine was one of the "cases" virtually "tried" before the Tydings Subcommittee during the course of its investigation of McCarthy's charges.

At the insistance of McCarthy and other Republicans, the Subcommittee reopened the Amerasia magazine "stolen documents" case, which had been formally settled in 1945.

Background Of Case

In 1945, Amerasia was found printing material apparently copied from secret Office of Strategic Services documents. The OSS investigated, bringing in the FBI. An OSS investigator entered the office of Amerasia without legal authorization and found official government documents, many classified "top secret."

On June 6, 1945, six persons were arrested. They were Philip Jaffe, managing editor; Kate Mitchell, editor; Mark Gayn, free - lance writer; John S. Service, Foreign Service officer; Lt. Andrew Roth, Naval Intelligence; and Emmanuel Larsen, researcher in the State Department's Division of Far East Affairs. Several hundred Government documents were recovered.

A Federal Grand Jury returned true bills Aug. 10, 1945, against Jaffe, Larsen and Roth. They were arrested. Then, according to State Department attorney Robert H. Hitchcock, the defendants indicated they would ask that evidence based on documents seized be suppressed, since some of it had been obtained illegally. According to Hitchcock, the Justice Department decided to compromise.

Jaffe pleaded guilty on a lesser charge and was fined $2,500; Larsen pleaded nolo contendere and was fined $500; charges against Roth were dropped.

McCarthy claimed in 1950 that State Department officials and other high governmental figures had blocked effective prosecution of the Amerasia case in order to protect the defendants, whom he called members of an important Russian spy ring. Other Republicans wanted to know in 1950 why the case had not been prosecuted more vigorously in 1945.

Defendants Requested

The Tydings Subcommittee questioned Service, John E. Peurifoy, Deputy Undersecretary of State; Larsen, Joseph C. Grew, former Under Secretary of State; Gen. Julius Holmes, former Assistant Secretary of State; Frank Bielaski, former OSS director of investigations; and others. At the same time, Service was questioned by a New York Grand Jury. (For Service's Congressional statements, see Page 447.)

Case Again Closed

The Subcommittee majority, after listening to explanations of the complex case, said no evidence was shown that the Amerasia principals were part of a State Department spy ring.

Blame for taking the documents was put on Larsen, who, the Subcommittee report said, was compiling a private file on Far East personalities. The documents were taken to add to his private file, according to the report, and then traded to Jaffe for more information for his file. The report said the Justice Department had done all it legally could to prosecute the case.

SENATE

Although the Tydings Subcommittee's hearings were held in the Senate Office Building's caucus room, developments in the probe were by no means limited to that chamber. The investigation furnished both the House and the Senate with scores of opportunities which Congressmen readily seized for scores of speeches on communism, disloyalty, politics and related subjects during the months' long hearings.

In the Senate especially, the Tydings probe was kept prominently in the foreground. McCarthy was not a member of the Tydings group, and accordingly used the Senate chamber as his rostrum, taking the floor dozens of times to present his views of the proceedings in the Office Building caucus room.

Some of the most important developments which arose in the Senate chamber during the hearings are described in the following.

Skirmish of the Files

McCarthy insisted repeatedly during the investigation that all his charges would be proved if Executive Department loyalty and personnel files were thrown open to the Tydings Subcommittee. The President, however, was reluctant to open the files. The resulting controversy was one of the most important elements of the investigation.

Senate Resolution 231 authorizing the investigation had specifically directed the Subcommittee "to procure, by subpoena, and examine the complete loyalty and employment files and records of all the Government employees in the Department of State and such other agencies against whom charges have been heard." Democratic Senators had objected to that provision on the grounds that FBI files should be kept closed. But the provision was accepted by the Senate on voice vote.

After the first of McCarthy's charges were made before the Subcommittee, Chairman Tydings made an informal request of the President that State Department and FBI files on persons charged be shown to the Subcommittee. The Subcommittee was then shown a "summarization" of the FBI file on Lattimore. It was not revealed publicly what the summary contained. Tydings said there was nothing in the file to show Lattimore had been a Communist or spy. Lodge said the summary was incomplete and inconclusive.

Full Disclosure Opposed

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said on March 27, they opposed further disclosure of the files. They said that if the "raw" files were made public it would jeopardize the entire loyalty program, cut off sources of information, "smear" innocent persons and could result in published "half truths".

The following day President Truman announced that he would follow Executive precedence and withhold the documents. He also directed the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board to make an immediate review of all of McCarthy's 90-odd cases.

Tydings then carried out the Senate directive setting up his Subcommittee and issued a subpoena for the FBI, State Department and Civil Service files on the individuals charged. Mr. Truman March 30 directed the men receiving the subpoenas to forward them to him.

Then on May 4 the President announced that he would show the Subcommittee the loyalty files of 81 persons accused by name or number by McCarthy. Tydings said Truman had changed his mind because it was found that all of McCarthy's cases had been reviewed previously by four Congressional Committees.

According to Tydings, the material originally had been gathered from State Department loyalty files in 1947 by the House Appropriations Committee of the Republican 80th Congress. The same information was then studied by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments in March, 1948; the Senate Appropriations Committee in March, 1948; and the House Foreign Affairs Committee in August, 1948. None of

these Committees, Tydings said, saw anything in the information meriting citation of any State Department employees as disloyal.

Subcommittee members were allowed to examine the files at the White House, but they were not allowed to take notes or reveal the names of individuals. The files proved so cumbersome that few members managed to read every file. Both Lodge and Hickenlooper said the 81 loyalty files were in such "an unfinished condition" that they were useless. When the laborious examination of the files was halted, neither Tydings, Lodge, Hickenlooper or McCarthy had changed his opinion of the content of the files.

"Raped" Files Charged

. Meanwhile McCarthy said the files had been "stripped" and incriminating material removed. He asserted in a speech at Janesville, Wis., May 7 that the file on his No. 2 case had been "thoroughly raped". He demanded that "all the files must be broken open."—specifically files of the FBI, Civil Service Commission, Central Intelligence Agency, Army Intelligence, Navy Intelligence and Secret Service.

But Subcommittee Chairman Tydings countered that the files to be examined "contain not only all of the data which the State Department investigators have assembled but also all the loyalty data which the FBI has gathered and referred to the State Department and which has been made a part of these files."

McCarthy hit back saying the person in question was "a foreign agent" and promising to name him on the Senate floor if the Subcommittee doesn't "show any semblance of really looking into this case."
McCarthy never named the individual.

Counter-Charge Feud

During the course of the investigation, McCarthy and State Department spokesmen kept up a running battle of charges, denials and countercharges. McCarthy made many speeches during that period; State Department officials, including Acheson, made as many.

After each McCarthy speech, the State Department issued a detailed criticism of McCarthy's statements, listing what the Depatment said were "deliberate misstatements of fact".

McCarthy reiterated his charges, and repeatedly demanded the ouster of Acheson, Jessup and others. He said they were shielding Communists. The President backed the State Department, saying repeatedly that McCarthy's charges were political and were an aid to Russia.

Statement of Principles

On the Senate floor June 1, Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), read a statement also signed by six other Republicans criticizing Democratic handling of the government security problem and blasting "certain elements" in the Republican Party which the signers said had tried to exploit "fear, bigotry, ignorance and intolerance" to make political hay out of the confusion. Other signers were Charles W. Tobey (R N. H.), George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Wayne Morse (R Ore.), Irving Ives (R N. Y.), Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), and Robert C. Hendrickson (R N. J.).

The statement said in part: "The Democratic Adminstration has initially created the confusion by its lack of effective leadership, by its contradictory grave warnings and optimistic assurances, by its complacency to the threat of communism here at home, by its oversensitiveness to rightful criticism, by its petty bitterness against its critics.

"Certain elements of the Republican Party have materially added to this confusion in the hopes of riding the Republican Party to victory through the selfish, political exploitation of fear, bigotry, ignorance and intolerance.

"It is high time that we stopped thinking politically as Republicans and Democrats about elections and started thinking patriotically as Americans about national security based on individual freedom."

On his part, Lattimore hit back at McCarthy in a book "Ordeal by Slander" published July 31. The book recounted his part in the State Department Loyalty Investigation set off by McCarthy's charges, and warned that "bully boy politicians of the McCarthy stripe . . . are demagogues who are skilled in exploitation of fear." He said his "ordeal" could be experienced by any person unless we "reestablish the freedom to inquire and the freedom to express opinions based on independent inquiry."

Loyalty Commission Proposals

The investigation into State Department loyalty produced several suggestions that the whole problem of the government loyalty program be turned over to a special commission for examination. It was said frequently that a group of Senators did not have the time to investigate the problems thoroughly. McCarthy himself called repeatedly for a special investigation by a group outside Congress.

Sens. Elbert Thomas (D Utah) and Irving Ives (R N. Y.) introduced a bill (S 3775) June 15 providing for a seven-member commission to probe future allegations of disloyalty among government employees.

The Commission would include four Congressmen, two each from the two major parties, and three public members appointed from a panel of private individuals named by the President. The private citizens, said Ives, would "minimize those excesses which sometimes come with potential political motivation."

Thomas said his sponsorship of the proposal did not mean disapproval of the probe of disloyalty by Sen. Tydings and the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee.

The proposal was turned over to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, headed by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D Minn.) and including Ives, Clyde R. Hoey (D N. C.), Herbert O'Conor (D Md.) and Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine). No action was taken.

Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) had previously introduced a resolution (S Res 268) May 8 instructing the subcommittee to continue its probe in executive hearings and to recommend improvements in the government loyalty program. The resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. No action was taken.

Amerasia Echoes

A separate inquiry into the Justice Department's handling in 1945 of the Amerasia "stolen documents" case was urged June 13 by 21 Republican Senators. They introduced a resolution calling for the Senate Judiciary Committee to study the Amerasia case instead of the Foreign Relations group.

The 21 Republicans, unofficially led by Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), included: Robert C. Hendrickson (N. J.),

Homer Ferguson (Mich.), Kenneth Wherry (Neb.), Edward Martin (Pa.), Owen Brewster (Maine), John Bricker (Ohio), William Langer (N. D.), William Jenner (Ind.), Karl Mundt (S. D.), Styles Bridges (N. H.), Harry Cain (Wash.), Arthur V. Watkins (Utah), Henry Dworshak (Idaho), George Malone (Nev.), Hugh Butler (Neb.), Zales Ecton (Mont.), Milton Young (N. D.), Andrew Schoeppel (Kan.), James Kem (Mo.), and Joseph McCarthy (Wis.).

Capehart indicated the move was prompted by a fear the Tydings group, which had not then completed its probe, would whitewash the Administration's handling of the Amerasia case five years ago.

Tydings denied this. Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D Ill.) warned June 13 he would strongly oppose any plan for "two investigations of the same subject going on at the same time." He added, "There is politics, and there is obstruction around here."

On June 15, however, the federal grand jury in New York dropped the Amerasia case. It cleared the Justice Dept. of remissness in prosecuting the case, and urged it to make a public statement giving full details of the way it had handled the matter in 1945. The grand jury praised the FBI. Sen. Brewster declared the action killed the new inquiry demand.

FINAL REPORT

On June 28, the Tydings Subcommittee voted to halt its investigation. Only the Democratic majority supported the motion to end hearings; the two Republicans voted against it. At the same time the Subcommittee voted unanimously to recommend contempt of Congress citations against Earl Browder, Frederick Vanderbilt Field and Philip Jaffe, witnesses who had refused to answer some questions put by the Subcommittee.

The Subcommittee majority filed a 313-page report with the full Foreign Relations Committee July 18. The report cleared all persons called Communists or Communist sympathizers by Sen. McCarthy. The report took hefty swings at McCarthy himself, saying, in effect, that he had wilfully lied when presenting his "evidence" on the cases.

Tone of Report

The tone of the Subcommittee report was set in its section of "General Observations." It said, in part:

"It is, of course, clearly apparent that the charges of Communist infiltration or influence upon the State Department are false. This knowledge is reassuring to all Americans whose faith has been temporarily shaken in the security of their Government by perhaps the most nefarious campaign of untruth in the history of our Republic. . .

"We have seen the technique of the 'Big Lie', elsewhere employed by the totalitarian dictator with devastating success, utilized here for the first time on a sustained basis in our history. We have seen how, through repetition and shifting untruths, it is possible to delude great numbers of people. . .

"This has been done without the slightest vestige of respect for even the most elementary rules of evidence or fair play or, indeed, common decency. Indeed, we have seen an effort not merely to establish guilt by association but guilt by accusation alone. . .

"We sincerely believe that charges of the character which have been made in this case seriously impair the efforts of our agencies of Government to combat the problem of subversion. Furthermore, extravagant allegations, which cannot be proved and are not subject to proof, have the inevitable effect of dulling the awareness of all Americans to the true menace of communism."

Specific Replies

The 313-page report took each of McCarthy's allegations, examined them, rejected them and labeled McCarthy with a wide variety of synonyms for "liar." Each of the primary "cases" submitted by McCarthy was either found to be without substantiation or was rejected because the person involved had never been an employee of the Government.

(For typical excerpts of the report's findings on the so-called "primary cases", refer to pages 445-51.)

The Amerasia magazine case was also discussed with the conclusion that the Justice Department had done everything legally possible to get convictions of the employees charged with taking secret State Department documents.

The report wound up with the recommendation that a special commission be appointed to study general security requirements in federal service. The commission members would be appointed — four by the President, four by the Speaker of the House and four by the President of the Senate. It was also recommended that a joint House-Senate committee be appointed to study misuse of Congressional immunity to civil libel suits.

Lodge's Minority Report

Sen. Lodge's minority report criticized the Subcommittee for not going farther than just a check on McCarthy's charges. His report said, "The fact that many charges have been made which have not been proven does not in the slightest degree relieve the Subcommittee of the responsibility for undertaking a relentlessly thorough investigation of its own." The report summarized the investigation "superficial and inconclusive," and added, "The proceedings often lacked impartiality; the atmosphere was too often not that of seeking to ascertain the truth. The Subcommittee's record is a tangle of loose threads, of witnesses who were not subpoenaed, of leads which were not followed up."

Lodge's report also recommended appointment of a special bipartisan commission to study questions left unanswered by the Subcommittee.

Final Action

After the Tydings Subcommittee had drafted its majority report, it submitted the document to the full Foreign Relations Committee. On July 19, after a stormy two-hour closed session, the full Committee was reported to have voted 11-0 to "receive" the Subcommittee report. It then voted 9-2 to pass the report on to the Senate without a recommendation of acceptance or rejection. Dissenting voters were Republican Subcommittee members Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.). In compliance with a request by the two Republicans, paragraphs in the report criticizing their attendance record at Subcommittee meetings and pointing out that they could not agree on whether sessions should have been open or closed were stricken from the findings.

The full Committee then voted unanimously to end the investigation.

Filing Date Postponed

The same afternoon Tydings, chairman of the Subcommittee, attempted to file the report with the Senate — making it an official Senate document. But he acquiesced to a request by Minority Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) to postpone his move 24 hours so that Senators would have a chance to read the report in full.

The Republicans then called a late afternoon meeting of their Policy Committee. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), chairman of the Committee, issued this statement at the end of the session:

"The Policy Committee completely concurs with the criticism of Senator Lodge that the Tydings investigation entirely failed to do its job. Its report is of a purely political nature and is derogatory and insulting to Senator McCarthy."

Report Submitted, Approved

Tydings again submitted the report to the Senate July 20. Wherry objected, saying the document had not been approved by the full Committee. Chairman Tom Connally (D Tex.) replied that the Committee had authorized Tydings to transmit the report to the Senate. Vice President Alben W. Barkley ruled that a report could be filed automatically and was not subject to objections.

Wherry appealed Barkley's ruling, and Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) moved to table Wherry's appeal. The motion to table carried on a party-line roll-call vote 45-37, so the report was accepted as an official Senate document.

Recommittal Efforts

Wherry next moved to send the report back to the Committee with a recommendation that either a new investigation be made or a special bipartisan commission be set up to carry on the inquiry. Barkley ruled that motion out of order. Wherry appealed. Lucas moved to table the appeal. His motion carried again on strict party lines 46-37, a roll-call vote.

Forrest C. Donnell (R Mo.) then moved to send the majority report back to the Committee on a technicality. Brien McMahon (D Conn.) moved to table Donnell's motion. For the third time the Democrats had their way on a strict party-line roll-call vote, 45-35.

Wherry then introduced a bill to instruct the Foreign Relations Committee either to make a new investigation or turn the job over to a special commission. He also submitted a bill which would keep committee reports from impugning the motives or veracity of another Senator. Both bills were referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Vote on Counsel

Later Wherry demanded that a Subcommittee counsel, Edward P. Morgan, who was helping Tydings with a speech scoring McCarthy, be ejected from the Senate chamber on the grounds he was not a Senate employee as the Subcommittee had been dissolved. Tydings insisted Morgan was still employed by the full Committee.

The matter was put to vote, and Morgan was allowed to stay on a 43-31 roll-call vote. Wayne Morse (R Ore.) and Donnell joined the Democrats in an otherwise party - line vote.

Tydings Oration

After the Committee report had been officially accepted by the Senate, Tydings took the floor in a long speech castigating McCarthy. Tydings said McCarthy had not told the Senate the truth when he quoted himself as having said there were 57 Communists or sympathizers in the State Department. Tydings charged that McCarthy doctored the speech before inserting it into the Congressional Record.

What McCarthy had actually said at Wheeling, W. Va., Tydings told the Senate, was that there were 205 Communist Party members in the State Department. Tydings held up what he said was a recording made of McCarthy's Wheeling speech. He introduced affidavits from Wheeling radio announcers saying the recording was bone fide.

Then he asked unanimous consent to play the record to the Senate. Minority Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) said the record ought to be played "some place else than on the floor of the United States Senate," but technically he did not object to the unanimous consent request. Tydings withdrew his request and said he would play it in his office.

Tydings went on to say that evidence, presented by McCarthy against State Department employes was all old, discredited material. No evidence has been produced, Tydings said, that would indicate the presence of Communists or Red "dupes" in the State Department.

Debate Echoes

William E. Jenner (R Ind.) took the floor July 21 to answer the speech Tydings had given the previous day in defense of the investigation. Jenner accused Tydings of having perpetrated "the most scandalous and brazen whitewash of treasonable conspiracy in our history."

Jenner claimed Tydings had deliberately ignored the existence of traitors in the State Department. He told the Senate, "I have never heard a more blasphemous perversion of the truth than Senator Tydings' outburst yesterday giving a clean bill of health to the entire personnel of the State Department."

Irving Ives (R N. Y.) also criticized the Subcommittee, saying it had not investigated the entire State Department loyalty program as directed by the Senate. Henry Cabot Lodge (R Mass.), Subcommittee member, voiced the same criticism, saying the probe had been incomplete. While the Communist charges of Joseph McCarthy (R Wis.) had not been proved, he said, the investigation had not been thorough enough to completely clear persons accused by McCarthy.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) took the ball July 24 and accused the Subcommittee Democratic majority report of an "untruth" in saying that all persons originally tagged as Communists by McCarthy had been investigated and cleared by four Congressional Committees during the GOP 80th Congress. Ferguson read what he said was a confidential memo sent the State Department by the Republican-controlled Senate Appropriations Committee in 1947. The memo said that an FBI report named several State Department employees as members of a Red spy ring. These persons, whom Ferguson did not name, were not fired, according to the memo.

McCarthy Resumes Charges

McCarthy took the Senate floor July 25 and resumed his charges against "Mr. X", whom he described as a Moscow-born Communist high in the State Department. McCarthy said an FBI report in 1948 said a special agent concealed in the Communist Party knew "Mr. X" to be a Communist. Brien McMahon (D Conn.) said McCarthy's description made it plain to whom he was referring. So McMahon put in the Congressional Record 21 affidavits supporting "Mr. X's" loyalty. One of the letters was signed by Wayne Morse (R Ore.).

Morse then revealed "X's" name to the Senate. It was Edward G. Posniak, State Department economist in the East European division. Morse said Posniak had worked under him from 1936-38 in the Justice Department. At that time, Morse told the Senate, Posniak showed no signs of being a Communist. Posniak himself told reporters that his family had been driven from Russia by the Reds in his childhood and that he had always

hated communism. He said he had been cleared by a State Department loyalty board in 1948.

POLITICAL ASPECTS

The aggressive hunt carried on by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) for any Communists in government was a major campaign issue in several states.

Although the Republican leadership of the Senate never backed up the tactics used by McCarthy in a conference statement, the majority of the GOP Senators felt that McCarthy pointed out many soft spots in the nation's security program. President Truman was accused of attempting to "whitewash" the investigation into McCarthy's charges. The GOP hurled the same charge at Chairman Millard E. Tydings (D Md.), of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee handling the McCarthy accusations. Tydings was himself a candidate for re-election.

President Truman called McCarthy's attacks "the greatest asset that the Kremlin has." He said the Republicans were making a "partisan attempt in the Senate to sabotage the bipartisan foreign policy of the United States." Tydings lambasted McCarthy for his "smear" campaign and accused him of using "police court" methods to advance his case. Administration stalwart Dennis Chavez (D), Senior Senator from New Mexico, personally attacked McCarthy's star witness, Louis Budenz. Seven Republican Senators joined in a "declaration of conscience" decrying the use of the Senate as a "forum of hate and a publicity platform for irresponsible sensationalism."

The criticism was censure of McCarthy's technique of making charges under the protection of Senatorial immunity. Three influential GOP governors, Earl Warren of California, James Duff of Pennsylvania and Alfred Driscoll of New Jersey, criticized McCarthy and asserted he did not prove any charge he made against the State Department.

Issue in N. H. Primary

New Hampshire's primary election in September was fought on the Declaration of Conscience among other issues. Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R) was a signer of the Declaration. His opponent, Wesley Powell, former administrative assistant to Sen. Styles Bridges (R), believed that the Tobey stand did not properly represent the feeling of the state's GOP voters on the tactics of McCarthy.

Sen. Wayne Morse (R Ore.) and Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.), other signers of the Declaration who were up for re-election, did not find the statement used against them in the campaign as Morse had already won his primary and Aiken had no opposition.

The delay of the Tydings Subcommittee in holding open hearings on the Amerasia case, in which documents were "stolen" from the government and found in the offices of the magazine Amerasia, prompted 21 GOP Senators to ask for a separate inquiry into the case. (See page 451.)

The Tydings group's probe was an issue in the Maryland primary as well. Tydings won renomination easily, although the investigation had been expected to react somewhat against him.

Atomic Program Tied-In

The question of the handling of security in the atomic energy program and criticism of the Atomic Energy Commission on this point tied in as a campaign issue with the McCarthy charges against the State Department in several states. Charges of "incredible mismanagement" were hurled at former AEC Chairman David E. Lilienthal, by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa). Chairman Brien McMahon (D Conn.) stoutly defended Lilienthal and the AEC administrative officials. Tydings lined up with McMahon and Sen. Eugene Millikin (R Colo.) lined up with Hickenlooper in separate reports on the investigation. All four were up for re-election. Security in this vital defense program was an issue in Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa and Maryland.

The general question of alleged Communists in government and the attitude toward communism held by incumbent Senators up for re-election was an issue in every campaign. Winners against Claude Pepper (D Fla.) and Frank P. Graham (D N. C.) tried to pin the "red" tags on both men. Pro-Communist charges were hurled at Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho), candidate for Vice Presidency on the Progressive Party ticket in 1948.

Republicans also charged Democratic candidates with a "soft" approach toward communism in the Senate races of Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (Calif.), Rep. John A. Carroll (Colo.), Sen. Millard E. Tydings (Md.), Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (N. Y.), Francis J. Myers (Pa.), Elbert D. Thomas (Utah), and Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.).

Issue In McCarthy's State

McCarthy himself was not up for re-election in 1950, but he campaigned actively in several states in behalf of Republican candidates — stressing his charges of Communist infiltration of the State Department.

Alexander Wiley (R Wis .), senior Wisconsin Senator, endorsed McCarthy's fight in his own campaign for reelection, and McCarthy backed Wiley.

McCarthy's back income tax returns were investigated by the FBI and Wisconsin officials after opponents said his past returns did not tally with his apparent income. McCarthy also was criticized for accepting $10,000 from the Lustron Corp. for a 37-page article on housing. McCarthy said he merely sold the piece to the highest bidder.

LOBBY STANDS

The so-called China Lobby, composed of groups, organizations and individuals supporting the Nationalist China regime of Chiang Kai-Shek, took an active part in the McCarthy proceedings. Such organizations and individuals as the American China Policy Association, Committee to Defend America by Aiding Anti-Communist China, Alfred Kohlberg, wealthy New York importer of Chinese textiles, and William J. Goodwin, registered lobbyist and agent for the Chinese Nationalists, figured prominently in the case.

Owen J. Lattimore charged that Kohlberg had prepared much of the material used by McCarthy. He submitted a chart to the Committee showing a close parallel between the charges made by McCarthy and charges made earlier by Kohlberg when, Lattimore said, the New York importer was "attempting to take over" the Institute of Pacific Relations. Kohlberg admitted in newspaper interviews that he had supplied information to McCarthy.

Goodwin, in an interview with the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, said he had "laid the groundwork" for the McCarthy charges. He also said he had had a dinner party in Washington during the episode at which McCarthy was one of the guests.

The American China Policy Association issued a flood of printed and mimeographed material, and sent much of it to Congressmen and Committee members, supporting the McCarthy charges in their entirety. Kohlberg was chairman of the board of

the Association. The Committee to Defend America by Aiding Anti-Communist China also issued a good deal of material, criticizing Lattimore and supporting the McCarthy - GOP charges.

Kohlberg himself sent out a number of "open letters" on yellow stationery with the heading: "ALFRED KOHLBERG Inc. Chinese Textiles, 1 West 37th Street, New York, 18, N. Y.," which called for fuller investigation of the charges, and defended his activities in connection with the case. In an "open letter" to Tydings, Kohlberg charged that none of the "distinguished Americans who have charged pro-Communism in the State Department" was called by the committee to testify. He also sent an "open letter" to McCarthy complimenting him on his brave action.

In a newspaper interview at one point in the proceedings, McCarthy admitted receiving financial support "from an outside source", but declined to say from where it derived. McCarthy hired several investigators of his own during the proceedings.

The China Lobby group was joined by such organizations as Business Consultants, Inc., publishers of the newsletter Counterattack, which was critical of Lattimore and charged that he was one of the principal influences in getting the U. S. into the war with Japan.

Kohlberg came in for some criticism by the Committee for his actions, and the group's report said that one of the main sources of McCarthy's material was Kohlberg.

McCarthy Probe Chronology

Here is a timetable of the chronological development of the investigation of alleged Communism in the State Department:

Feb. 9 — Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) speaks at Wheeling, W. Va., charging "I have in my hand a list of 205 (names) that were known to the Secretary of State as members of the Communist party."

Feb. 11 — McCarthy speaks at Reno, Nev.; wires President Truman that there are 57 members of the Communist Party in State Department.

Feb. 20 — McCarthy makes six-hour speech on Senate floor, outlining 81 cases of persons he said worked for State Dept., and who were bad security risks or members of Communist party.

Feb. 21 — Senate passes by voice vote resolution by Democratic Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, setting up a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to investigate charges. GOP demands for public hearings and right to subpoena written into resolution.

Feb. 25 — Subcommittee is named: Millard E. Tydings, (D Md.), chairman; Brien McMahon (D Conn.) Theodore F. Green (D R. I.), Henry Cabot Lodge (R Mass.) and Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), members.

March 8 — McCarthy appears before Tydings committee and charges Dorothy Kenyon, New York attorney and former delegate to U. N. belongs to "long list" of Communist front organizations, Dr. Phillip C. Jessup, U. S. Abassador-at-Large, has "unusual affinity" for Communists and Communist causes.

March 9 — He outlines more on Kenyon case, asks for State Dept. files.

March 13 — McCarthy first mentions name of Owen J. Lattimore, Johns Hopkins University professor and Far Eastern expert; also lists Haldore Hanson, State Dept. China expert and Mrs. Esther Caukin Brunauer, DOS UNESCO liaison officer.

March 14 — McCarthy names Gustavo Duran, former State Dept. employe; Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard astronomer and former UNESCO delegate, and John S. Service, consular officer at Calcutta and former consular official in China. DOS announces it will recall Service to answer charges. Frederic Schuman, Williams college professor, also named by McCarthy.

March 14 — Dr. Kenyon testifies, denies ever having been Communist, bitterly assails McCarthy tactics. Duran at Lake Success denies flatly he ever was a Communist.

March 21 — McCarthy gives name of "top Russian spy in U. S." to Committee in secret session. Again McCarthy demands DOS file.

March 26 — After "leaks" to newsmen, Committee members admit McCarthy has named Owen Lattimore as "top Russian spy".

March 27 — Mrs. Brunauer takes stand, denies she is or has been a Communist. Hoover opposes release of FBI files.

March 28 — Hanson on stand says McCarthy "twisted" facts from his writings, says charges have hurt him in his standing in community. Truman refuses to give committee access to DOS personnel files.

March 29 — Committee subpoenas personnel files.

March 30 — Truman orders subpoenas sent to him, blasts McCarthy as "asset to Kremlin." McCarthy takes to Senate floor to denounce Lattimore as "chief architect" of U. S. Far East policy, and says he's a Communist spy.

April 1 — Lattimore returns to U. S. from Afghanistan, scores McCarthy, says he is not and never has been Communist.

April 3 — Lattimore releases a hitherto secret memorandum he wrote for DOS on China; Lodge asks for secrecy in hearings, his request denied.

April 5 — Seth W. Richardson, head of Civil Service loyalty program says McCarthy charges false.

April 6 — Lattimore in lengthy statement before Committee denies ever having been Communist, again hits at McCarthy.

April 8 — In Passaic, N. J., speech McCarthy avoids mentioning names or dates; had been dared by Lattimore, others, to repeat his charges off Senate floor.

April 11 — McCarthy asks Committee to call Louis Budenz, former managing editor of Daily Worker, to testify.

April 12 — Committee in uproar when Tydings temporarily blocks appointment of Frederick Ayer, Jr., as GOP counsel because Ayer running for Attorney General in Massachusetts.

April 20 — Budenz testifies, identifies Lattimore as one "under Communist discipline" but admits he has no first-hand knowledge. McCarthy speaks to American Society of Newspaper Editors, flays Acheson, DOS.

April 22 — "Amerasia" case thrown into investigation; GOP demands full-dress hearings on case.

April 25 — Dr. Bella V. Dodd, identified by herself as former member of

the Communist Central committee, denies Budenz testimony. McCarthy says Budenz identified Hanson in secret session.

April 26 — Earl Browder, former CP head, calls Budenz testimony false.

April 28 — Frederick Vanderbilt Field, described by McCarthy as "millionaire Communist" says he doesn't know Lattimore and had never heard him mentioned as a Communist.

April 29 — Former Secretaries of State Byrnes, Marshall, and Hull join with Acheson to deny Lattimore ever had anything to do with China policy. Tydings suggests contempt charges be filed against Field, Browder for not answering questions. (See page 000)

May 1—Freda Utley, former British CP member, says Lattimore not a Communist, but his writings followed CP line.

May 2-3—Lattimore on stand two days, calls Budenz "pathological liar."

May 4—Truman releases personnel files on 81 cases.

May 7—Tydings says cases "will be proved or disproved from files." McCarthy at Janesville, Wis., says files were "thoroughly raped."

May 10—Committee starts going through files.

May 12—Dennis Chavez (D. N.M.) attacks Budenz in bitter Senate speech.

May 15—In letter to American Society of Newspaper Editors, DOS denies McCarthy charges point by point, says Lattimore had no hand in shaping Far Eastern policy.

May 17—McCarthy admits to reporters he's getting "quite a bit of financial support" from outsiders to help in his campaign.

May 19—Tydings says important national defense legislation is being held up because of Committee hearings.

May 22—McCarthy charges committee "doing a foul job deliberately", asks for special, out-of-Congress commission to investigate his charges.

May 23—Committee starts reexamination of Amerasia case.

May 26—Robert M. Hitchcock, who handled original Amerasia case testifies before Committee.

May 29—State Dept. issues statement saying McCarthy has "failed utterly" to prove a single case of a Communist in Department.

May 31—Hickenlooper says some "very important" documents were among those found in Amerasia offices, including one top secret item.

June 1—Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Me.) and six other GOP Senators sign statement criticizing McCarthy for his tactics, but not naming him specifically.

June 4—Sen. Thye of Minnesota calls for "responsible Republican position" on investigations.

June 5—Former Undersecretary of State Joseph Grew testifies on Amerasia case.

June 6—McCarthy says FBI has identified three persons "in high places" as members of CP.

June 31—21 GOP Senators ask for complete, separate Amerasia investigation, Lucas refuses.

June 15—Green and Lodge return from Europe, recommend firing all aliens employed in U. S. embassies abroad.

June 22—Service goes before Committee, denies he has Communist leanings. Tydings says FBI proves McCarthy charges files "raped" false.

June 24—Lodge says he isn't convinced material in files is "finished" and that they either prove or disprove anything.

June 28—Tydings ends investigation.

July 18—Tydings, Democrats, issue committee report, charging McCarthy statements, charges "a hoax and a fraud."

July 20—Lodge, Hickenlooper issue separate report, saying investigation wasn't complete enough.

July 22—After bitter Committee fight, Democrats on Foreign Affairs Committee accept Subcommittee reports.

July 25—After long debate, bitter accusations, Senate accepts Democratic version of Foreign Affairs Committee report.

July 25—McCarthy on Senate floor identifies "Mr. X" in DOS as CP member; Wayne Morse (R Ore.) identifies man as Edward G. Posniak, DOS economist, says he's a loyal American; Posniak issues statement he's loyal, has a long record of anti-Communist activities, fled Russia in 1917 to escape Communist revolution.

July 25—McCarthy says Theodore Geiger of ECA is C. P. member; William C. Foster, ECA deputy administrator, issues statement saying Geiger is loyal, cleared by ECA Administrator Paul G. Hoffman.

July 29—"Ordeal By Slander," book by Lattimore, is published.

Sept. 13—Senate Foreign Relations Committee asks for contempt citations against Browder, Field and Jaffe.

Sept. 22—Senate by voice vote passed S. Res. 349-351, citing Field, Browder and Jaffe for contempt of the Senate. (See page 423.)

Oct. 6 — Frederick Vanderbilt Field registered with the Justice Dept. as an agent for Red China financial interests.

Oct. 6 — State Dept. Loyalty Security Board cleared John S. Service of McCarthy charges.

Oct. 16 — McCarthy told a convention of insurance agents in New York that 14 of 91 State Deparment employees dropped as sexual perverts were taken back into government positions.

Nov. 24 — The State Dept. published a detailed outline of the methods used to check the loyalty and security of its employees in order to counteract "seeds of distrust planted all over America."

Nov. 27 — A federal grand jury Nov. 27 indicted Browder, Field, and Jaffe for contempt of Congress.

Dec. 15 — In the Senate McCarthy described Drew Pearson, newspaper columnist, as "the voice of international Communism." Pearson denied McCarthy's charges.

Dec. 22 — Pearson' radio network sponsor announced it would not renew Pearson's contract when it expires Feb. 18. A company spokesman said the decision was made several weeks before the McCarthy - Pearson exchange.

Dec. 24 — AVC requested the 82nd Congress to institute impeachment proceedings against McCarthy.

Civil Defense

H R 9798—P. L. 920

SUMMARY

Capitol Hill on Dec. 1 received a $3.1 billion federal-state program drawn by the Administration to provide for civil defense against atomic attack. The program called for creation of a Federal Civilian Defense Administration to handle independently federal-state co-operative defense endeavors.

Prepared by the National Security Resources Board, the program was to give the CD chief authority to act immediately in the event of an emergency. He could grant federal funds to the states to set up civilian defense organizations, and he would be co-ordinator of all civil defense activities.

Responsibility of the federal and state governments in the CD program were spelled out. The program would be paid for on a 50-50 matching basis by the U. S. and state governments.

In addition, the program included the following aims and costs:

1. The training of personnel and acquisition of supplies: cost, $200 million, borne by state and local governments; 2. acquisition of fire-fighting, communications and rescue equipment: cost, $200 million, shared equally by federal and state and local governments; 3. construction of communal - type shelters: cost, $2.25 billion, shared between federal and state and local governments; 4. stockpiling of critical materials such as plasma and medical supplies: $400 million, paid entirely by federal government; 5. establishment of communications and control centers: $32 million, borne entirely by federal government.

The Armed Services Committees of the House and Senate held hearings on the Administration's proposals, and made extensive changes in them. The two Committees then reported their own versions of a civilian defense program. The House unit produced its bill (HR 9798) on Dec. 18. The Senate group's bill (S 4268) had been reported Dec. 16.

The two bills were alike in broad outline but differed in some details. Both proposed measures established a permanent Federal Civil Defense Administration to direct over-all civilian preparations for dealing with dangers and problems of new warfare. The legislation authorized appropriations without specifying the amount, but both Committees estimated the cost, to be shared by federal and state governments, would be about $3.1 billion over a three-year period.

Both bills divided the Administrator's powers generally into those he might exercise in preparing the nation against attack and those for seizure and spending which he might use upon a presidential proclamation of emergency. Both bills were divided into four titles.

Final Action

The House passed its bill on a 247-1 roll-call vote on Dec. 20. The Senate made extensive changes in the legislation, and then approved it by voice vote on Dec. 22. A conference ensued to reconcile the two versions, and on Jan. 1, 1951, reported a compromise. The House promptly approved the conference report the same day. The Senate endorsed it Jan. 2, clearing the bill to the White House.

Provisions

The major provisions and four titles of HR 9798, the "Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950," follow:

Declaration of Policy: To provide a plan of civil defense for protection of life and property with responsibility primarily vested in the States and their political subdivisions, and the federal government providing necessary co-ordination and guidance.

Definitions were given in detail for such terms as "attack", "civil defense", "organizational equipment", "facilities", "United States" or "States", and "neighboring countries".

TITLE I—ORGANIZATION

A Federal Civil Defense Administration is established to be headed by an Administrator at an annual salary of $17,500, and a Deputy Administrator at an annual salary of $16,000, both to be appointed by the President.

A Civil Defense Advisory Council is created, consisting of an Administrator and twelve additional members, all to be appointed by the President. Three members to be representatives of State governments; three of political subdivisions of the States; the remaining to be selected among the citizens of the United States — all to be appointed for specified, staggered terms of office.

TITLE II—POWERS AND DUTIES

Functions of Administration are detailed. The Administrator is authorized to: (a) Prepare, sponsor and direct national plans and programs, and request reports on State plans and operations; (b) delegate responsibilities to federal agencies and coordinate federal activities with those of states and other countries; (c) make provision for civil defense communications and for dissemination of warnings of enemy attacks; (d) study and develop civil defense measures to protect life and property;

And to (e) conduct, or contract for, training programs for instruction of civil defense officials — subsistence and quarters to be furnished trainees and instructors — with proviso that not more than one national civil defense college and three civil defense technical training schools be established; (f) disseminate information; (g) encourage states to make interstate compacts, subject to Congressional consent, for mutual aid in the event of an attack which cannot be adequately met by a State;

And to (h) procure by condemnation or otherwise, construct, lease, store, maintain, renovate or distribute materials and facilities for civil defense, with provisos on time limitation and approval of property acquisitions; (i) make financial contributions to the States for civil defense purposes, excluding personnel or administrative expenses, with detailed provisos on how funds are to be allotted to the States; and (j) arrange for sale or disposal of materials and facilities found unnecessary or unsuitable for civil defense purposes.

Mutual aid pacts between states and neighboring countries are to be facilitated by the Administrator.

The Administrator may prescribe insignia and arm bands. Manufacture, possession, or wearing of such insignia, other than in accordance of rules and regulations, to be unlawful.

TITLE III — EMERGENCY AUTHORITY

The existence of a civil defense emergency may be proclaimed by the President or by concurrent resolution of the Congress. Any such emergency shall be terminated similarly.

The President is authorized to direct any federal agency to provide personnel or materials for the aid of the States, emergency construction and repairs.

During such emergency the Administrator is authorized to: (a) exercise his procurement authority without regard to the limitation of any existing law; (b) sell, lease, lend materials or perform services for civil defense on such terms and conditions as he prescribes; (c) coordinate and direct relief activities; (d) reimburse States for services of their employees outside State limits; (e) provide financial aid to civilians injured or in need as a result of attack; and (f) employ additional personnel without regard to civil service laws.

The federal government is removed from liability claims in case of death or personal injury. However, nothing shall affect the right of any person to receive compensation to which he might otherwise be entitled.

The Administrative Procedure Act is waived during such emergency.

The handling of compensation for nongovernmental property acquired is delineated.

TITLE IV — GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Administrator is authorized to: (a) employ civilian personnel for duty in the United States, including the District of Columbia, subject to civil service laws; (b) employ not more than one hundred part-time or temporary advisory personnel, including no more than 25 Britons and Canadians; (c) utilize the services of federal agencies and, with the consent of the States or local governments, their services and agencies; (d) accept and utilize gifts of supplies, equipment and facilities; (e) reimburse any federal agency for expenditures or compensation of its personnel; (f) purchase necessary printing; and (g) prescribe rules and regulations necessary to carry out provisions of this Act.

The Administrator is authorized to establish security requirements and regulations. No employee of the Administration shall have access to restricted information or occupy any position of critical importance until it is determined that no information is contained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or any other investigative agency of the Government indicating a question of loyalty or reliability. Loyalty oaths are mandatory for all employees.

The President may transfer to the FCDA such functions, property and personnel of the National Security Resources Board as are concerned with civil defense activities.

The Administrator shall cooperate with, and utilize to the maximum extent, existing agencies, facilities and resources of the federal government, and refrain from any activity which would result in duplication.

The Administrator shall annually submit a written report with recommendations to the President and the Congress.

Necessary funds are authorized to be appropriated. Allocations or transfers of funds to other agencies are to be approved by the Bureau of the Budget, and reported to the Congress within thirty days.

The Administrator is authorized to certify to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as to the necessity of purchasing securities or making loans connected with civil defense projects. The RFC is authorized to purchase such securities or make such loans, provided financing is unavailable on reasonable terms. The total amount of loans, purchases and guarantees shall not exceed $250,000,000 outstanding at any one time.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to amend or modify the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended.

HOUSE

Committee

Rep. Carl T. Durham (D N. C.), vice chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, promptly incorporated the Administration's program into a bill (HR 9798). But the bill was referred to the House Armed Services Committee, instead of being sent to Durham's atomic energy group.

Headed by Rep. Durham, a special subcommittee of the Armed Services group opened hearings on the measure. It took testimony from James J. Wadsworth, acting deputy director, Federal Civil Defense Administration, Samuel Sadin, assistant general counsel, National Security Resources Board, and Col. Barnet W. Beers, Office of Defense Secretary. All assured the Congressmen the civil defense bill would not duplicate military efforts in any field, infringe upon rights of Congress and the states in matters of interstate compacts or open the door for the federal civil defense director to investigate subversive activity.

On Dec. 8, the Durham Subcommittee ended open hearings and went into closed-door sessions to rewrite the measure. Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the full Armed Services Committee, suggested that considerable redrafting would be necessary. He thought broad authority proposed for the new Federal Civil Defense Administration ought to be "tightened up."

Some of Vinson's suggestions were adopted, and on Dec. 18, the full Armed Services group endorsed HR 9798 and reported it to the House.

Report

As reported, these were the four titles of HR 9798:

Title I prescribed the Administrator's position and pay.

Title II set forth his extensive powers and duties in the preparatory phase. He was directed to: 1. Co-ordinate federal activities with those of states and other countries; 2. Set up an adequate communications warning system and health and sanitation measures to meet all types of attack; 3. Train key state personnel who in turn would train local civil defense workers and units; 4. Develop and disseminate educational material; 5. Encourage states to make agreements or compacts, subject to Congressional consent, so that agencies and manpower of one may be used in another in case of a disaster; 6. Procure materials, equipment and facilities for civil defense, including blood plasma, emergency food and items not normally provided on the local level; 7. Make financial contributions to the states for authorized purposes such as bomb shelters, except for contributions to self-liquidating project or pay of personnel; 8. Prescribe insignia and arm bands.

The President also was authorized to requisition materials and facilities for civil defense under terms of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

To offset possible surprise enemy bombs or attacks Title III, the emergency powers section, authorized the President to proclaim a "national civil defense emergency," and thereupon, the administrator was directed to: 1. Use all federal resources, including personnel and materials, for controlling panic and destruction and dealing with post-attack problems; 2. Exercise his procurement authority without regard to limitation of any existing law; 3. Sell materials or perform services for civil defense under terms he prescribes; 4. Reimburse states for services outside state limits; 5. Grant financial assistance to injured

or needy civilians; 6. Employ additional personnel without regard to civil service laws.

The Administrative Procedure Act also was waived in the prescribed emergency and the government was removed from liability claims.

Title IV set forth the organization outlines of the agency. Appointment of advisory and part-time advisory personnel was authorized including employment of 25 British and Canadian citizens. An FBI investigation was required of every employee in a "critical" position and a name check was required of all others. Loyalty oaths were mandatory for everybody the agency employed.

Floor Action

The House commenced formal action on HR 9798 on Dec. 20. During debate, there were references to the possibility Russia would bomb American industrial cities in event of war. Rep. Edgar A. Jonas (R Ill.) questioned whether the Russians really have the atom bomb. Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.), a member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, told Jonas that "positively" the Russians do have the weapon, are stockpiling them and have the planes to deliver them.

Durham said in the event of war it was probable "an enemy would attempt at the outset to destroy or cripple the productive capacity of the United States and to carry direct attack against civilian communities to disrupt support of the war effort."

Clare Hoffman, (R. Mich.) the bill's lone opponent, critized it as too broad and open to "boondoggling." He said he thought first things, i.e. the man on the battlefront, should come first. He said he would approve funds to protect the war industries.

By a roll call vote of 247-1, the House then passed the measure. Hoffman cast the only vote against it.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) — Require the administrator to evaluate the FBI report in writing if he should hire an individual notwithstanding derogatory information.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) — Eliminate ban on contributions to self-liquidating state projects. Voice.

Edwin Arthur Hall (R N.Y.) — Mobilize hunters and gun-carrying sportsmen into a stand-by army. Voice.

SENATE

Committee

The Administration's civil defense program became the object of contention between two Senate committees. Both Brien McMahon (D Conn.), chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, which had previously handled civil defense matters, and Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), chairman of the Civil Defense Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, together with Harry P. Cain (R Wash.), introduced two identical bills (S 4219 and S 4217) embodying the Administration proposals. Both claimed their Committees had jurisdiction over the program.

Vice President Alben Barkley, the Senate's presiding officer, Dec. 4 sent S 4219 to the Armed Services Committee, on the ground that an atomic bomb was only one type of attack which might take place. Therefore, said Barkley, the bill went "far beyond" the jurisdiction of the atomic group.

McMahon's group opened hearings on Dec. 4 and heard James J. Wadsworth, deputy administrator of the Civil Defense Administration, which had previously been under the NSRB. Wadsworth spelled out the purposes of the proposed program.

Two days later, on Dec. 6, the Kefauver Subcommittee of the Armed Services group opened hearings on S 4219, with the hearings pitched on the theme that Russia has developed the atomic bomb. Richard Graves, chairman of the civil defense committee of the American Municipal Association, which was then holding a Washington conference, presented a resolution recommending establishment of a Civil Defense Administration as a fourth department of the military establishment, instead of as an independent agency.

The AMA spokesman also said the proposed bill "bypassed" the cities and provided only for dealings between federal officials and state governments. Deputy Defense Administrator Wadsworth defended the legislation and said the proposed Civilian Defense Administration should be an independent body, apart from the Defense Department.

On Dec. 7, Col. Barnet W. Beers, of the Office of the Defense Secretary, told the Kefauver unit that civil defense was a civilian job. Millard F. Caldwell, Jr., named by President Truman to head the independent Civil Defense Administration established by executive order, urged speedy action on S 4219.

Allen Cozier, Justice Department spokesman, Dec. 8 stated that the FBI could not undertake the job of investigating civil defense employees, as the proposed bill provided. He suggested requiring loyalty oaths of the agency's employees would be sufficient. Dr. Shields Warren, on behalf of the Atomic Energy Commission, urged enactment of S 4219, as did Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing.

James E. Palmer, Jr., spokesman for the Justice Department's lands division, Dec. 12 opposed the bill's provision for requisition of private property. He said the condemnation procedure would be better and quicker.

Meanwhile, much the same testimony was being brought forth by the McMahon group which was holding simultaneous hearings.

Highlight of testimony before this unit came Dec. 11 when Govs. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio and Val Peterson of Nebraska, on behalf of the Council of State Governments, questioned the advisibility of the extensive bomb shelter program, scheduled to cost $2.25 billion, which the administration wanted to undertake. The two said they thought the length of time it would take to reach the shelters would reduce their usefulness. They did not question the cost.

Report

On Dec. 16, the full Armed Services Committee took the various recommendations made by the Kefauver group and worked them into a "clean" bill — S 4268. This measure followed the major provisions of the House bill which had been reported a few days previously, but carried the following changes:

President Truman was authorized to initiate all or part of the broad emergency powers by merely notifying the Congressional Armed Services Committees, instead of proclaiming a national civilian defense emergency. If Congress did not agree, it could veto the Presidential order. The Committee said it included the "trigger" provision because the time might come when the President

would be "acting upon intelligence which it would be unwise to divulge to the public generally (and he) may wish to expedite the completion of certain phases of the civil defense program."

Contributions to self - liquidating municipal projects such as underground parking garages which might be used as bomb shelters were authorized, as were contributions to cost of state personnel.

Floor Action

The Senate began consideration of S 4268 on Dec. 21, and started to vote on amendments to it the following day. The measure was amended to withhold the sweeping powers it gave to the civil defense Administrator until an attack on the U. S. was actual or direly imminent. The President was required, under the terms of this amendment, to proclaim when "the national safety" called for the Administrator to wield all his powers — but the President was directed to notify the Congress in advance that such a proclamation impended.

Sens. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Spessard Holland (D Fla.), who jointly framed the amendment, respectively stated that without it, "the manner of stepping into" an emergency which would permit the Administrator to use all his powers would be "almost too easy . . . emergencies nowadays come pretty cheap . . ." and that the amendment "localizes any occasion in which these emergency powers would be utilized . . ."

An amendment was also adopted requiring the Administrator to consult with the Defense Department in determining which are critical target areas to receive especial civil defense attention. The alteration, drawn by Brien McMahon (D Conn.) and modified by Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), was adopted by unanimous consent.

Other amendments approved included one putting FBI checks of key personnel on an optional basis, and one requiring the Administrator to set promptly the sums to be paid for property acquired under the program and subsequently to give the owner a chance to re-acquire the property when no longer needed.

Taft withdrew two amendments he had placed before the Senate. One would have set an expiration date of June 30, 1953, for the Act. The second would have raised from 40 to 50 years the maturity period of loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to self-liquidating concerns which borrow to construct defense facilities.

During the debate, Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) rose on the floor to challenge the constitutionality of two sections of the bill as it had originally reached the Senate. These were features that: 1 - virtually exempted some Civil Defense Administration actions from juridical review; and 2- virtually exempted the government from suits arising from CDA actions.

Calling them "startling provisions," McCarran indicated that these two sections violated the Fifth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, which establishes that the right of one person to sue another for a wrong is a property right, which can not be taken away without due process of law.

Kefauver assured McCarran that the Taft - Holland amendment partially met the latter's objections. But the Nevadan moved to strike out the offending sections altogether. Kefauver assented on behalf of the backers of the bill. The two sections were dropped without objection.

Nearing a final vote on S 4268, the Senate decided to substitute the language of this bill for the House - approved measure (HR 9798), and send the legislation to conference under the House bill's number.

The substitution was done by unanimous consent, and the final measure — with the House number of HR 9798 but the text of the original Senate bill—was approved by voice vote.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Irving Ives (R N.Y.) and Ralph Flanders (R Vt.) — Require the civil defense Administrator to determine promptly the sum to be paid for property acquired for the program, and to afford the owner an opportunity to re-acquire the property when no longer needed. Voice.

Brien McMahon (D Conn.) — Require the Administrator to consult with the Secretary of Defense in determining which areas are critical target ones. Adopted without objection.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) — Modify McMahon amendment so that it required "consultation" with the Defense Secretary instead of committing the Administrator to follow through solely on "recommendations" of that official. Adopted without objection.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) — Put FBI checks of key personnel on an optional — instead of mandatory—basis in case a Civil Service field investigation casts doubt on a person's loyalty. Adopted without objection.

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) — Invoke Act only when the President has proclaimed a national emergency or when Congress passes a concurrent resolution to that effect, and require the President to notify Congress when a proclamation impends. Voice.

Spessard Holland (D Fla.) — Modify Taft's amendment to narrow it down also to "a localized area or areas. . ." and "any exposed area or areas. . .". Voice.

Pat McCarran (D Nev.) — Strike out portion of bill tending to exempt actions of Civil Defense Administration from juridical review and exempt the government from suits growing out of CDA operation. Adopted without objection.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) for Wayne Morse (R Ore.) — Administrative change respecting "such obligations on behalf of the United States as may be required to meet the civil-defense requirements of an attack or imminent attack." Voice.

AMENDMENTS WITHDRAWN

Taft — Provide that the Act expire on June 30, 1953.

Taft — Raise from 40 to 50 years the time in which projects—which received loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as "self - liquidating" projects to build civil defense facilities — could, in fact, become self-liquidating.

CONFERENCE

The differing House and Senate bills on civil defense were sent to a joint conference committee on Dec. 26 for reconciliation. Agreement was reached shortly, and on Jan. 1, 1951, the conference report was formally set before the House. Major differences resolved by the conferees included:

1. The Senate version had stipulated creation of a Civil Defense Advisory Council to aid the Administrator. The Council was to be drawn partially from state and municipal governments. The House had not written provision for such a Council into its bill. It decided to accept the Senate's feature. As Rep. Durham explained to the House, "after all, the States

are expected to do a good deal of the civil defense program themselves, and they are further expected to match federal funds. It therefore seems only fair and just that they should have a voice in the program."

2. Both the House and Senate bills gave broad authority to the Administrator to procure, construct and lease materials and facilities for civil defense. The conferees agreed the authority was so broad that a limitation was needed. Accordingly, they wrote a time limit of Jan. 1, 1952, into the compromise version. After this date, the Administrator could acquire land only when specifically authorized to do so by the Congress.

3. The House bill had barred the Administrator from making contributions to self - liquidating projects connected with civil defense facilities. The Senate conferees agreed to this prohibition after the provision had been liberalized somewhat administratively. The Committee agreed upon a section that would permit the Administrator to match state funds for the purpose of renovating, constructing, or enlarging self-liquidating projects to the extent that the costs involved were purely for civil defense functions. The conferees retained a provision to give the Reconstruction Finance Corporation $250 million in additional borrowing power to make loans to municipalities and private individuals for self-liquidating projects.

4. A House provision that the entire act would die June 30, 1954, was replaced with stipulation that only the emergency sections would expire on that date.

5. The revised measure which the conferees prepared for submission to the chambers rewrote the so - called "trigger" provisions dealing with the Administrator's powers in an emergency. Under the conference version, existence of a civil defense emergency may be proclaimed by the President or by concurrent resolution of Congress if either finds that an attack on the United States or its territories or possessions had occurred or is anticipated, and the national safety requires the civil defense administration to have the emergency powers.

6. The compromise bill also included a provision giving the President power to declare an emergency for local geographical areas only, should he find the need exists.

(For additional features endorsed by the conferees, see section on "Provisions", on page 458.)

Final Action

At its unprecedented New Year's Day session, the House approved the conference report on HR 9798 by voice vote. There was relatively little debate.

The Senate took up the conference report on Jan. 2, 1951. Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) called the legislation "one of the most drastic, dangerous laws ever put on the statute books" but Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) asserted it was a "well - worked out proposal" which met the "insistent demands" of state and local civil defense authorities.

The Senate then passed the bill by a voice vote, clearing it to the White House, where President Truman signed it into Public Law 920 on Jan. 12, 1951.

War Powers Bill

S 4266—P. L. 921

SUMMARY

In letters on Dec. 18 to Vice President Alben Barkley and Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.), President Truman asked that two titles of the First War Powers Act of 1941 be restored. The 1941 Act had expired after the war. The two sections of this measure that Mr. Truman wanted revived were:

Title I, permitting the President to reorganize certain federal agencies, notably maritime and manpower units; and Title II, permitting him to renegotiate existing defense production contracts in order to facilitate economic mobilization.

The Senate swung into action promptly, but split up the two Presidential requests. It passed a bill (S 4266) giving the President the requested renegotiation powers on Dec. 21, by voice vote. But it deferred action on the reorganization feature.

The House, on the other hand, had a Committee - backed measure (HR 9932) before it which would have revived both Titles I and II of the 1941 Act. The House tried to vote on this measure on Dec. 21, but lack of a quorum prevented this. Too many lawmakers were away for the Christmas holidays.

On Jan. 1, 1951, the House reconvened, but took up the Senate bill (S 4266) instead of its own broader measure. After amending S 4266 so that renegotiated contracts were required to carry a clause permitting the U. S. Comptroller General to inspect books and records of government contractors and sub-contractors, the House passed the bill on a voice vote Jan. 2. A few minutes later the Senate endorsed this House change, thus clearing the measure to the White House where President Truman signed it Jan. 12, 1951.

SENATE

Committee

Shortly after Mr. Truman had requested the restoration of Titles I and II of the 1941 Act, Senate Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) introduced a bill (S 4264) embodying the President's proposals. The bill was referred to the Senate Expenditures Committee, headed by John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Over protests of GOP leader Robert A. Taft (Ohio) that the Administration was "trying to rush through" a measure that deserved closer scrutiny than the "lame duck" session could give it, McClellan opened hearings at once. Frederick J. Lawton, director of the Budget, and Archibald S. Alexander, under secretary of the Army, testified in favor of the renegotiation aspect of the bill on Dec. 20.

Taft, Karl Mundt (R S.D.) and Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) were opposed to giving the President permission to reshuffle government agencies and the Committee decided to defer action on it until Charles E. Wilson, newly-named chief of the Office of Defense Mobilization, could be called to testify.

Therefore, the McClellan unit divorced the renegotiation section of S 4264 from the rest of the bill, and wrapped it up in a separate measure, S 4266. After setting a termination date of June 30, 1952, on the President's power to renegotiate contracts, the Committee unanimously approved S 4266 late Dec. 20.

Floor Action

The Senate took up S 4266 on Dec. 21. The same Republicans who had opposed it during the Committee stage recast their arguments and presented them again on the Senate floor.

One amendment was approved. This altered S 4266 so that the renegotiation powers it conferred on the President would expire on June 30, 1952.

By a voice vote, the Senate then passed the measure.

HOUSE

Committee

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) convened his Judiciary Committee on Dec. 19 within a few hours after President Truman's requests had been received, and the Committee promptly endorsed them after wrapping them up in a single measure, HR 9932. But Celler attempted to bypass the Rules Committee which normally clears bills to the House floor for action.

When Celler tried to bring HR 9932 up directly in the House on Dec. 20 via a unanimous consent agreement to vote on it at once, Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) objected. This killed the tactic. Calling Halleck's objection "disheartening . . . Republican intransigeance", Celler was then obliged to route his bill through the Rules group.

This Committee approved it over brisk GOP opposition on Dec. 20 — but a day had been lost.

When the House did take up the measure on Dec. 21, two hours of debate had been formally set aside for its consideration. But Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) found that the House was short of a quorum for nearly 3 hours, announced that a final decision would be put off to Jan. 1, 1951.

Floor Action

On Jan. 1, 1951, however, Administration forces bowed to Republican opposition to HR 9932 and elected to press instead for approval of the Senate measure which only granted the President renegotiation powers. But when Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) tried to bring up S 4266 for consideration via unanimous consent, Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) objected. Marcantonio called the bill "in the interest of increasing war profiteering."

Marcantonio supported an amendment offered by Rep. Porter Hardy (D Va.) which sought to alter the bill so that all contracts renegotiated under its terms would carry a special proviso. This proviso would be a clause permitting the U. S. Comptroller General to inspect the books and papers of government contractors and sub-contractors.

The Hardy amendment was accepted by Celler. On Jan. 2, a final flurry of debate came on the bill. Rep. Robert Rich (R Pa.) criticized the measure, saying passage would simply be "bailing out a bunch of businessmen dumb enough not to cover themselves with necessary manufacturing materials before contracting with the government." Majority Leader John McCormack (D Mass.) countered, saying the bill was "an attempt to bring about practical justice to business." Celler reiterated that the bill actually attempted to "bail out the government" in connection with its purchases of strategic materials. Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.) said without the bill "it will be absolutely impossible to accelerate our defense program."

After this discussion, the House passed S 4266 by a voice vote. The amended bill was returned to the Senate for concurrence in the change. The Senate granted this also by a voice vote. Within minutes, the measure was on its way to the White House, where President Truman signed it into law Jan. 12, 1951.

Knauff Case

HR 7614

The House Judiciary Committee April 4 approved a private bill (HR 7614) cancelling a deportation order against Mrs. Ellen Knauff, a Czechoslovakian war bride held at Ellis Island since August, 1948, as a questionable security risk. Members said the approval was unanimous.

Mrs. Knauff, who was born in Germany, was brought to Washington from New York April 3 to testify before a Judiciary Subcommittee, which characterized as "outrageous" the refusal of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to admit her to the United States. After taking her story, the Subcommittee voted within five minutes to send the cancellation bill to the full committee.

On the witness stand, 35-year-old Mrs. Knauff brought out that:

1. She was WAF flight sergeant in British Air Force intelligence for nearly four years in charge of top-secret charts for briefing German bombing raids.

2. She suspected it was a jilted ex-girl friend of her husband who spread malicious tales that led to the security charges blocking her admission to the United States.

The House Committee's action followed earlier study of the question of bringing contempt-of-Congress proceedings against Edward J. Shaughnessy, acting New York Immigration Commissioner, was weighed by the Subcommittee after Shaugnessy March 27 ignored a subpoena ordering him to produce Mrs. Knauff as a witness.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), Subcommittee chairman, accused the immigration official of "an abuse of administrative power." Walter contended Mrs. Knauff never had a hearing and did not know why she was not allowed to enter this country. He said he wanted to find out if her civil rights have been violated.

The House itself took up HR 7614 on May 2. After Rep. Walter told members the exclusion order was a "stupid blunder", the lower chamber voted by voice to pass the bill setting the order aside. But in the Senate, where the measure was then sent, Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) recommended that his judiciary Committee pigeonhole the bill. This was done, and no further action was taken in Congress with respect to Mrs. Knauff.

Nominations

President Truman suffered two rebuffs in connection with his nominations of individuals to be permanent federal judges. The Senate overwhelmingly turned down the nominations of Carroll O. Switzer to be a district judge in Iowa and M. Neil Andrews to be a district judge in Georgia.

SWITZER REJECTED

In 1949, President Truman gave a recess appointment to Carroll O. Switzer to serve temporarily as U. S. district judge for southern Iowa. On Jan. 5, 1950, the President nominated Switzer to continue on the bench as a permanent appointee. As soon as the nomination was announced, Sen. Guy Gillette (D Iowa) declared that he would fight to prevent confirmation.

Gillette repeatedly criticized Switzer, who ran for governor of Iowa on the Democratic ticket in 1948 and lost. Gillette called the nomination a "direct affront" to him, and said he had recommended other men for the post. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) joined Gillette in opposing the nominee.

XUM

Chairman Pat McCarran (D Nev.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said Jan. 25 that "serious objections" had been raised to the nomination of Switzer and that "lengthy hearings" would be necessary.

When Committee hearings on Switzer were opened in April, Gillette again protested against the nomination. He called it "political trafficking" in the judiciary.

Gillette's objection was on the ground that Switzer was lacking in poise and temperament to be a federal judge. He asserted that Switzer had figured in a political deal in 1948 whereby if he were defeated in a race for governor he would be offered a judgeship. Switzer asked for Gillette's support, according to the Senator, but he declined because he did not want to be a party to such a promise.

Also opposed to Switzer were the American Bar Association and Iowa State Bar Association, according to McCarran. He said, however, that he had received a number of letters from Iowans in support of Switzer's nomination.

On July 31, however, the Senate Judiciary Committee flatly turned down Switzer, voting 10-0 to report his nomination to the Senate with a recommendation against confirmation.

When the upper chamber took up the nomination on Aug. 9, it turned down the nomination by voice vote. The "ayes" were hardly audible.

ANDREWS REJECTED

M. Neil Andrews was also serving under a temporary, recess appointment as a federal judge for the northern district of Alabama when the President in 1950 formally nominated him to the bench on a permanent basis. But the Andrews nomination also encountered stiff opposition when the Senate Judiciary Committee considered it.

Andrews was opposed by Sens. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) and Walter F. George (D Ga.). Russell said the opposition was based on the fact that he (Russell) had recommended another Georgian for the post and had not been consulted when President Truman appointed Andrews instead. George lent his support to Russell in the same matter.

They said they had nothing against Andrews' character or legal qualifications but they protested that they had been ignored by the President in making the appointment. They said they had recommended Boyd Sloan, of Gainesville, a former Superior Court judge.

On July 14, a subcommittee of the Judiciary group recommended unfavorable endorsement of Andrews. The full Judiciary Committee voted 9-1 on July 31 to urge the Senate to turn down the nomination, and the Senate did so by voice vote on Aug. 9.

RITTER CONFIRMED

A third Presidential nominee to a federal judgeship was ultimately confirmed by the Senate, but only after considerable speechmaking by the nominee's opponents. The jurist involved was Willis W. Ritter, named to be a permanent district judge in Utah after serving as such under a 1949 recess appointment.

When Ritter's permanent nomination was submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee, Sen. Arthur Watkins (R Utah) on Jan. 20 urged a full investigation of the nominee. While Ritter was "not personally obnoxious", said Watkins, various questions had been raised with respect to Ritter's qualifications for the bench.

The Judiciary group considered the nomination in April, after Watkins asked it to summon 16 witnesses who could testify unfavorably about Ritter. At the same time, Sen. Elbert Thomas (D Utah) asked that 49 witnesses be summoned to support the Ritter nomination. Not all of these appeared at private hearings later held.

After these, the Judiciary group decided to recommend Ritter's confirmation, and the Senate did this by a voice vote on June 29 despite a two-hour speech against Ritter by Watkins.

(For additional nominations in the Miscellaneous and Administrative category, see page 731)

Bills Acted On

Action Completed

CONGRESS

S J Res 161. Public Law 466. Suspend application of certain federal laws as to employment of attorneys by Senate Foreign Relations Committee in investigation of State Department personnel. TYDINGS (D Md.). Under unanimous consent, Senate considered and passed, and House considered and passed, March 14. Approved March 24.

H J Res 454. Public Law 477. Continue on pay-roll the clerical assistants of a House Member who dies or resigns during term of office, until successor to such Member is elected to fill the vacancy. PRIEST (D Tenn.). Considered by unanimous consent and passed House April 18. Passed Senate April 19. Approved April 24.

S J Res 176. Public Law 515. Exempt counsel of special committee for investigation of gambling and racketeering from certain federal statutes, and increase pay limit of counsel up to $17,500, and of assistant counsel up to $12,500. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Considered by unanimous consent and passed Senate May 3. Referred to House Judiciary May 4. Passed House May 5. Approved May 17.

S J Res 183. Public Law 530. Suspend application of certain federal laws as to attorneys employed by Banking and Currency subcommittee in connection with study of RFC. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Passed Senate May 19. Referred to House Judiciary. Passed House May 24. Approved May 26.

S J Res 180. Public Law 608. Exempt certain temporary employees of Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations from certain criminal statutes. THOMAS (D Utah). Senate Judiciary reported June 27. Passed Senate June 30. Considered in House by unanimous consent and passed July 11. Approved July 12.

HR 8958. Public Law 659. Provide for policing of buildings and grounds of Library of Congress. ALBERT (D Okla.). House Administration reported June 29. Passed House June 29. Senate Rules and Administration reported July 13. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 4.

H J Res 21. Public Law 703. Provide for utilization of part of unfinished portion of historical frieze in rotunda of Capitol to portray story of aviation. JENKINS (R Ohio). House Administration reported May 12, 1949. Senate Rules and Administration reported April 26, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, June 8. House adopted conference report Aug. 10. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 11. Approved Aug. 17.

H J Res 510. Public Law 736. Exempt certain counsel employed by committee from certain federal laws under Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures, 1950. MANSFIELD (D Mont.). House Judiciary reported July 26. Passed House July 27. Passed Senate Aug. 23. Approved Aug. 28.

H J Res 518. Public Law 741. Authorize printing and binding of a revised edition of Cannon's Procedure in the House. NORTON (D N.J.). House Administration reported Aug. 21. Passed House Aug. 21. Senate Rules and Administration reported Aug. 23. Passed Senate Aug. 23. Approved Aug. 30.

S Res 58. Amend Senate Rules by creating a standing Committee on Small Business. HOLLAND (D Fla.), WHERRY (R Neb.). Senate Rules and Administration reported June 29, 1949. Senate amended to create a Select Committee on Small Business, and passed, Feb. 20, 1950. (See p. 406).

S Res 180. Amend Senate Rule XXV with respect to a quorum of committees and subcommittees, to allow the committee to establish a quorum of not less than one third of committee membership for transaction of business, and to set a quorum of less than one third of the membership for purpose of taking sworn testimony. BRIDGES (R N.H.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 11. Passed Senate Feb. 1.

S Res 198. Increase by $38,000 limit of expenditures of Agriculture and Forestry Committee to continue investigation of crop production and utilization. GILLETTE (D Iowa). Senate Agriculture reported Jan. 19. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 26. Passed Senate Feb. 1.

S Res 202. Authorize $100,000 for Judiciary Committee to investigate interstate activities of organized crime. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 23. Amended to provide $150,000 for special five-man committee appointed by Vice President from membership of Judiciary and Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committees, and passed Senate, 69-1, May 3. (See p. 437).

S Res 205. Provide $33,000 from contingent fund of Senate for Committee on Expenditures in Executive Depts. to make study of inter-governmental relations with states and municipalities ($15,000) and with international organizations ($18,000), beginning Feb. 16, 1950, and ending Feb. 15, 1951. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Expenditures reported Jan. 9. Rules and Administration reported Jan. 12. Passed Senate Feb. 1.

S Res 206. Provide $100,000 from contingent fund of Senate for Committee on Expenditures in Executive Depts. to make study of operation of government activities, beginning Feb. 1, 1950 and ending Jan. 31, 1951. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Expenditures reported Jan. 9. Rules and Administration reported Jan. 12. Passed Senate Feb. 1.

S Res 207. Authorize $6,000 from contingent fund of Senate to provide additional personnel for official reporters of the Senate from January 1 to June 30, 1950. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 12. Passed Senate Feb. 1.

S Res 208. Increase by $10,000 limit of expenditures for hearings before Banking and Currency Committee. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Jan. 17. Referred to Rules and Administration. Passed Senate Feb. 1.

S Res 217. Increase by $108,000 limit of expenditures for investigation of field of labor-management relations by Labor and Public Welfare Committee. THOMAS (D Utah), MURRAY (D Mont.), PEPPER (D Fla.), HILL (D Ala.), NEELY (D W.Va.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.), LEHMAN (D N.Y.), TAFT (R Ohio), AIKEN (R Vt.), SMITH (R N.J.), MORSE (R Ore.), DONNELL (R Mo.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Jan. 20. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Admin-

istration reported Jan. 26. Passed Senate Feb. 1.

S Res 219. Provide $50,000 for investigation of lending policies of RFC by Banking and Currency Committee. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Jan. 24. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 26. Amended to authorize study of RFC, rather than investigation, and passed Senate, Feb. 8.

S Res 228. Increase by $80,000 limit of expenditures for hearings before Judiciary Committee. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 7. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 9. Passed Senate Feb. 27.

S Res 237. Authorize expenditure of $25,000 from contingent fund of Senate by Foreign Relations Committee to investigate charges that there are or have been disloyal employees in State Department. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Foreign Relations reported March 8. Referred to Rules and Administration. Rules and Administration reported March 15. Passed Senate March 15. (See p. 444).

S Res 239. Authorize Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to investigate available fuel supplies and to formulate a national fuel policy and report to the Senate by Jan. 3, 1951, and authorize $20,000 therefor. MYERS (D Pa.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 31. Senate Rules and Administration reported Aug. 15. Senate adopted Aug. 15.

S Res 250. Authorize $50,000 for Committee on Rules and Administration for expenses of Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections. GILLETTE (D Iowa). Senate Rules and Administration reported April 13. Passed Senate April 13.

S Res 257. Provide additional $10,000 for expenses of Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Rules and Administration reported May 1. Passed Senate May 1.

S Res 269. Authorize additional $5,000 for expenditures of Finance Committee. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Finance reported May 9. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported May 24. Senate adopted May 24.

S Res 272. Authorize Select Committee on Small Business to sit and act at such places and times as it deems advisable, to subpena witnesses and documents, and take testimony, and employ a staff for its work, and authorize $10,000 from contingent fund of the Senate for expenses. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Rules and Administration reported May 26. Senate adopted May 26.

S Res 273. Provide $42,500 for Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to study existing health insurance plans. THOMAS (D Utah). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported May 12. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported with amendment providing $37,500. Senate adopted May 26.

S Res 274. Authorize and direct Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to make an investigation of the cause or causes of increasing unemployment in coal, oil, silver, lead, zinc, and railroad industries, and report its findings and recommendations by June 25, 1950. NEELY (D W.Va.), THOMAS (D Utah). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported May 15. Passed Senate May 15.

S Res 275. Provide additional $3,000 and authorize additional temporary personnel for Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 15. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported May 24. Senate adopted May 24.

S Res 279. Extend from June 1 to July 15, 1950, time within which RFC subcommittee of Banking and Currency Committee shall be authorized to file report on study authorized by S Res 219 adopted Feb. 8, 1950. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate adopted May 19.

S Res 280. Authorize study and investigation of homosexuals in government agencies, and provide $25,000 therefor. HILL (D Ala.), WHERRY (R Neb.), O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), FERGUSON (R Mich.), MAYBANK (D S.C.), McCLELLAN (D Ark.), YOUNG (R N.D.), HUNT (D Wyo.), HENDRICKSON (R N.J.), FREAR (D Del.). Senate Expenditures reported May 25. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported with amendment authorizing $10,000, June 7. Senate adopted amended resolution June 7.

S Res 282. Authorize additional $10,000 for Committee on Judiciary from contingent fund of Senate. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 22. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported May 24. Senate adopted May 24.

S Res 284. Authorize expenditures for items under contingent expenses of Senate in accordance with H J Res 476, temporary appropriations for 1950. McKELLAR (D Tenn.). Senate Appropriations reported May 22. Passed Senate May 23.

S Res 291. Authorize Committee on Judiciary to make study and investigation of price increases in petroleum industry and report to Senate not later than December 31, 1950, and authorize $50,000 therefor. FERGUSON (R Mich.), O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Judiciary reported June 20. Referred to Rules and Administration. Rules and Administration reported with amendment setting date of report at January 31, 1951, and authorizing $30,000, July 13.

S Res 292. Authorize $25,000 for a study by Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of relations between the U.S. and Indians and Indian Tribes. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5. Referred to Rules and Administration. Rules and Administration reported July 13. Senate adopted July 13.

S Res 293. Authorize additional $10,000 from contingent fund of Senate for Committee on Appropriations during 81st Congress. McKELLAR (D Tenn.). Senate Appropriations reported June 8. Referred to Rules and Administration. Rules and Administration reported June 29. Senate adopted June 29.

S Res 298. Authorize expenditure of $130,000 from contingent fund of Senate by Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Appropriations reported June 15. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 29. Senate adopted June 29.

S Res 303. Increase from $25,000 to $35,000 amount of expenditures for Foreign Relations subcommittee investigating State Department personnel. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Rules and Administration reported June 29. Senate adopted June 29.

S Res 307. Extend from July 15, 1950 to Feb. 1, 1951, time within which RFC subcommittee of Banking and Currency Committee shall be authorized to file report on study authorized by S Res 219 and S Res 279, and increase limit of expenditures by $35,000. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported July 10. Referred to Rules and Administration. Rules and Administration reported July 13. Senate adopted July 13.

S Res 308. Provide $75,000 to continue until March 31, 1951, the study in pursuance of S Res 50. authorizing Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to study problems relating to airline industry. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 12. Referred to Rules and Administration.

S Res 309. Continue authority of Labor and Public Welfare Committee to employ additional personnel. THOMAS (D Utah). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 17. Referred to Rules and Administration. Rules and Administration reported July 27. Senate adopted July 27.

S Res 321. Relating to importation of foreign motion pictures produced by people who were members of the Nazi or Fascist Parties or who collaborated with German troops during World War II. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 15. Senate adopted Aug. 23.

S Res 325. Authorize Committee on Rules and Administration to expend $10,000 from contingent fund of Senate for counsel fees arising out of senatorial election contest in West Virginia. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Aug. 9. Senate adopted Aug. 9.

S Res 332. Increase by $10,000 the funds for expenses of the Committee on Foreign Relations. CONNALLY (D Tex.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Aug. 23. Senate adopted Aug. 23.

S Res 333. Increase by $5,000 limit of expenditures by Senate Banking and Currency Committee. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 22. Referred to Rules and Administration. Rules and Administration reported Aug. 23. Senate adopted Aug. 23.

S Res 334. Provide additional $50,000 for expenses of special committee to investigate crime in interstate commerce, KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Aug. 30. Passed Senate Aug. 30.

S Res 354. Authorize Small Business Committee to expend additional $5,000 to employ temporary personnel. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 19. Senate adopted Sept. 19.

S Res 357. Authorize Special Committee on Reconstruction of Senate Chamber to present to Vice President Barkley the desk formerly occupied by him as Vice President since January 3, 1949. CHAVEZ (D N.M.), for himself and 95 other Senators. Adopted by unanimous consent Sept. 22.

H Con Res 97. Provide for single supply cataglog system for all agencies of federal government. ANDERSON (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 20. Passed House Feb. 6. Senate Expenditures reported March 22. Passed Senate April 19.

H Con Res 193. Provide for adjournment of House from April 6 to April 18, 1950. McCORMACK (D Mass.). Passed House March 31. Passed Senate April 3.

H Con Res 287. Provide for adjournment of both houses of Congress on Saturday, Sept. 23, until 12 o'clock meridian, Monday, November 27. PRIEST (D Tenn.). Passed House Sept. 22. Passed Senate Sept. 23.

H Res 133. Amend paragraph 2 (c) of rule XI of Rules of the House (relating to Committee on Rules) to read as it read during the 80th Congress. COX (D Ga.). House Rules reported Jan. 17. House rejected, 183-236, Jan. 20. (See p. 383).

H Res 323. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the use of chemicals, pesticides, and insecticides in and with respect to food products. SABATH (D Ill.). House Rules reported June 12. House adopted June 20.

H Res 495. Provide $20,000 for expenses of conducting an investigation of crime by District of Columbia Committee. DAVIS (D Ga.). House Administration reported July 19. House adopted July 19.

H Res 524. Provide additional $150,000 for expenses of Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Administration reported May 11. Passed House May 11.

H Res 617. Authorize Committee on Armed Services to investigate jurisdictional matters, and give Committee power of subpena. VINSON (D Ga.). House Rules reported June 1. House adopted June 1.

H Res 624. Authorize $10,000 for expenses of study and investigation incurred by Armed Services Committee. VINSON (D Ga.). House Administration reported June 29. House adopted June 29.

H Res 635. Provide for appointment of a special committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the campaign expenditures of the various candidates for the House of Representatives. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Rules reported June 13. House adopted June 20.

H Res 637. Authorize $25,000 for expenses of study and investigation incurred by Judiciary Committee. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Administration reported June 29. House adopted June 29.

H Res 643. Authorize Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to investigate explosion at South Amboy, N.J. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.). House Rules reported June 29. House adopted July 12.

H Res 652. Provide $15,000 for expenses of conducting an investigation of the South Amboy, N.J., explosion by Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.). House Administration reported July 19. House adopted July 19.

H Res 687. Authorize increase of $300 in stationery allowance of Members of House of Representatives. HAYS (D Ohio). House Administration reported Aug. 23. Passed House, division vote, 164-46, Aug. 23.

H Res 690. Provide $40,000 for expenses of conducting an investigation of campaign expenditures of Members of the House of Representatives. DEANE (D N.C.). House Administration reported July 19. House adopted July 19.

H Res 739. Provide $30,000 for expenses of select committee authorized by H Res 323 to investigate use of chemicals, pesticides, and insecticides in and with respect to food products. DELANEY (D N.Y.). House Administration reported Aug. 21. House adopted Aug. 21.

H Res 828. Provide additional $10,000 for expenses of Select Committee on Lobbying Activities. BUCHANAN (D Pa.). House Administration reported Sept. 21. Passed House Sept. 21.

Contempt Citations

S Res 349. Citing Frederick Vanderbilt Field for contempt of the Senate. CONNALLY (D Tex.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Sept. 13. Senate adopted Sept. 22.

S Res 350. Citing Earl Browder for contempt of the Senate. CONNALLY (D Tex.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Sept. 13. Senate adopted Sept. 22.

S Res 351. Citing Philip Jacob Jaffe for contempt of the Senate. CONNALLY (D Tex.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Sept. 13. Senate adopted Sept. 22.

S Res 358. Citing Harry Russell for contempt of the Senate. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce reported Sept. 23. Senate adopted Sept. 23.

H Res 749. Citing Julius Emspak, New York, N.Y., for contempt by refusal to answer questions before the Committee on Un-American Activities. WOOD (D Ga.). House Un-American Activities reported Aug. 10. House adopted, 372-1, Aug. 10.

H Res 750. Citing Steve Nelson, Pittsburgh, Pa., for contempt by refusal to answer questions before the Committee on Un-American Activities. WOOD (D Ga.). House Un-American Activities reported Aug. 10. House adopted Aug. 10.

H Res 751. Citing Philip Bart, New York, N.Y., for contempt by refusal to answer questions before the Committee on Un-American Activities. WOOD (D Ga.). House Un-American Activities reported Aug. 10. House adopted Aug. 11.

The following resolutions citing individuals for contempt by refusal to answer questions before the Committee on Un-American Activities were reported by that committee Aug. 11, and adopted by the House the same day, by voice vote. All were sponsored by WOOD (D Ga.):

H Res 752. Citing James J. Matles, New York, N.Y.

H Res 753. Citing Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H Res 754. Citing Thomas Quinn, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

H Res 755. Citing Frank Panzino, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H Res 756. Citing Ralph Tokunaga, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 757. Citing Charles Fujimoto, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 758. Citing Dwight James Freeman, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 759. Citing Esther Bristow, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 760. Citing Rachel Saiki, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 761. Citing John Reinecke, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 762. Citing Ernest Arena, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 763. Citing Koichi Imori, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 764. Citing Denichi Kimoto, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 765. Citing Pearl Freeman, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 766. Citing Marshall McEuen, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 767. Citing Ruth Ozaki, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 768. Citing Stephen Murin, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 769. Citing Jack Hall, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 770. Citing Frank Silva, Koloa, Kauai, T.H.

H Res 771. Citing Jack Kawano, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 772. Citing John Akana, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 773. Citing Yukio Abe, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 774. Citing Yasuki Arakaki, Olaa, Hawaii, T.H.

H Res 775. Citing Edward Hong, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 776. Citing Kameo Ichimura, Lahaina, Maui, T.H.

H Res 777. Citing Douglas Inouye, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 778. Citing Levi Kealoha, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 779. Citing Adele Kensinger, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 780. Citing Benjamin Kaahawinui, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 781. Citing Frank Kalua, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 782. Citing Yoshita Marumo, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 783. Citing Robert Murasaki, Puunene, Maui, T.H.

H Res 784. Citing Robert McElrath, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 785. Citing Julian Napuunoa, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 786. Citing Tadashi Ogawa (also known as "Castner" Ogawa), Waipahu, Oahu, T.H.

H Res 787. Citing Hideo Okada, Waipahu Plantation, Oahu, T.H.

H Res 788. Citing Wilfred Oka, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 789. Citing Jeanette Nakama Rohrbough, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 790. Citing Mitsuo Shimizu, Hanamaulu, Kauai, T.H.

H Res 791. Citing Frank Takahashi, Puunene, Maui, T.H.

H Res 792. Citing Shigeo Takemoto, Wailuku, Maui, T.H.

H Res 793. Citing Ralph Vossbrink, Honolulu, T.H.

H Res 794. Citing Thomas Yagi, Wailuku, Maui, T.H.

H Res 795. Citing Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz, Nashville, Tenn.

H Res 796. Citing David Joseph Bohm, Princeton, N.J.

H Res 797. Citing Irving David Fox, Berkeley, Calif.

H Res 798. Citing Clarence Hiskey, Brooklyn, N.Y.

H Res 799. Citing Frank Hashmall, Cincinnati, Ohio.

H Res 800. Citing Talmadge Raley, Lockland, Ohio.

H Res 801. Citing Esther Tice, Cincinnati, Ohio.

H Res 802. Citing Marcel Scherer, New York, N.Y.

H Res 803. Citing Mrs. Louise Berman, New York, N.Y.

H Res 804. Citing Pasquale Leonard James Branca, Washington, D.C.

H Res 834. Citing Edward A. Rumely for contempt by refusal to answer questions before the Select Committee to Investigate Lobbying Activities. BUCHANAN (D Pa.). Select Committee on Lobbying Activities reported Aug. 30. House adopted, 183-175, Aug. 30.

H Res 835. Citing William L. Patterson for contempt by refusal to answer questions before the Select Committee to Investigate Lobbying Activities. BUCHANAN (D Pa.). Select Committee on Lobbying Activities reported Aug. 30. House adopted, 238-106, Aug. 30.

H Res 836. Citing Joseph P. Kamp for contempt by refusal to answer questions before the Select Committee to Investigate Lobbying Activities. BUCHANAN (D Pa.). Select Committee on Lobbying Activities reported Aug. 31. House adopted, 215-115, Aug. 31.

EXECUTIVE

HR 4387. Public Law 446. Authorize Comptroller General to allow credit in accounts of certifying officers of terminated war agencies for amounts of suspensions and disallowances made by the General Accounting Office. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 25. Passed House June 6, 1949. Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 30, 1950. Passed Senate Feb. 1. Approved Feb. 9.

S 1990. Public Law 449. Amend section 429 of Revised Statutes to eliminate requirement of detailed annual reports to Congress concerning proceeds of sales of condemned material. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Armed Services

reported June 23. Passed Senate July 6, 1949. House Armed Services reported Feb. 13, 1950. Passed House Feb. 20. Approved Feb. 25.

S 2328. Public Law 452. Increase number of examiners in Patent Office. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 13. Passed Senate Oct. 17, 1949. House Judiciary reported Feb. 9, 1950. Passed House, amended, Feb. 20. Senate concurred in House amendments Feb. 24. Approved March 3.

S 1746. Public Law 467. Transfer to Attorney General a portion of former Vigo ordnance plant near Terre Haute, Indiana for use of U.S. penitentiary at Terre Haute. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Expenditures reported June 1. Passed Senate June 2, 1949. House Expenditures reported March 3, 1950. Passed House, amended, March 20. Senate concurred in House amendment March 21. Approved March 27.

HR 5951. Public Law 482. Amend section 3 of the Travel Expense Act of 1949 (P.L. 92, 81st Congress). DAWSON (D Ill.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 25. Passed House Oct. 3, 1949. Senate Expenditures reported March 22. Passed Senate April 19. Approved April 26.

S 2969. Public Law 540. Authorize relief of certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by Department of Commerce. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported March 23. Passed Senate April 19. House Expenditures reported May 17. Passed House June 5. Approved June 14.

S 3226. Public Law 541. Authorize relief of certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by Department of Interior. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported March 23. Passed Senate April 19. House Expenditures reported May 17. Passed House June 5. Approved June 14.

S 2046. Public Law 618. Provide basic authority for certain administrative activities of the Bureau of Standards. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 14. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 27, 1950. Passed House, amended, July 10. Senate agreed to House amendment July 13. Approved July 21.

S 2864. Public Law 626. Authorize certain administrative expenses for Dept. of Justice. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 7. Passed Senate April 19. House Judiciary reported June 22. Passed House, amended, July 10. Senate concurred in House amendment July 21. Approved July 28.

S 3652. Public Law 636. Facilitate settlement of accounts of deceased government officers and employees. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported June 30. Passed Senate July 26. Passed House in lieu of HR 8621 July 27. Approved Aug. 3.

HR 8621. Similar to above. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Expenditures reported July 13. Passed House July 27. Subsequently tabled and S 3652 passed in lieu July 27.

HR 6013. Public Law 644. Amend act fixing price of copies of records furnished by Interior Department, so that such price shall include cost of administrative services as well as cost of production. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported June 12. Passed House June 19. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 3.

HR 7219. Public Law 647. Authorize Administrator of General Services to acquire certain land and improvements thereon in the District of Columbia. WHITTINGTON (D Miss.). House Public Works reported March 31. Passed House May 1. Senate Public Works reported June 30. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 3.

S 3653. Public Law 656. Provide for financing operations of Bureau of Engraving and Printing. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported June 30. Passed Senate July 26. Passed House in lieu of HR 8662 July 27. Approved Aug. 4.

HR 8662. Similar to above. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Expenditures reported July 13. Passed House July 27. Subsequently tabled and S 3653 passed in lieu July 27.

HR 5526. Public Law 673. Authorize the President to delegate certain functions to other officers of the government. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Expenditures reported July 28. Passed House Aug. 12, 1949. Senate Expenditures reported June 26, 1950. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 8.

S 2018. Public Law 688. Reimbursement of certain Treasury agencies for work performed for other government departments. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported Aug. 15. Passed Senate Aug. 27, 1949. House Expenditures reported July 13, 1950. Passed House, amended, July 27. Senate concurred in House amendment Aug. 4. Approved Aug. 14.

S 3644. Public Law 696. Authorize War Claims Commission to administer oaths and issue subpenas. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported June 26. Passed Senate July 26. Passed House, amended by substitution of text of HR 7802, July 31. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 16.

HR 7802. Similar to above. CROSSER (D Ohio). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 24. Passed House July 27. Text substituted for that of S 3644, which was passed in lieu of House bill, and HR 7802 tabled, July 31.

S 3875. Public Law 697. Amend section 9 of Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 to raise minimum salary for three positions in field of scientific intelligence to $13,100 per annum. CAIN (R Wash.). Senate Armed Services reported July 6. Passed Senate July 26. House Armed Services reported Aug. 2. Passed House Aug. 7. Approved Aug. 16.

S 3959. Public Law 754. Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 establishing records control. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported July 24. Passed Senate July 26. Passed House in lieu of HR 9129, amended to contain text of HR 9129, Aug. 7. House and Senate adopted conference report Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 5.

HR 9129. Similar to above. BOLLING (D Mo.). House Expenditures reported July 26. Passed House with amendments Aug. 7. Text of amended bill then substituted for that of S 3959 which was passed in lieu, and HR 9129, tabled, Aug. 7.

HR 7265. Public Law 767. Provide for regular, 5-year census of state and local governments. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 29. Passed House June 5. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 15. Passed Senate, amended, July 26. House and Senate adopted conference report Aug. 28. Approved Sept. 7.

HR 9038. Public Law 784. Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950. Authorize the President to determine the form of the national budget and of departmental estimates, to modernize and simplify government accounting and auditing methods and procedures. KARSTEN (D Mo.). House Expenditures reported July 13. Passed House July 26. Placed on Senate Calendar July 27. Passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S 3850, Aug. 9. House and Senate adopted conference report Aug. 31. (See p. 430).

S 3850. Similar to above. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), EASTLAND (D Miss.), HOEY (D N.C.), O'CONOR (D Md.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.), LEAHY (D R.I.), BENTON (D Conn.), IVES (R N.Y.), MUNDT (R S.D.), SMITH (R Maine), SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.). Senate Expenditures reported July 12. Senate passed HR 9038 in lieu Aug. 9.

S 3728. Public Law 821. Supplement Reorganization Plan No. 20 transferring records-management functions from State Department to GSA by providing for separate publication of treaties and other international agreements. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported June 28. Passed Senate July 26. House Expenditures reported Aug. 11. Passed House Sept. 18. Approved Sept. 23.

HR 5487. Public Law 901. Provide simplifed method for review of certain orders of Federal Communications Commission, Secretary of Agriculture, and Maritime Commission. HOBBS (D Ala.). House Judiciary reported May 23. Passed House June 5. Senate Judiciary reported Dec. 11. Passed Senate, amended, Dec. 15. House agreed to Senate amendments Dec. 18. Approved Dec. 29.

S 4266. Public Law 921. Amend and extend Title II of First War Powers Act of 1941 relating to negotiation of contracts, for duration of national emergency or until June 30, 1952. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Expenditures reported Dec. 20. Passed Senate Dec. 21. Considered in House by unanimous consent and passed, with amendment, Jan. 2, 1951. Senate agreed to House amendment Jan. 2. Approved Jan. 12. (See p. 462)

HR 9798. Public Law 920. Authorize a federal civil defense program. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported Dec. 19. Passed House, 247-1, Dec. 20. Passed Senate in lieu of S 4268, amended to contain text of S 4268, Dec. 22. House adopted conference report Jan. 1. Senate adopted conference report Jan. 2. Approved Jan. 12. (See p. 458)

H J Res 461. Vetoed. Provide that for purposes of the 17th decennial census, South Parkersburg, W.Va., shall be treated as a part of Parkersburg, W.Va. BURNSIDE (D W.Va.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 29. Passed House June 5. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 28. Passed Senate July 26. Vetoed Aug. 11. (See p. 429).

HR 3436. Vetoed. Amend section 3 of Lucas Act with respect to redefinition of request for relief under war contracts. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported April 11. Passed House May 2, 1949. Senate Judiciary reported May 17, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, June 8. House agreed to Senate amendments June 15. Vetoed June 30. (See p. 402).

S 3906. Vetoed. Amend War Contractors Relief Act with respect to definition of request for relief, authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors, and provide reasonable compensation for services of partners and proprietors. (Substitute for HR 3436, vetoed June 30). McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported July 17. Passed Senate July 26. House Judiciary reported Aug. 3. Passed House Aug. 7. Vetoed Aug. 21. Senate Judiciary reported with recommendation to pass over veto Aug. 29. Senate failed to override, 30-39, Sept. 13. (See p. 402).

HR 9121. Similar to above. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported July 20. House passed S 3906 in lieu Aug. 7.

Reorganization Plans (See p. 362).

S Res 246. Disapprove President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1950 providing for reorganization within the Treasury Department. ROBERTSON (D Va.). Senate Expenditures reported favorably April 25. Senate adopted, 65-13, May 11.

S Res 248. Disapprove President's Reorganization Plan No. 12 of 1950 providing for reorganization of National Labor Relations Board. TAFT (R Ohio). Senate Expenditures reported favorably April 24. Senate adopted, 53-30, May 11.

S Res 253. Disapprove President's Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1950 relating to Interstate Commerce Commission. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Expenditures reported favorably May 16. Senate adopted, 66-13, May 17.

S Res 254. Disapprove President's Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1950 relating to Federal Trade Commission. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Expenditures reported unfavorably May 16. Senate rejected, 34-37, May 22.

S Res 255. Disapprove President's Reorganization Plan No. 9 of 1950 relating to Federal Power Commission. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Expenditures reported unfavorably May 16. Senate rejected, 37-36, (49 affirmative votes required), May 22.

S Res 256. Disapprove President's Reorganization Plan No. 11 of 1950 relating to Federal Communications Commission. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Expenditures reported unfavorably May 16. Senate adopted, 50-23, May 17.

S Res 259. Disapprove President's Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950 relating to Patent Office. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Expenditures reported without recommendation May 16. Senate rejected, 29-43, May 23.

S Res 263. Disapprove President's Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1950 relating to Agriculture Department. HOLLAND (D Fla.), SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.), JOHNSTON (D S.C.), THYE (R Minn.). Senate Expenditures reported favorably May 16. Senate adopted May 18.

S Res 265. Disapprove President's Reorganization Plan No. 21 of 1950 relating to Maritime Commission. BREWSTER (R Maine). Senate Expenditures reported without recommendation May 18. Senate rejected, 14-59, May 19.

S Res 270. Disapprove President's Reorganization Plan No. 18 of 1950 relating to GSA operation of federal buildings outside D.C. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Expenditures reported without recommendation May 18. Senate rejected, 7-69, May 23.

S Res 271. Disapprove President's Reorganization Plan No. 17 of 1950 relating to transfer of public works advance planning to HHFA. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Expenditures reported without recommendation May 18. Senate rejected, 29-43, May 23.

S Res 290. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 24, transferring RFC to Department of Commerce.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported without recommendation June 26. Senate adopted July 6.

S Res 299. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 22 of 1950, transferring Federal National Mortgage Association from RFC to Housing and Home Finance Agency. GEORGE (D Ga.), CAIN (R Wash.). Senate Expenditures reported without recommendation July 5. Senate rejected, 30-43, July 6.

S Res 302. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950 creating a Department of Health, Education and Security. TAFT (R Ohio), BUTLER (R Neb.), SMITH (R N.J.), BRICKER (R Ohio), KNOWLAND (R Calif.), MUNDT (R S.D.), HENDRICKSON (R N.J.). Senate Expenditures reported July 10. Indefinitely postponed July 26, in view of House action on H Res 647 rejecting Plan No. 27, July 10.

H Res 522. Disapprove President's Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1950 providing for reorganization of Labor Department. LUCAS (D Tex.). House Expenditures reported without recommendation against passage April 6. House rejected May 18.

H Res 546. Disapprove President's Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950 providing for reorganization of Commerce Department. BYRSON (D S.C.). House Expenditures reported with recommendation against passage May 2. House rejected May 18.

H Res 647. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950. to create a Department of Health, Education, and Security. HOFFMAN (R Mich.). House Expenditures reported June 23. House adopted, 249-71, July 10.

H Res 648. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 24 of 1950, to transfer RFC to Department of Commerce. HOFFMAN (R Mich.). House Expenditures reported June 23. House rejected June 30.

JUDICIARY

S 2874. Public Law 510. Amend titles 18 and 28, U.S. Code, with respect to time of reporting to Congress rules of procedure adopted by the Supreme Court for criminal, civil, and admiralty cases, and the time of their taking effect. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported April 17. Passed Senate April 19. Passed House in lieu of HR 6390 May 1. Approved May 10.

HR 6390. Similar to above. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 6. House passed S 2874 in lieu May 1.

S 2314. Public Law 632. Provide for holding a term of U.S. District Court for District of Oregon at Eugene, Ore. MORSE (R Ore.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 17. Passed Senate Feb. 1. House Judiciary reported July 12. Passed House July 27. Approved Aug. 3.

S 3098. Public Law 668. Provide for holding of terms of court for northern district of Mississippi in Greenville, Miss. EASTLAND (D Miss.), STENNIS (D Miss.). Senate Judiciary reported June 26. Passed Senate July 26. Passed House in lieu of HR 7399 July 27. Approved Aug. 7.

HR 7399. Similar to above. WHITTINGTON (D Miss.). House Judiciary reported July 12. Passed House July 27. Subsequently tabled and S 3098 passed in lieu July 27.

HR 7260. Public Law 685. Provide for holding of court and furnishing of quarters at Rock Island for the U.S. district court for the southern district, northern division, of Illinois. CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported July 11. Passed House July 17. Passed Senate in lieu of S 3189 July 26. Approved Aug. 10.

S 3189. Similar to above. LUCAS (D Ill.). Senate Judiciary reported July 12. Indefinitely postponed following passage of HR 7260 in lieu July 26.

HR 6454. Public Law 691. Authorize appointment of two additional district judges for northern district of Illinois. SABATH (D Ill.). House Judiciary reported July 11. Passed House, 163-110, July 24. Passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S 2707, July 26. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 4. Approved Aug. 14. (See p. 407).

S 2707. Similar to above. LUCAS (D Ill.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.). Senate Judiciary reported July 18. Indefinitely postponed following passage of HR 6454 in lieu July 26.

HR 7869. Public Law 724. Provide for furnishing of quarters at Newnan, Georgia, for the U.S. District Court for the northern district of Georgia. CAMP (D Ga.). House Judiciary reported July 17. Passed House July 27. Senate Judiciary reported July 31. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 21.

S 3099. Public Law 738. Repeal prohibition against the filling of a vacancy in the office of district judge for western district of Pennsylvania. MYERS (D Pa.). Senate Judiciary reported May 18. Passed Senate June 8. Passed House in lieu of HR 6869 Aug. 17. Approved Aug. 29. (See p. 407).

HR 6869. Similar to above. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported July 12. Passed House Aug. 17. Subsequently tabled after S 3099 passed in lieu Aug. 17.

S 2901. Public Law 753. Repeal prohibition against the filling of a vacancy in the office of district judge for district of Delaware. FREAR (D Del.). Senate Judiciary reported May 17. Passed Senate June 8. Passed House in lieu of HR 6836 Aug. 23. Approved Sept. 5. (See p. 407).

HR 6836. Similar to above. BOGGS (R Del.). House Judiciary reported July 12. House passed S 2901 in lieu Aug. 23.

S 1838. Public Law 777. Amend title 28 of U.S. Code relating to fees of U.S. marshals. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 7. Passed Senate April 19. House Judiciary reported July 26. Passed House, amended, Aug. 7. House agreed to conference report Aug. 28. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 9.

S 3921. Public Law 790. Provide for temporary appointment of referees in bankruptcy. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported July 18. Passed Senate July 26. House amended by substituting text of previously amended and passed HR 9171, July 27. House and Senate adopted conference report Sept. 11. Approved Sept. 19.

HR 9171. Similar to above. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 26. House passed S 3921, amended, in lieu, July 27.

HR 5810. Public Law 826. Relating to furnishing of accomodations at Klamath Falls, Ore., for the U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon. STOCKMAN (R Ore.). House Judiciary reported July 17. Passed House July 27. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 7. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 23.

HR 2401. Public Law 834. Confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and enter judgment upon claims of the State of California for reimbursement for moneys advanced and expended in aid of the United States. HAVENNER (D Calif.). House Judiciary reported July 20. Passed House July 27. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 25. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 25.

XUM

S 2609. Public Law 865. Provide a correctional system for youth offenders convicted in the courts of the U.S. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 17, 1949. Passed Senate June 8, 1950. House Judiciary reported Aug. 22. Passed House Sept. 18. Approved Sept. 30.

HR 483. Public Law 877. Extend time limit within which certain suits in admiralty may be brought against the U.S. LANE (D Mass.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 22. Passed House Aug. 23, 1949. Senate Judiciary reported June 7, 1950. Recommitted for further hearings Aug. 8. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 11. Passed Senate Dec. 5. Approved Dec. 13.

HR 7570. Rejected in House. Provide for an additional district judge for the northern district of Ohio. FEIGHAN (D Ohio). House Judiciary reported July 12. House rejected, 133-148, Aug. 17. (See p. 407).

HR 7854. "Pocket veto". Confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claim of Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kansas. REES (R Kan.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 9. Passed House Aug. 21.

INTERNAL SECURITY

HR 4386. Public Law 642. Amend Foreign Agents Registration Act to make failure to register a continuing offense. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 15. Passed House April 3. Senate Judiciary reported June 26. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 3. (See p. 401).

HR 7439. Public Law 733. Protect national security by permitting summary suspension of employment of civilian officers and employees of various departments and agencies of the government. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 26. Passed House, 327-14, July 12. Senate Armed Services reported July 25. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 9. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 15. Approved Aug. 26. (See p. 398).

S 3995. Public Law 778. Authorize CAB and Commerce Secretary to prescribe security measures relating to regulation and control of air commerce. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate Aug. 23. Passed House in lieu of HR 9320 Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 9.

HR 9320. Similar to above. CROSSER (D Ohio). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 22. House passed S 3995 in lieu Aug. 31.

HR 9490. Public Law 831. Protect the United States against certain un-American and subversive activities by requiring registration of Communist organizations. WOOD (D Ga.). House Un-American Activities reported Aug. 22. Passed House, 354-20, Aug. 29. Passed Senate, amended by substitution of text of S 4037 (after S 4037 had been amended to conform to language of S 2311) 70-7, Sept. 12. House adopted conference report 313-20, and Senate, 51-7, Sept. 20. Vetoed Sept. 22. House passed over veto, 286-48, Sept. 22. Senate passed over veto, 57-10, Sept. 23. Became Public Law same day. (See p. 390).

S 4037. Similar to above. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 17. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 12. Amended text then substituted for that of HR 9490 which was passed in lieu Sept. 12, and S 4037 tabled.

S 3945. Public Law 915. Amend Criminal Code to empower members of the FBI to make arrests without warrant for any offense against the U.S. committed in their presence, or for felonies cognizable under U.S. laws if they have reasonable grounds to believe such felony has been or is being committed. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 29. Passed Senate Sept. 13. House Judiciary reported Dec. 20. Passed House Dec. 21. Approved Jan. 10.

S Res 366. Authorize Judiciary Committee to make a continuing investigation of the enforcement of the Internal Security Act of 1950, as well as that of other laws relating to internal security and effects of subversive activities in the U.S. and its Territories. EASTLAND (D Miss.), McCARRAN (D Nev.), O'CONOR (D Md.), WILEY (R Wis.), FERGUSON (R Mich.), JENNER (R Ind.), LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported Dec. 11. Referred to Rules and Administration. Committee amended to extend authority to Jan. 31, 1951. Senate adopted, as amended, Dec. 21.

H Res 847. Provide for sending to committee of conference of HR 9490, to protect the United States against certain un-American and subversive activities. COX (D Ga.). House Rules reported Sept. 13. House adopted, 324-9, Sept. 14.

The following bills which were on the calendar at the time HR 9490 was passed, are listed under "Action Completed" because their substance was embodied in the bill which became Public Law 831:

S 595. To strengthen espionage statutes. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 27, 1949.

HR 4703. Similar to above. BRYSON (D S.C.). House Judiciary reported May 20, 1949. Passed House, 368-2, March 15, 1950. Placed on Senate calendar March 16, 1950. (See p. 400).

HR 10. Provide for detention of deportable aliens. HOBBS (D Ala.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 4, 1949. Passed House, 326-15, July 17. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 3. (See p. 403).

HR 5265. Require certain information to appear on matter mailed by or on behalf of communist, fascist, totalitarian, or subversive groups. WILLIAMS (D Miss.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Oct. 4, 1949.

HR 5647. Prohibit picketing of U.S. courts. BOGGS (D La.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 18. Passed House Aug. 25. Placed on Senate calendar Aug. 26, 1949.

S 1681. Similar to above. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1949.

S 1832. Amend Immigration Act of 1918 to provide for exclusion of and deportation of subversive aliens. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 2. Passed Senate Aug. 9. (See p. 422).

S 2311. Require registration of Communists, members of Communist organizations, and officers of Communist-front organizations. MUNDT (R S.D.), FERGUSON (R Mich.), JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Judiciary reported March 21.

CIVIL SERVICE

S 2350. Public Law 523. Amend act relative to payment of annual leave to certain officers and employees. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Sept. 14. Passed Senate Sept. 27, 1949. House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 27. Passed House May 15. Approved May 23.

HR 6552. Public Law 545. Correct clerical error in Public Law 425, 81st Congress, relating to residential requirements of applicants for federal civil service positions, so that wording of section 2 will read "legal or voting residence" instead of "legal voting residence". MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Jan. 24. Passed House Feb. 6. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 18. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 14.

HR 7866. Public Law 547. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide an order of precedence for lump-sum death payments. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 29. Passed House June 5. Passed Senate, in lieu of S 3330, June 8. Approved June 14.

S 3330. Similar to above. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 20. Senate passed HR 7866 in lieu, June 8.

HR 7888. Public Law 562. Amend Classification Act of 1949 to make it inapplicable to postal employees of the Panama Canal. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 20. Passed House May 1. Passed Senate in lieu of S 3413 June 8. Approved June 15.

S 3413. Similar to above. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 20. Senate passed HR 7888 in lieu, June 8.

HR 7889. Postpone application of the Classification Act of 1949 to certain employees of the Selective Service System. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 20. Passed House May 1. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 9. Passed Senate, amended, June 8. House agreed to Senate amendments June 15. Approved June 28. Public Law 580.

HR 4295. Public Law 601. Provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under Civil Service Retirement Act prior to April 1, 1948. THORNBERRY (D Tex.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 6, 1949. Passed House June 5, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S 878, June 8. Senate adopted conference report June 22. House adopted conference report June 26. Approved July 6.

S 878. Similar to above. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 2. Senate passed HR 4295 in lieu June 8.

S 2357. Public Law 633. Amend act of May 26, 1936, authorizing withholding of compensation due government personnel. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported March 22. Passed Senate June 8. House Expenditures reported July 13. Passed House July 27. Approved Aug. 3.

S 2160. Public Law 677. Authorize annual and sick leave with pay for commissioned officers of the Public Health Service. THOMAS (D Utah). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 26. Passed Senate Aug. 9. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28. Passed House, amended, July 10. House adopted conference report Aug. 1. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 2. Approved Aug. 9.

HR 7192. Public Law 719. Provide benefits for widows of certain persons who were retired or eligible for retirement under section 6 of act relating to Lighthouse Service. GARMATZ (D Md.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 26. Passed House July 10. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 1. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 19.

HR 9023. Public Law 732. Amend Hatch Act to give Civil Service Commission discretionary powers in dealing with violations by federal Civil Service employees (substitute for HR 1243, vetoed June 30). McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Administration reported July 24. Passed House July 27. Passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S 3873, Aug. 9. House concurred in Senate amendment Aug. 10. Approved Aug. 25. (See p. 384).

S 3873. Similar to above. (to replace HR 1243, vetoed June 30). HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported July 17. Senate passed HR 9023 in lieu Aug. 9.

HR 7824. Public Law 873. Provide for administration of performance-rating plans for certain officers and employees of the federal government. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 29. Passed House June 19. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 10. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 23. Senate adopted conference report Sept. 20. House adopted conference report Sept. 22. Approved Sept. 30.

S 3672. Public Law 892. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide that temporary employees of the Senate and House shall be included if they have one or more years of service. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 21. Passed Senate Aug. 23. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Dec. 5. Passed House Dec. 18. Approved Dec. 28.

HR 1243. Vetoed. Amend Hatch Act to give Civil Service Commission discretionary powers in dealing with violations by federal civil-service employees. MITCHELL (D Wash.). House Administration reported Feb. 7. Passed House Feb. 9. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 2, 1949. Passed Senate, amended, Jan. 19, 1950. House adopted conference report 203-140, May 4. Senate adopted conference report, 42-32, June 21. Vetoed June 30.

POST OFFICE

HR 6475. Public Law 486. Amend Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948 to provide for consideration of claims for payment of postal notes filed later than 1 year from date of issue. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 15. Passed House March 6. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 21. Passed Senate April 19. Approved April 28.

HR 6553. Public Law 500. Provide for promotion of rural carriers in recognition of longevity of service. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Jan. 30. Passed House Feb. 6. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 10. Passed Senate, amended, April 19. House agreed to Senate amendment April 21. Approved May 3.

S 3117. Public Law 504. Amend act authorizing Postmaster General to impose demurrage charges on undelivered C.O.D. packages to restrict time limit for holding such packages. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 21. Passed Senate April 19. House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 21. Passed House May 1. Approved May 5.

S 3118. Public Law 536. Amend existing law to permit forwarding or return of second-, third-, and fourth-class mail upon instructions and pledge of addressee or sender to pay additional postage. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 13. Passed Senate April 19. House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 29. Passed House June 5. Approved June 8.

HR 5103. Public Law 552. Provide for clerical assistance at post offices, branches, or stations serving military and naval personnel. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 21. Passed House May 1. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 10. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 15.

HR 8270. Public Law 577. Provide for renewal of contracts for carrying mail on star routes to allow contracting with present subcontractors, where present contractor does not intend to request renewal. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 29. Passed House June 5. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 15. Passed Senate June 16. Approved June 27.

HR 8923. Public Law 712. Post Office Department Financial Control Act of 1950. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 26. Passed House June 30. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 1. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 17.

S 3654. Public Law 888. Amend Postal Salary Act of 1945 regarding holiday and overtime work. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 27. Passed Senate Aug. 9. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Dec. 5. Passed House Dec. 18. Approved Dec. 27.

S 4102. Public Law 889. Relating to contract for transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other mechanical devices. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Sept. 1. Passed Senate Sept. 13. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Dec. 5. Passed House Dec. 18. Approved Dec. 27.

S 3910. Public Law 893. Relating to assignment of surplus clerks in the postal transportation service. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), ECTON (R Mont.), FREAR (D Del.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 18. Passed Senate Aug. 23. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Dec. 5. Passed House Dec. 18. Approved Dec. 28.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HR 6354. Public Law 497. Authorize Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in the District. KLEIN (D N.Y.). House District of Columbia reported with amendment April 20. Passed House, 194-87, May 1. Considered by unanimous consent and passed Senate May 2. Approved May 2. (See p. 405).

HR 8578. Public Law 533. Authorize loans of $23 million from the U.S. Treasury, to be repaid in full by 1981, for expansion of District of Columbia water system. SMITH (D Va.). House District of Columbia reported May 25. Passed House May 25. Passed Senate, in lieu of S 3632, May 26. Approved June 2.

S 3632. Similar to above. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate District of Columbia reported May 24. Indefinitely postponed following passage of HR 8578 May 26.

HR 7341. Public Law 534. Authorize and direct Commissioners of the District of Columbia to construct a bridge over the Anacostia River in vicinity of East Capitol Street. BEALL (R Md.). House District of Columbia reported April 4. Passed House April 6. Senate District of Columbia reported May 16. Passed Senate, amended, May 23. House agreed to Senate amendments May 25. Approved June 2.

S 3258. Public Law 588. Continue to June 30, 1953, system of nurseries and nursery schools for day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate District of Columbia reported May 4. Passed Senate May 12. House District of Columbia Committee discharged, and passed House in lieu of HR 8782, amended by substituting text of House bill June 27. Senate and House adopted conference report June 29. Approved June 30.

HR 8782. Similar to above. GRANGER (D Utah). House District of Columbia reported June 15. Passed House June 26. Senate District of Columbia reported June 27. Tabled after House passed S 3258 in lieu June 27.

S 3776. Public Law 592. Extend provisions of District of Columbia rent control act. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 21. Passed Senate June 22. Passed House, amended by substituting text of HR 6669 providing for extension of rent control to Jan. 31, 1951, June 26. Senate adopted conference report, 45-23, June 29. House adopted conference report June 29. Approved June 30. (See p. 429).

HR 6669. Similar to above. KLEIN (D N.Y.). House District of Columbia reported June 15. House amended S 3776 and passed in lieu June 26.

HR 8709. Public Law 631. Change designations of Health Officer and Assistant Health Officer of the District of Columbia to Director of Public Health and Assistant Director of Public Health, respectively. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported June 15. Passed House June 26. Passed Senate in lieu of S 3678 July 26. Approved Aug. 1.

S 3678. Similar to above. LEAHY (D R.I.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 26. Indefinitely postponed following passage of HR 8709 in lieu July 26.

HR 8055. Public Law 669. Relating to collection, payment, and dishonor of demand items and to revocation of credit for, and payment of, such items by banks in the District of Columbia. SIMPSON (R Ill.). House District of Columbia reported June 5. Passed House June 26. Senate District of Columbia reported July 18. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 7.

HR 8909. Public Law 686. Authorize the District of Columbia government to establish an office of Civil Defense. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported June 30. Passed House July 13. Senate District of Columbia reported July 17. Passed Senate, amended, July 26. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 1. Approved Aug. 11.

S 456. Public Law 762. Authorize construction, protection, operation, and maintenance of a public airport in the vicinity of Washington, D.C. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 10. Passed Senate April 19. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 7. Passed House, amended, Aug. 25. Senate concurred in House amendment Aug. 28. Approved Sept. 7. (See p.415).

HR 2887. Public Law 765. Amend D.C. Architects Registration Act in order to safeguard life, health, and property, and promote the public welfare. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House District of Columbia reported June 19. Passed House June 26. Senate District of Columbia reported June 29. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 8. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 28. Approved Sept. 7.

S 3659. Public Law 770. Amend District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as amended, regarding issuance of dealers' identification tags on trailers and fees for tags, and provide for revocation and suspension of dealers' registration and identification tags. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 19. Passed Senate July 26. House District of Columbia reported Aug. 8. Passed House Aug. 28. Approved Sept. 8.

S 3555. Public Law 789. Define and regulate practice of engineering and create board of registration for that profession in the District of Columbia. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 27. Passed Senate July 26. Passed House in lieu of HR 1188 Sept. 11. Approved Sept. 19.

HR 1188. Similar to above. HINSHAW (R Calif.). House District of Columbia reported Aug. 26. Passed House Aug. 28. In Senate, indefinitely postponed Sept. 13, after Senate and House had passed companion bill, S 3555.

HR 7670. Public Law 808. Regulate the height, exterior design, and construction of private and semi-public buildings in the Georgetown area of National Capital. WADSWORTH (R N.Y.). House District of Columbia reported June 30. Passed House July 13. Senate District of Columbia reported July 21. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 22.

HR 7881. Public Law 809. Amend sections 675 and 676 of Code of Law for District of Columbia relating to disposal of dead human bodies in D.C. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) (by request). House District of Columbia reported April 5. Passed House June 26. Passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S 3658, July 26. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 11. Approved Sept. 22.

S 3658. Similar to above. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 26. Senate passed HR 7881 in lieu July 26.

HR 8710. Public Law 828. Provide for improvement of stadium facilities at Eastern Senior High School in the District of Columbia. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported June 19. Passed House July 13. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 28. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 13. House agreed to Senate amendment Sept. 15. Approved Sept. 23.

HR 7722. Public Law 836. Provide for acquisition and preservation, as part of the National Capital Parks system, of the Old Stone House in the District of Columbia. WOODHOUSE (D Conn.). House Public Lands reported May 11. Passed House June 5. Senate Public Works reported July 14. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 13. House agreed to Senate amendment Sept. 15. Approved Sept. 25.

S 2028. Public Law 854. Authorize Board of Education of the District of Columbia to participate in the foreign teacher exchange program in cooperation with the U.S. Office of Education. MUNDT (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 29. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949. House District of Columbia reported Aug. 24, 1950. Passed House, amended, Aug. 28. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 19. Approved Sept. 28.

HR 9524. Public Law 882. Supplement the District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act of 1949. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House District of Columbia reported Aug. 25. Passed House Aug. 28. Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 22. Passed Senate Dec. 13. Approved Dec. 20.

S J Res 209. Public Law 883. Extend rent control in the District of Columbia from Jan. 31, 1951, to Feb. 28, 1951. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported Dec. 6. Passed Senate, amended to extend control to March 31, 1951, Dec. 11. House District of Columbia reported Dec. 15. Passed House Dec. 18. Approved Dec. 21.

INDIANS

S 576. Public Law 457. Authorize sale of certain Indian lands in Utah. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 7, 1949. Passed House, amended, March 6, 1950. Senate concurred in House amendment March 7. Approved March 16.

HR 1753. Similar to above. GRANGER (D Utah). House Public Lands reported April 5. Passed House May 2. Indefinitely postponed following passage of Senate bill, S 576, March 6, 1950.

S 2734. Public Law 474. Promote rehabilitation of Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians (to replace vetoed bill, S 1407). O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), HAYDEN (D Ariz.), CHAVEZ (D N.M.), McFARLAND (D Ariz.), ANDERSON (D N.M.) Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 18. Passed Senate Oct. 18, 1949. House Public Lands reported Jan. 16, 1950. Passed House, amended, Feb. 21. House adopted conference report April 6, Senate April 10. Approved April 19. (See p. 386).

HR 4070. Public Law 488. Cancel drainage charges against certain lands within the Uintah Indian irrigation project, Utah. MURDOCK (D Ariz.). House Public Lands reported June 1. Passed House June 20, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 22, 1950. Passed Senate April 19. Approved April 28.

HR 1354. Public Law 524. Provide that the federal government pay $150 to each adult Indian in he State of California. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Public Lands reported June 20. Passed House July 6, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 14, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, April 19. House agreed to Senate amendments May 15. Approved May 24.

HR 5097. Public Law 525. Relating to administration of Indian livestock loans. MORRIS (D Okla.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 12. Passed House Aug. 15, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 14, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, April 19. House agreed to Senate amendment May 15. Approved May 24.

HR 8199. Public Law 528. Extend time for execution of new repayment contracts by irrigation districts of Flathead Indian irrigation project. MANSFIELD (D Mont.). House Public Lands reported May 15. Passed House May 19. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 23. Passed Senate May 23. Approved May 25.

S 1719. Public Law 548. Amend law relating to Osage Indians of Oklahoma to provide that Osage Tribal Council shall determine royalties to be paid under mineral leases. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.).

Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 20. Passed Senate April 19. House Public Lands reported May 18. Passed House June 5. Approved June 15.

HR 4509. Public Law 557. Amend act of Feb. 25, 1920, relative to timber on Flathead Indian Reservation. MORRIS (D Okla.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 5. Passed House Aug. 15, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 17, 1950. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 16.

HR 5556. Public Law 567. Make available for Indian use certain surplus property at Wingate Ordnance Depot, New Mexico. MORRIS (D Okla.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 4. Passed House Aug. 15, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1950. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 20.

HR 2196. Public Law 671. Provide for elimination of land from Flathead Indian irrigation project. MANSFIELD (D Mont.). House Public Lands reportcd Aug. 24. Passed House Oct. 3, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1950. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 8.

HR 4942. Public Law 690. Regulate collection and disbursement of moneys of Seneca Nation of Indians of New York. REED (R N.Y.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 9, 1949. Passed House May 1, 1950. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19. Passed Senate, amended, July 26. House agreed to Senate amendment July 31. Approved Aug. 14. (See p. 405).

HR 7431. Public Law 709. Provide for education of Indian children at the public school in the Walker School district, Minnesota, and authorize additional $80,000 for enlarging and improving existing school. MARSHALL (D Minn.). House Public Lands reported June 12. Passed House June 19. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 2. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 17.

HR 4584. Public Law 728. Provide for disposition of lands on the Cabazon, Augustine, and Torres-Martinez Indian Reservations in California. PHILLIPS (R Calif.). House Public Lands reported June 14. Passed House June 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 15. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 9. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 14. Approved Aug. 25.

S 2423. Public Law 745. Amend law relating to Osage Indians of Oklahoma. THOMAS (D Okla.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 23. Passed Senate July 26. House Public Lands reported Aug. 14. Passed House, amended, Aug. 21. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 23. Approved Sept. 1.

HR 6209. Public Law 747. Authorize commutation of annual appropriation for fulfilling various treaties with the Choctaw Nation of Indians in Oklahoma. ALBERT (D Okla.). House Public Lands reported May 15. Passed House June 5. Reported by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Aug. 15. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 23. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 24. Approved Sept. 1.

S 192. Public Law 785. Confer jurisdiction on New York courts with respect to civil actions concerning Indians. BUTLER (R Neb.), IVES (R N.Y.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 15. Passed Senate June 16. House Public Lands reported July 24. Passed House, amended, 295-4, Aug. 14. House and Senate adopted conference report Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 13. (See p. 404).

HR 4901. Public Law 824. Authorize Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina, to lease certain lands for a period not exceeding 40 years. REDDEN (D N.C.). House Public Lands reported July 7. Passed House July 18, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 29, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 13. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 15. Approved Sept. 23.

HR 5372. Public Law 870. Authorize negotiation of settlement contracts with various Indian tribes for acquisition of lands and rights for Oahe Dam and Reservoir, Missouri River development. CASE (R S.D.). House Public Lands reported July 13. Passed House Aug. 1. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 23. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 13. House and Senate adopted conference report Sept. 22. Approved Sept. 30.

HR 6319. Public Law 871. Authorize a $75 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber from Red Lake Reservation. HAGEN (R Minn.). House Public Lands reported May 15. Passed House June 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 15. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 13. Senate adopted conference report Sept. 19. House adopted conference report Sept. 21. Approved Sept. 30.

HR 9272. Public Law 904. Extend from Dec. 31, 1950, to Dec. 31, 1951, permits covering lands located on the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation. MORRIS (D Okla.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 16. Passed House Aug. 22. Senate Interior and Insluar Affairs reported Sept. 13. Passed Senate, amended, Dec. 15. House agreed to Senate amendments Dec. 20. Approved Dec. 29.

TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

S 2436. Public Law 454. Increase by $4 million (to $17 million) authorization for construction of airports in Alaska. JOHNSON(D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 25. Passed Senate Aug. 27. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Oct. 11, 1949. Passed House March 6, 1950. Approved March 10. (See p. 406).

S 493. Public Law 462. To extend benefits of Vocational Education Act of 1946 to the Virgin Islands. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 5. Passed Senate April 11, 1949. Passed House in lieu of HR 3105, voice vote, March 9, 1950. Senate agreed to House amendments March 10. Approved March 18.

HR 3105. Similar to above. LESINSKI (D Mich.). House Education and Labor reported Feb. 2. Passed House, voice vote, March 9. Senate companion bill, S 493, then amended to conform to House bill, and passed in lieu of HR 3105.

HR 4289. Public Law 493. Require settlers in Alaska to record notice of settlement claims in district land office. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported May 9. Passed House May 16, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 21, 1950. Passed Senate April 19. Approved April 29.

HR 2387. Public Law 526. Authorize Governor of Alaska to fix certain fees and charges with respect to elections. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Public Lands reported April 1. Passed House

May 2, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 21, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, April 19. House agreed to Senate amendment May 15. Approved May 25.

S 3093. Public Law 550. Amend Hawaiian Organic Act to permit temporary appointment of a judge or judges to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii in the event of death, disqualification, or absence of one or more of the justices of the court. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported April 17. Passed Senate April 19. House Public Lands reported May 18. Passed House June 5. Approved June 15.

HR 5166. Public Law 553. Extend U.S. laws relating to civil acts or offenses committed on the high seas or on board U.S. vessels, to certain Pacific islands (Midway, Wake, Johnston, Sand, Kingman Reef, Kure, Baker, Howland, Jarvis, Canton, and Enderbury). CRAWFORD (R Mich.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 18. Passed House Oct. 3, 1949. Senate Judiciary reported April 17, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, April 19. House agreed to Senate amendments June 6. Approved June 15.

S 3336. Public Law 600. Provide for organization of a constitutional government by the people of Puerto Rico. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 6. Passed Senate June 8. House Public Lands reported June 19. Recommittal motion rejected, 1-259, June 30. Passed House June 30. Approved July 3. (See p. 409).

S 2348. Public Law 602. Increase authorization of appropriations for collecting, editing, and publishing official papers relating to Territories of U.S., from $30,000 to $50,000 a year. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported April 26. Passed Senate June 8. House Administration reported June 29. Passed House June 29. Approved July 7.

S 2227. Public Law 613. Admit to St. Elizabeth's Hospital persons who are residents or domiciled in the Virgin Islands. THOMAS (D Utah). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 23. Passed Senate Aug. 27, 1949. House Education and Labor reported May 1. Passed House July 10. Approved July 18.

S 3635. Public Law 615. Provide for participation of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands in urban redevelopment and low-rent housing programs authorized by the Housing Act of 1949. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 19. Passed Senate June 8. House Public Lands reported June 19. Passed House July 10. Approved July 18.

HR 940. Public Law 628. Authorize public improvements in Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska.). House Public Lands reported June 20. Passed House, amended, July 13, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 31, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, July 5. House agreed to Senate amendment July 17. Approved July 31. (See p. 430).

HR 4499. Provide a civil government for Guam. REDDEN (D N.C.). House Public Lands reported Oct. 3, 1949. Tabled June 5, 1950. See HR 7273, P.L. 630.

HR 7273. Public Law 630. Provide a civil government for Guam. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported Feb. 22. Passed House May 23. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20. Passed Senate, amended, July 26. House agreed to Senate amendment July 31. Approved Aug. 1. (See p. 402).

HR 3906. Public Law 641. Increase annual allocation for Alaska and Hawaii under Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 26. Passed House July 10. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 12. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 3.

HR 5282. Public Law 708. Amend section 3 of Organic Act of Puerto Rico to permit municipalities of Arecibo and Rio Piedras to incur certain public indebtedness. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P.R.). House Public Lands reported Jan. 24. Passed House Feb. 6. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 2. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 17.

HR 2121. Public Law 727. Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey abandoned school property in Territory of Alaska to local school officials. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Public Lands reported May 26. Passed House June 6, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 2, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 9. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 14. Approved Aug. 23.

HR 133. Public Law 739. Give Alaska a full share of appropriations for agricultural experiment station work. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Agriculture reported June 2. Passed House June 20. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Sept. 9, 1949. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 8, 1950. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 21. Approved Aug. 29.

HR 7146. Public Law 744. Provide that all moneys received from disposition of all materials on school lands in Territory of Alaska be credited to the Territory of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska.). House Public Lands reported June 19. Passed House July 10. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 8. Passed Senate Aug. 23. Approved Aug. 31.

HR 5984. Public Law 746. Approve Joint Resolution 12 of 1949 session of Legislature of Territory of Hawaii relating to granting of land patents in fee simple to certain lessees under homestead leases. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Public Lands reported March 20. Passed House April 3. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 8. Passed Senate Aug. 23. Approved Sept. 1.

S 3546. Public Law 775. Extend the national system of public employment offices to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, without the requirements as to a local unemployment compensation law. THOMAS (D Utah), AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate Aug. 23. House Education and Labor reported Aug. 25. Passed House Aug. 28. Approved Sept. 8.

HR 6537. Public Law 802. Provide $25,000 for cooperation with Territorial school authorities of Nome, Alaska, for construction and improvement of school facilities to be available to both native and non-native children. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Public Lands reported July 24. Passed House July 27. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 11. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 21.

HR 8158. Public Law 810. Repeal certain laws as they affect the Territory of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Public Lands reported July 24. Passed House

July 27. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 6. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 22.

HR 4579. Public Law 900. Provide for attendance at judicial conferences of their respective circuits of the district judges in Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, Hawaii, and Alaska. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Judiciary reported July 18. Passed House July 27. Senate Judiciary reported Dec. 11. Passed Senate Dec. 15. Approved Dec. 29.

PUBLIC LANDS

S 1543. Public Law 469. Authorize disposal of withdrawn public tracts too small to be classed as a farm unit under the Reclamation Act. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), McFARLAND (D Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 17. Passed Senate Oct. 18, 1949. House Public Lands reported March 8, 1950. Passed House, amended, March 20. Senate concurred in House amendments March 22. Approved March 31.

HR 1726. Public Law 483. Authorize conveyance to city of Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas, of perpetual easement for construction and maintenance of water-main pipe line. NORRELL (D Ark.). House Public Lands reported June 20. Passed House July 6, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 17. Passed Senate April 19. Approved April 28.

HR 3150. Public Law 490. Revise acts relating rules of survey to permit departure from system of rectangular survey when necessary on public lands. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported March 15. Passed House April 4, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14. Passed Senate April 19. Approved April 29.

HR 2783. Public Law 520. Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain parcel of land, with improvements, to city of Alpena, Mich. POTTER (R Mich.). House Public Lands reported May 31. Passed House June 6, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 21, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, April 19. House agreed to Senate amendment May 15. Approved May 22.

S 2274. Public Law 539. Add certain lands to El Morro National Monument, New Mexico. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 21. Passed Senate April 19. House Public Lands reported May 19. Passed House June 5. Approved June 14.

HR 3480. Public Law 556. Authorize use for educational purposes of lands granted to State of Kentucky by U.S. for state parks. WHITAKER (D Ky.). House Public Lands reported July 27. Passed House Aug. 1. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 12, 1949. Passed Senate June 8, 1950. Approved June 16.

HR 5872. Public Law 559. Extend boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada. BARING (D Nev.). House Public Lands reported Sept. 27. Passed House Oct. 3, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24, 1950. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 16.

HR 7984. Public Law 563. Authorize Interior Secretary to convey to city of Miles City, Montana, certain lands in Custer County, Montana. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported April 18. Passed House May 1. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 15. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 16.

HR 4895. Public Law 594. Permit prospecting, development, mining, removal, and utilization of mineral resources within Superior National Forest, Minn. MARSHALL (D Minn.). House Public Lands reported June 14. Passed House June 20, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 6, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, June 16. House agreed to Senate amendments June 21. Approved June 30.

S 2086. Public Law 612. Transfer management of certain public lands from Department of Agriculture to the Fort Sill Indian School, Oklahoma. THOMAS (D Okla.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 5. Passed Senate July 6, 1949. House Agriculture reported June 27, 1950. Passed House July 10, 1950. Approved July 18.

S 2507. Public Law 620. Authorize Maritime Commission to grant easement to East Bay Municipal Utility District of California for construction of sewer pipe line. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 26. Passed Senate Feb. 1. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 28. Passed House, amended, July 10. Senate agreed to House amendment July 13. Approved July 22.

HR 5866. Public Law 622. Adjust and define boundary between Great Smoky Mountains National Park and Cherokee-Pisgah-Nantahala National Forests. REDDEN (D N.C.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 11. Passed House Oct. 3, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 26, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, June 8. House agreed to Senate amendment July 17. Approved July 26.

HR 4390. Public Law 629. Authorize conveyance, for school purposes, of certain land in Acadia National Park to town of Tremont, Maine. FELLOWS (R Maine). House Public Lands reported Oct. 3. Passed House Oct. 10, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 15, 1950. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 1.

HR 2753. Public Law 639. Amend section 2 of act of April 28, 1904, relating to additional homestead entries. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported April 13. Passed House May 2, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, 1950. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 3.

HR 3284. Public Law 640. Authorize grantees of recreational demonstration project lands to make land exchanges relating to such projects. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported March 25. Passed House April 4. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 3.

HR 7339. Public Law 648. Abolish Holy Cross National Monument in State of Colorado, and provide for administration of its lands as part of the national forest within which it is situated. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Public Lands reported May 8. Passed House May 15. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 3.

HR 7667. Public Law 649. Transfer certain property to Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho, from GSA to Interior Department. SANBORN (R Idaho). House Expenditures reported June 28. Passed House July 17. Passed Senate n lieu of S 3256 July 26. Approved Aug. 3.

S 3256. Similar to above. DWORSHAK (R Idaho). Senate Expenditures reported June 26. Indefinitely postponed following passage of HR 7667 in lieu July 26.

HR 7675. Public Law 650. Add land to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Tennessee. FRAZIER (D Tenn.). House Public Lands reported June 19. Passed House July 10. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 3.

HR 7977. Public Law 651. Authorize city of Buffalo, Wyoming, to make additional uses of certain lands. BARRETT (R Wyo.). House Public Lands reported June 19. Passed House July 10. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 3.

HR 7982. Public Law 652. Abolish Wheeler National Monument in State of Colorado and provide for administration of lands contained therein. MARSALIS (D Colo.). House Public Lands reported June 6. Passed House June 19. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 3.

HR 5628. Public Law 657. Direct Federal Works Administrator to convey certain land to State of Rhode Island. FOGARTY (D R.I.). House Public Works reported April 24. Passed House May 1. Senate Public Works reported July 12. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 4.

HR 6247. Public Law 658. Authorize transfer of land and improvements thereon by Interior Secretary to New Mexico State Fair. MILES (D N.M.). House Public Lands reported April 18. Passed House May 1. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 4.

S 3585. Public Law 663. Authorize payment of $37,638 from Fish and Wildlife Service funds to Dodge County, Wisconsin, as compensation for abandonment of federal road. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Judiciary reported July 18. Passed Senate July 26. Passed House in lieu of HR 8394 July 27. Approved Aug. 4.

HR 8394. Similar to above. DAVIS (R Wis.). House Judiciary reported July 20. Passed House July 27. Subsequently tabled and S 3585 passed in lieu July 27.

S 2863. Public Law 682. Provide for expansion and disposition of certain national cemeteries. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24. Passed Senate July 26. Passed House, amended, in lieu of HR 6807, July 27. Senate concurred in House amendment Aug. 2. Approved Aug. 10.

HR 6807. Similar to above. COLE (R N.Y.). House Public Lands reported July 17. Tabled, House passed S 2863 in lieu July 27.

HR 5003. Public Law 684. Authorize War Assets Administration or its successor to reimburse people of State of New York for certain lands at Manhattan Beach, N.Y. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 21. Passed House July 10. Senate Expenditures reported July 24. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 10.

S 3584. Public Law 695. Amend act of June 6, 1906, granting land to city of Albuquerque for public purposes. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 21. Passed Senate July 26. House Public Lands reported Aug. 2. Passed House Aug. 7. Approved Aug. 16.

HR 8678. Similar to above. MILES (D N.M.). House Public Lands reported June 15. House passed S 3584 in lieu Aug. 7.

HR 4117. Public Law 707. Permit granting of concession contracts relating to Kings Canyon National Park on terms consistent with those granted in other national parks. WHITE (D Calif.). House Public Lands reported July 7. Passed House July 18, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 2, 1950. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 17.

HR 8845. Public Law 711. Provide for transfer of land to Chelsea, Maine. NELSON (R Maine). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 22. Passed House July 10. Senate Finance reported July 27. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 17.

HR 8144. Public Law 714. Authorize sale of a small tract of land at Great Falls, Mont. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Public Lands reported July 18. Passed House July 27. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 2. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 18.

HR 7043. Public Law 718. Provide for granting of an easement for a public road, or public toll road through wildlife refuge in Princess Anne County, Va. HARDY (D Va.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 28. Passed House July 10. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 26. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 19.

HR 8320. Public Law 725. Amend act establishing the DeSoto National Memorial in the State of Florida, to authorize such sums as may be necessary for that purpose. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported May 22. Passed House June 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5. Passed Senate, amended, July 26. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 14. Approved Aug. 21.

S 2491. Public Law 737. Convey land and buildings at Fort Kearney Military Reservation to Rhode Island. GREEN (D R.I.), LEAHY (D R.I.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Sept. 16. Passed Senate Sept. 27. House Banking and Currency reported Aug. 15, 1950. Passed House Aug. 21. Approved Aug. 29.

HR 7677. Public Law 742. Perfect title of State of Nebraska to certain property heretofore known as the Genoa Indian School. STEFAN (R Neb.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 9. Passed House Aug. 21. Passed Senate Aug. 23. Approved Aug. 30.

S 3229. Similar to above. WHERRY (R Neb.), BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 15. Senate passed HR 7677 in lieu Aug. 23.

HR 4800. Public Law 760. Establish a policy for disposal of mineral rights beneath surface of farm lands acquired by U.S. GRANGER (D Utah). House Agriculture reported June 14. Passed House June 20. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 8. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 23. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 24. Approved Sept. 6.

HR 7302. Public Law 780. Amend Act of July 14, 1943, relating to establishment of George Washington Carver National Monument to increase limit of expenditures from $30,000 to $80,000. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported Feb. 27. Passed House March 6. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 17. Passed Senate, amended, April 19. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 30. House adopted conference report Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 9.

HR 8028. Public Law 781. Provide for disposition of remaining government lots in town site of St. Marks, Florida. SIKES (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported June 27. Passed House July 10. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 8. Passed

Senate, amended, Aug. 23. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 30. House adopted conference report Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 9.

S 3409. Public Law 787. Establish the Wyoming Jackson Hole National Park. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 6. Passed Senate July 26. House Public Lands reported Aug. 11. Passed House, amended, Aug. 24. House and Senate adopted conference report Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 14. (See p. 405).

HR 6986. Public Law 793. Authorize increase of 20 acres in maximum acreage of Fort Frederica National Monument in Georgia, and authorize $5,000 for land acquisition for that purpose. WHEELER (D Ga.). House Public Lands reported May 18. Passed House June 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 11. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 20.

HR 1662. Public Law 800. Authorize Interior Secretary to acquire all property and facilities of the Rainier National Park Company. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.). House Public Lands reported July 24. Passed House July 27. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 28. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 21.

HR 3274. Public Law 801. Provide for conveyance of certain historic properties to State of Georgia. DAVIS (D Ga.). House Public Lands reported March 21. Passed House April 4, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 11, 1950. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 21.

HR 7709. Public Law 803. Provide for acquisition, investigation, and preservation of lands to commemorate the historic Fort Caroline settlement, St. Johns Bluff, Florida. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported June 19. Passed House July 10. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 11. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 13. House agreed to Senate amendment Sept. 14. Approved Sept. 21.

HR 6640. Public Law 807. Amend act relating to dispositon of public lands of the U.S. in Oklahoma situated between the Cimarron base line and the north boundary of Texas, to extend time for such disposition. WILSON (D Okla.). House Public Lands reported July 19. Passed House July 27. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 11. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 22.

HR 8534. Public Law 811. Authorize acceptance of donations of lands to supplement present parkway lands along the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal between Great Falls and Cumberland, Maryland. BEALL (R Md.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 8. Passed House Aug. 21. Passed Senate in lieu of S 4016 Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 22.

S 4016. Similar to above. TYDINGS (D Md.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 6. Senate passed HR 8534 in lieu Sept. 13.

S 3398. Public Law 819. Authorize exchange of certain land for purposes of the Colonial National Historical Park. ROBERTSON (D Va.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 11. Passed Senate Sept. 13. House Public Lands reported Sept. 15. Passed House Sept. 18. Approved Sept. 23.

HR 9362. Public Law 829. Provide for exchange of certain national park land in the District of Columbia for certain lands owned by the New Temple Committee, Inc. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported Aug. 25. Passed House Aug. 28. Passed Senate, in lieu of S 4036, Sept. 15. Approved Sept. 23.

S 4036. Similar to above. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 28. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Senate reconsidered Sept. 15, and passed HR 9362 in lieu Sept. 15.

S 3706. Public Law 833. Amend act of May 28, 1926, granting public lands to county of Kern, California, for public park purposes. KNOWLAND (R Calif.), DOWNEY (D Calif.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 11. Passed Senate Sept. 13. House Public Lands reported Sept. 15. Passed House Sept. 18. Approved Sept. 25.

HR 7934. Public Law 837. Reduce and revise boundaries of Joshua Tree National Monument in State of California. PHILLIPS (R Calif.). House Public Lands reported June 13. Passed House June 19. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 25. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 13. House agreed to Senate amendment Sept. 14. Approved Sept. 25.

HR 8874. Public Law 842. Authorize sale of lands to city of Flagstaff, Arizona. PATTEN (D Ariz.). House Public Lands reported July 12. Passed House July 27. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 29. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 26.

HR 4569. Public Law 868. Authorize transfer of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to the State of Iowa. CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa). House Public Works reported July 21. Passed House Aug. 1. Senate Public Works reported Oct. 17, 1949. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 13, 1950. Senate adopted conference report Sept. 18. House adopted conference report Sept. 19. Approved Sept. 30.

HR 6355. Public Law 872. Convey certain real property to city of Richmond, California. MILLER (D Calif.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 9. Passed House Aug. 21. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Sept. 13. Passed Senate Sept. 22. Approved Sept. 30.

HR 8821. Public Law 903. Authorize payment to certain states of amounts withheld from grazing fees on public lands. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Public Lands reported Sept. 11. Passed House Sept. 18. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Dec. 14. Passed Senate Dec. 15. Approved Dec. 29.

MISCELLANEOUS

HR 6670. Public Law 460. Incorporate the Girl Scouts of the United States. NORTON (D N.J.). House District of Columbia reported Feb. 8. Passed House Feb. 15. Senate Judiciary reported March 4. Passed Senate March 13. Approved March 16.

S 3084. Public Law 470. Authorize erection of monument to memory of Henry Milton Brainard, at Cape Arago lighthouse station in Coos County, Oregon. MORSE (R Ore.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 9. Passed Senate March 9. House Administration reported March 23. Passed House March 23. Approved March 31.

H J Res 455. Public Law 505. Authorize designation of May 6 and 7, 1950, as American Student Nurse Days. BOLTON (R Ohio). Considered by unainomous consent and passed House May 3. Considered by unanimous consent and passed Senate May 4. Approved May 5.

S J Res 138. Public Law 512. Request President to issue proclamation designating May 30, Memorial Day, as a day for a Nation-wide prayer for peace.

FERGUSON (R Mich.). Senate Judiciary reported April 17. Passed Senate April 19. Passed House in lieu of H J Res 392 May 4. Approved May 11.

H J Res 392. Similar to above. MICHENER (R Mich.). House Judiciary discharged, bill laid on table, and S J Res 138 passed in lieu May 4.

S 2811. Public Law 531. Amend section 1462 of title 18, U.S. Code, relating to importation or transportation of obscene matters to include phonograph records. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27. Passed Senate April 19. House Judiciary reported May 5. Passed House, amended, May 15. Senate concurred in House amendments May 18. Approved May 27.

S 2117. Public Law 538. Designate reservoir to be formed by Davis Dam on Colorado River as Lake Mohave. MALONE (R Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 21. Passed Senate April 19. House Public Lands reported May 15. Passed House June 5. Approved June 14.

HR 5002. Public Law 595. Incorporate the Reserve Officers Association of the U.S. TEAGUE (D Tex.). House Judiciary reported Sept. 29. Passed House Oct. 3, 1949. Senate Judiciary reported June 27, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, June 27. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29. Approved June 30.

HR 5943. Public Law 596. Approve a $200 marker for grave of Constantino Brumidi (artist who painted many Capitol decorations). MURDOCK (D Ariz.). House Administration reported April 5. Passed House April 5. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 7. Passed Senate, amended, June 7. House agreed to Senate amendment June 22. Approved June 30.

S J Res 170. Public Law 603. Transfer two paintings from the Capitol building to Department of Interior. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Admninistration reported April 27. Passed Senate June 7. House Administration reported June 29. Passed House June 29. Approved July 10.

S J Res 171. Public Law 605. Transfer plaster cast of statute of George Washington from the Capitol Building to the Smithsonian Institution. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Rules and Administration reported April 26. Passed Senate June 7. House Administration reported June 29. Passed House June 29. Approved July 11.

S 2774. Public Law 634. Amend section 2113, title 18, U.S. Code, dealing with bank robbery, to include certain savings and loan associations within meaning of the term. GILLETTE (D Iowa). Senate Judiciary reported May 17. Passed Senate June 8. House Judiciary reported July 12. Passed House July 27. Approved Aug. 3.

S J Res 147. Public Law 637. Approve compact establishing boundary between Missouri and Kansas. KEM (R Mo.). Senate Judiciary reported June 26. Passed Senate July 26. Passed House in lieu of H J Res 402 July 27. Approved Aug. 3.

H J Res 402. Similar to above. WELCH (D Mo.). House Judiciary reported July 12. Passed House July 27. Subsequently tabled and S J Res 147 passed in lieu July 27.

HR 157. Public Law 638. Authorize Attorney General to award to young Americans for outstanding courage the Young American Medal for Bravery. CHELF (D Ky.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 28. Passed House March 7, 1949. Senate Judiciary reported June 27, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, July 26. House agreed to Senate amendment July 27. Approved Aug. 3.

S 648. Public Law 661. Amend title 18, U.S. Code, to protect badges, medals, emblems, and other insignia of auxiliaries to veterans organizations. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Judiciary reported May 17. Passed Senate June 8. House Judiciary reported July 12. Passed House July 27. Approved Aug. 4.

S 2128. Public Law 694. Provide for modification or cancellation of certain royalty-free licenses granted the government to private owners of patents during World War II. DOUGLAS (D Ill.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 17. Passed Senate Oct. 18, 1949. House Judiciary reported May 9, 1950. Passed House, amended, May 23. House adopted conference report July 27. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 4. Approved Aug. 16.

HR 8767. Public Law 699. Exclude indecent and obscene matter from the mails. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 26. Passed House July 10. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 27. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 16.

HR 9074. Public Law 700. Exempt from the lottery provisions of the Criminal Code contests wherein prizes are awarded for the species, size, weight, or quality of fish caught by the contestant. MILLER (R Md.). House Judiciary reported July 12. Passed House July 27. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 3. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 16.

H J Res 501. Public Law 701. Authorize procurement of an oil portrait and marble bust of the late Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone. NORTON (D N.J.). House Administration reported July 19. Passed House July 19. Senate Rules and Administration reported July 26. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 16.

HR 8792. Public Law 710. Amend statute relating to certificates of trade-mark registrations. BRYSON (D S.C.). House Judiciary reported June 20. Passed House July 10. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 2. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 17.

HR 8112. Public Law 731. Provide for transfer to the states of replicas of state seals removed from Chamber of House of Representatives of U.S. TRIMBLE (D Ark.). House Administration reported June 29. Passed House June 29. Senate Rules and Administration reported July 26. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 9. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 21. Approved Aug. 25.

S 2868. Public Law 740. Incorporate Future Farmers of America. KEM (R Mo.), THOMAS (D Okla.). Senate Judiciary reported June 27. Passed Senate July 26. House Judiciary reported Aug. 10. Passed House Aug. 21. Approved Aug. 30.

S J Res 174. Public Law 743. Grant consent of Congress to compact between Missouri and Illinois creating the Bi-State Development Agency and the Bi-State Metropolitan District. LUCAS (D Ill.), DONNELL (R Mo.). Senate Judiciary reported July 13. Passed Senate July 26. Passed House in lieu of H J Res 424 Aug. 21. Approved Aug. 31.

H J Res 424. Similar to above. PRICE (D Ill.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 9. House passed S J Res 174 in lieu Aug. 21.

S J Res 163. Public Law 772. Designate reservoir above Bald Hill Dam in North Dakota as Lake Ashtabula. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 2. Passed Senate Aug. 9. House Public Lands reported Aug. 16. Passed House Aug. 28. Approved Sept. 8.

H J Res 385. Public Law 782. Provide for acceptance on behalf of the nation of a memorial plaque dedicated to the memory of Stephen Collins Foster. DAVENPORT (D Pa.). House Administration reported Aug. 21. Passed House Aug. 21. Passed Senate Aug. 30. Approved Sept. 9.

HR 5941. Public Law 792. Incorporate the Military Chaplains Association of the U.S. BYRNE (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 15. Passed House Aug. 21. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 7. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 20.

HR 7990. Public Law 794. Incorporate the American Society of International Law. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 15. Passed House Aug. 21. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 7. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 20.

HR 9111. Public Law 805. Incorporate the United States Olympic Association. GAMBLE (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 15. Passed House Aug. 21. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 7. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 21.

H J Res 519. Public Law 813. Permit National Grange to erect a marker on federal property in the District of Columbia. CAVALCANTE (D Pa.). House Administration reported Aug. 21. Passed House Aug. 21. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 11. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 22.

HR 9430. Public Law 830. Simplify administration and protect government with respect to expenses of evacuating civilian employees from designated posts of duty. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Expenditures reported Aug. 23. Passed House Aug. 23. Senate Expenditures reported Aug. 30. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 13. House agreed to Senate amendment Sept. 15. Approved Sept. 23.

S 3136. Public Law 832. Authorize Interior Secretary to transfer sewage system to town of Mills, Wyoming. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 8. Passed Senate Aug. 23. House Public Lands reported Aug. 30. Passed House Sept. 18. Approved Sept. 25.

HR 6480. Public Law 855. Revise title 18, U.S. Code, "Crimes and Criminal Procedure", to make it a criminal offense to imitate cremation urns authorized for use of Armed Services. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 22. Passed House March 6. Senate Judiciary reported May 17. Passed Senate, amended, June 8. House agreed to Senate amendment Sept. 20. Approved Sept. 28.

S 3960. Public Law 860. Permit merchant seamen to make allotments for the purchase of U.S. savings bonds. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 28. Passed Senate Aug. 9. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 18. Passed House, amended, in lieu of HR 9266, Sept. 19. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 22. Approved Sept. 29.

HR 9266. Similar to above. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 18. House tabled Sept. 19, after passing S 3960 in lieu.

S 2513. Public Law 879. Amend act of July 1, 1898, to change title from "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States" to the "Bankruptcy Act". WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Judiciary reported April 17. Passed Senate April 19. House Judiciary reported Dec. 14. Passed House Dec. 14. Approved Dec. 20.

S 4240. Public Law 895. Amend act incorporating American Legion so as to redefine eligibility for membership therein. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Judiciary reported Dec. 12. Passed Senate Dec. 15. Passed House in lieu of HR 9910 Dec. 18. Approved Dec. 28.

HR 9910. Similar to above. LeCOMPTE (R Iowa). House Judiciary reported Dec. 15. House passed S 4240 in lieu Dec. 18.

S 4254. Public Law 896. Redefine eligibility for membership in AMVETS. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), JENNER (R Ind.). Senate Judiciary reported Dec. 14. Passed Senate Dec. 15. Considered in House by unanimous consent and passed Dec. 18. Approved Dec. 28.

S 3357. Public Law 906. Prohibit interstate transportation of slot machines or other gambling devices except into states where their use is legal. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 12. Passed Senate April 19. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 1. Passed House, amended, Aug. 28. Senate adopted conference report Dec. 19. House adopted conference report Dec. 20. Approved Jan. 2. (See p. 434).

S J Res.105. Private Law 357. Provide unrestricted entry privileges for Sister Elizabeth Kenny.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 12. Passed Senate Sept. 27, 1949. House Judiciary discharged Feb. 7. Passed House in lieu of H J Res 299 Feb. 7, 1950. Approved Feb. 11.

H J Res 299. Similar to above. JUDD (R Minn.). House Judiciary reported Jan. 18. House passed S J Res 105 in lieu Feb. 7.

Unfinished Business

CONGRESS

S 3682. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930, as amended, with respect to time of taking effect of annuities of Members and elected officers of the Senate and House of Representatives. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 15. Passed Senate Dec. 15.

S J Res 55. Provide for printing of montly publication, "Economic Indicators". O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Rules and Administration reported May 2. Passed Senate May 6.

S Con Res 35. Require that committee reports include estimates of probable cost of proposed legislation. FERGUSON (R Mich.), BRIDGES (R N.H.), BYRD (D Va.). Senate Rules and Administration reported April 17.

S Con Res 38. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to establish a joint Congressional committee to present legislative budget to both houses for each coming fiscal year. WHERRY (R Neb.), BRIDGES (R N.H.), BUTLER (R Neb.), BYRD (D Va.), FERGUSON (R Mich.), REED (deceased, R-Kan.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Rules and Administration reported April 14.

S Con Res 79. Provide that every report of a conference committee shall be accompanied by a statement signed by at least a majority of the managers on the part of each house, explaining the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 15. Senate adopted Sept. 15.

S Res 368. Authorize issuance of warrants requiring Senate Sergeant at Arms to compel attendance of certain named witnesses at hearings of the Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Special Committee reported Dec. 4. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Senate Judiciary reported Dec. 18. (See p. 437).

HR 9291. Authorize printing of annual reports of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America as separate House documents. NORTON (D N.J.). House Administration reported Aug. 21. Passed House Aug. 21.

H J Res 332. Provide for establishment of a joint Senate and House recording facility. NORTON (D N.J.). House Administration reported Aug. 11. Passed House Aug. 11, 1949. Senate Rules and Administration reported with amendment April 14, 1950. Passed Senate with committee amendment June 6. Senate adopted conference report July 31, 1950.

H Con Res 62. Create a Joint Committee on Lobbying Activities. BUCHANAN (D Pa.). House Rules reported May 18. Passed House May 18. Senate Rules reported Aug. 15. (See H Res 298 under "Action Completed".)

H Con Res 186. Authorize placing of statue of Brigham Young of Utah in Statuary Hall. BOSONE (D Utah). House Administration reported April 5. Passed House April 5. Senate Rules and Administration reported April 13. Passed Senate, amended, April 13.

EXECUTIVE

S 2072. Create a commission to study the administration of federal overseas activities. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported Aug. 10. Passed Senate Aug. 27, 1949.

S 2923. Authorize FDIC to acquire or construct building in District of Columbia. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Public Works reported June 27.

S 3147. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), SMITH (R Maine), BENTON (D Conn.), SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.), LEAHY (D R.I.), HENDRICKSON (R N.J.), O'CONOR (D Md.), AIKEN (R Vt.), ANDERSON (D N.M.), BREWSTER (R Maine), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), CAIN (R Wash.), FREAR (D Del.), CAPEHART (R Ind.), GREEN (D R.I.), LANGER (R N.D.), JOHNSON (D Tex.), KILGORE (D W. Va.), MARTIN (R Pa.), LEHMAN (D N.Y.), MORSE (R Ore.), MAGNUSON (D Wash.), MUNDT (R S.D.), MURRAY (D Mont.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), TAYLOR (D Idaho), SMITH (R N.J.), THOMAS (D Utah), TOBEY (R N.H.), THOMAS (D Okla.), THYE (R Minn.), TYDINGS (D Md.), HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), HOEY (D N.C.), PEPPER (D Fla.), WILEY (R Wis.), HUNT (D Wyo.), GRAHAM (D N.C.), KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate Expenditures reported June 22. (To replace S 1946, calling for a permanent National Commission, recommitted June 22 at request of Committee.)

S 1946. Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. TAYLOR (D Idaho), HENDRICKSON (R N.J.), O'CONOR (D Md.), BRICKER (R Ohio), HUMPHREY (D Minn.), SMITH (R Maine), LONG (D La.), SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.), FREAR (D Del.), BALDWIN (R Conn.), HUNT (D Wyo.), HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), REED (R Kan.), BREWSTER (R Maine), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), THYE (R Minn.), LANGER (R N.D.), MARTIN (R Pa.), AIKEN (R Vt.), SMITH (R N.J.), TOBEY (R N.H.), BRIDGES (R N.H.), DONNELL)R Mo.), McCARTHY (R Wis.), WILEY (R Wis.), WILLIAMS (R Del.), IVES (R N.Y.), HOEY (D N.C.), PEPPER (D Fla.). Senate Expenditures reported June 13, 1949. Recommitted June 22, 1950.

S J Res 194. Provide that housing developments Westview and Southview be treated as a part of Springfield, Vermont, in the 17th decennial census. FLANDERS (R Vt.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 10. Passed Senate Aug. 23.

S Con Res 14. Create a Joint Congressional Committee to study Presidential Election and Succession. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 20.

HR 892. Establish a Federal Interagency Committee on Recreation. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported May 16. Passed House July 18, 1949.

HR 7689. Amend certain acts relating to retired status of Director of Coast and Geodetic Survey. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 29. Passed House July 10.

HR 7873. Authorize General Services Administrator to construct building for Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance. WHITTINGTON (D Miss.). House Public Works reported June 12. Passed House June 20.

HR 8706. Provide for purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of the federal government. KARSTEN (D Mo.). House Expenditures reported June 13. Passed House July 17.

HR 8850. Establish two additional offices of Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture and office of an Administrative Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported July 24. Passed House, amended to provide only for one additional Assistant Secretary, Aug. 23. (See p. 426).

HR 9828. Authorize relief of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by Labor Department. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Dec. 11. Passed House Dec. 18.

HR 9932. Amend and extend Titles I and II of First War Powers Act of 1941 for duration of national emergency. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Dec. 20. (See P. L. 921 under "Action Completed", relating to Title II).

H Res 539. Disapprove President's Reorganization Plan No. 18 of 1950 providing for transfer to General Services Administration of operation of federal buildings outside District of Columbia. CROOK (D Ind.). House Expenditures reported with recommendation against passage April 25.

H Res 545. Disapprove President's Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1950 providing for reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission. CROSSER (D Ohio). House Expenditures reported with recommendation against passage May 1.

JUDICIARY

S 48. Increase to $15 per day the limit on subsistence expenses for justices and judges traveling on official business, and authorize reimbursement for such travel by privately owned autos at the rate of 7 cents per mile. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 1, 1949.

S 638. Amend title 28, U.S. Code, to make Court of Claims a constitutional court of the U.S., and allow federal circuit and district judges to serve on the court. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 17. Passed Senate Aug. 8.

S 734. Provide counsel for impoverished defendants in certain criminal cases in U.S. district courts. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Judiciary reported March 28, 1949.

S 1747. Require U.S. District Court for Eastern District of Michigan to sit during a part of its term at Flint, Mich. FERGUSON (R Mich.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 17. Passed Senate Oct. 18, 1949.

S 1981. Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims for basic and overtime compensation, and waive 6-year statute of limitations upon such claims. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Judiciary reported May 17.

S 3108. Provide for payment of an annuity to widows of judges. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported July 31.

S 3993. Authorize appointment of deputy U.S. marshals without regard to provisions of the civil service law and regulations. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate Aug. 23.

HR 17. Provide for trials of and judgments upon the issue of good behavior in the case of certain judges. HOBBS (D Ala.). House Judiciary reported June 22.

HR 544. Provide for terms of court to be held at West Palm Beach and at Fort Myers in the southern district of Florida. ROGERS (D Fla.). House Judiciary reported July 17. Passed House July 27.

HR 2166. Increase to $15 per day the subsistence expenses allowance for judges while traveling on official business and to allow 7 cents per mile for privately owned automobiles. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 10. Passed House Aug. 15, 1949.

HR 3113. Amend Title 28 of U.S. Code, "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure", to incorporate provisions relating to U.S. Tax Court. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported July 26, 1949.

HR 4709. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. District Court for District of Massachusetts to hear, determine and render judgment on claims arising out of certain blasting operations on the Merrimac River. LANE (D Mass.). House Judiciary reported June 21. Passed House July 10.

HR 4762. Amend title 25, section 247, of Code of Laws of U.S. to empower courts to remit or mitigate forfeitures. POULSON (R Calif.). House Public Lands reported July 12. Passed House July 18, 1949.

HR 5137. Provide a temporary district judge for the eastern district of Texas. COMBS (D Tex.). House Judiciary reported July 12. Passed House July 20. (See p. 407).

HR 6240. Authorize appointment of a district judge for the northern and southern districts of Indiana. DENTON (D Ind.). House Judiciary reported July 12. Passed House July 24. (See p. 407).

HR 6606. Providing for succession of district judge for the eastern, middle, and western districts of Pennsylvania to the first vacancy in the office of district judge for the middle district of Pennsylvania. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported June 30. Passed House July 10. Senate Judiciary reported July 12. (See p. 407).

HR 7009. Amend act providing for an additional district judge for eastern and western districts of Missouri. WELCH (D Mo.). House Judiciary reported July 12. Passed House, 240-133, Aug. 9. (See p. 407).

INTERNAL SECURITY

S 2941. Amend U.S. Code relative to espionage and censorship, to extend statute of limitations to six years (where not already extended to 10 years by P.L. 831, 81st Congress). WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Judiciary reported Dec. 18.

S 3069. Establish a Bureau of Passports and Visas to be headed by a Director. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 2. Embodied in S 4037, deleted in floor amendment. Remained on Senate calendar.

S 3987. Amend Criminal Code to increase penalties for gathering or delivering defense information to aid a foreign government. EASTLAND (D Miss.). Senate Judiciary reported July 31. Passed Senate Aug. 9.

HR 3875. Amend Immigration Act with respect to suspension of deportation of aliens. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported March 31. Passed House April 4, 1949.

CIVIL RIGHTS

S 91. Provide protection of persons from lynching. FERGUSON (R Mich.). Senate Judiciary reported June 6, 1949.

S 1728. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. McGRATH (D R.I.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported without recommendation Oct. 17, 1949. Senate refused, 52-32 (64 affirmative votes required) to invoke cloture on motion to take up bill, May 19. Senate refused, 55-33, to invoke cloture on motion to take up bill, July 12. (See p. 375).

HR 3199. Make unlawful the requirement for payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a national primary or election. NORTON (D N.J.). House Administration reported June 24. Recommittal motion defeated, 123-266; passed House, 273-116, July 26, 1949.

HR 4453. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. POWELL (D N.Y.). House Education and Labor reported Aug. 2, 1949. House amended by substituting language of HR 6841 (McCONNELL, R Pa.), providing for FEPC with investigating and recommending powers only. Amended bill passed, 240-177, Feb. 23, 1950. (See p. 375).

CIVIL SERVICE

S 660. Preserve equities of permanent classified civil-service employees. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 15, 1949.

S 1440. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for payment of annuities to widows of retired employees without reduction in annuities of such employees. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 16. Passed Senate July 6, 1949.

S 1862. Provide refunds of certain deposits made to obtain credit for service in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, under Civil Service Retirement Act. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 16. Passed Senate June 8.

S 2021. Authorize award of medals for meritorious service to federal employees engaged in investigation, apprehension, or detention of persons suspected or convicted of criminal offenses. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Judiciary reported May 22. Passed Senate June 8.

S 2351. Consolidate laws relating to receipt of compensation from dual employments under the U.S., and repeal conflicting provisions of existing law. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Sept. 14. Passed Senate Sept. 27, 1949. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Dec. 20. Passed House, amended, Dec. 22.

S 2640. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 regarding annuities. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 16. Passed Senate Aug. 8.

HR 8925. Provide a recruitment procedure for the Civil Service in order to insure selection of personnel on basis of open competition and merit. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 20.

HR 9002. Make certain increases in annuities of annuitants under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system in view of the increased cost of living. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 12. Passed House July 27.

POST OFFICE

S 541. Amend act regarding compensation of clerks in air-mail field railway post offices. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 2. Passed Senate Aug. 9.

S 771. Provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 9. Passed Senate June 21, 1949.

S 1043. Amend U.S. Code with respect to penalty for destruction of mail and letter boxes. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported March 21. Passed Senate April 11, 1949.

S 1103. Revise postal rates. JOHNSTON (D S.C.), LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Sept. 30, 1949. Recommitted at request of chairman of committee, Jan. 11, 1950. (See p. 427).

S 1231. Repeal limitations on pay of certain rural mail carriers serving heavily patronized routes. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 15. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949.

S 1596. Authorize Postmaster General to enter into special agreements for switching service by railway common carriers. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 19, 1949.

S 1978. Reclassify postmasters and other positions in the postal field service to provide for salary adjustments. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 4. Motion to recommit rejected Aug. 9.

S 3560. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain services. JOHNSTON (D S.C.), NEELY (D W.Va.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 10. (See HR 8195 below).

S 3812. Compensation and leave benefits of officers and employees in the custodial service of the Post Office Department transferred to GSA under Reorganization Plan No. 18 of 1950. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 31. Passed Senate Sept. 13.

S Res 261. Favoring rescission of order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 10. (See HR 8195 below).

HR 2660. Prohibit parking of vehicles on post office property. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 17. Passed House March 7. Senate Public Works reported April 1, 1949.

HR 2945. Increase certain postal rates. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Oct. 17, 1949. Passed House Feb. 9, 1950. (See p. 427).

HR 6603. Allow credit for promotion to meritorious and longevity grades in postal field service for services performed in custodial service and in mail equipment shops. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Jan. 30. Passed House Feb. 6.

HR 8195. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. MORRISON (D La.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 19. Motion to discharge Rules Committee from further consideration of H Res 677 providing for consideration of HR 8195 adopted, 248-81, Aug. 14. Passed House, 264-108, Aug. 16. (See p. 416).

HR 8711. Preserve compensation and leave benefits for post office custodial employees transferred to the General Services Administration. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 26.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

S 883. Require the taking and destruction of dangerous weapons in certain cases in the District of Columbia. McGRATH (D R.I.) (by request.). Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 3. Passed Senate Aug. 9.

S 927. Provide that children be committed to the Board of Public Welfare instead of the National Training School for Girls, and that property and personnel of the National Training School for Girls be available for care of such children. McGRATH (D R.I.). Senate District of Columbia reported May 24. Passed Senate June 8.

S 1113. Authorize U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia to appoint committees to conserve the assets of persons of advanced age, mental weakness, or physical incapacity. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 13. Passed Senate Dec. 15.

S 1527. Provide home rule for District of Columbia. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), HENDRICKSON (R N.J.), HUNT (D Wyo.), McCARTHY (R Wis.), McGRATH (D R.I.), MILLER (D Idaho), NEELY (D W.Va.), SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.), SMITH (R Maine). Senate District of Columbia reported April 19. Passed Senate May 31, 1949. Motion to discharge House District of Columbia Committee filed Oct. 13, 1949, but petition failed to get required number (218) signatures before 81st Congress adjourned.

S 2362. Provide for flight experience for certain students in senior high schools of the District of Columbia. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 28.

S 2595. Establish a Commission on Human Rights in the District of Columbia. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 13.

S 2930. Amend and clarify D.C. Teachers' Leave Act of 1949. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 26. Passed Senate July 26.

S 3176. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to establish daylight-saving time for the District of Columbia each year. LEAHY (D R.I.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 16. Passed Senate April 21. (House took no action, and Senate May 2 passed House bill establishing daylight-saving time for 1950 only. See p. 405).

S 3180. Remove certain inequities resulting from the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1947. LEAHY (D R.I.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 21. Passed Senate July 26.

S 3257. Amend D.C. Unemployment Compensation Act to provide for unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 27.

S 3308. Provide for payment and collection of wages in District of Columbia. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 27. Passed Senate July 26.

S 3350. Amend minimum-wage law in District of Columbia by extending the application of minimum-wage orders to men. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 26.

S 3979. Fix responsibilities of the Disbursing Officer and of the Auditor of the District of Columbia. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 3. Passed Senate Aug. 9.

HR 3247. Amend Alcoholic Beverage Control Act of 1934 of the District of Columbia. KLEIN (D N.Y.). House District of Columbia reported Feb. 15. House voted, roll-call vote 70-242, against consideration of the bill, March 13.

HR 4281. Authorize District of Columbia Public Utilities Commission to limit the number of taxicabs licensed and operated in the District. BEALL (R Md.). House District of Columbia reported Aug. 8.

HR 7240. To regulate barbers in the District of Columbia. WALSH (D Ind.). House District of Columbia reported Aug. 8. Passed House Aug. 14. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 28.

HR 9047. Authorize District of Columbia Commissioners to regulate the keeping and running at large of goats. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported Aug. 8.

INDIANS

S 17. Authorize Secretary of Interior to issue patents for lands to certain settlers in Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nevada. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 22, 1949.

S 187. Provide for settlement of certain obligations of U.S. to the Indians of New York. BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 20. Passed Senate May 6, 1949.

HR 994. Provide for disposition and use of tribal funds of the Navajo Tribe of Indians. MILES (D N.M.). House Public Lands reported March 2. Passed House March 7, 1949.

HR 1407. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Bad River band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of State of Wisconsin. O'KONSKI (R Wis.). House Public Lands reported April 1. Passed House May 2, 1949.

HR 1408. Declare that the U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Lac Courte Oreilles band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin. O'KONSKI (R Wis.). House Public Lands reported March 21. Passed House April 4, 1949.

HR 2432. Restore to tribal ownership certain lands upon Colville Indian Reservation, Washington. HORAN (R Wash.). House Public Lands reported May 9. Passed House May 16. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 1, 1949.

HR 2610. Bring Midwakanton Sioux Indians of Minnesota within jurisdiction of Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. ANDERSEN, H. CARL (R Minn.). House Public Lands reported May 31. Passed House June 6, 1949.

HR 2724. Provide a degree of competency for U.S. Indians in certain cases. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Public Lands reported June 27. Passed House July 6, 1949.

HR 2736. Make Indians and Indian reservations in State of Wisconsin subject to laws of the state with certain exceptions. O'KONSKI (R Wis.). House Public Lands reported Oct. 3. Passed House Oct. 17, 1949.

HR 3125. Increase from 5 to 10 per cent the amount allowed as attorneys' fees in cases involving claims of Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior. O'KONSKI (R Wis.). House Public Lands reported May 18. Passed House June 5.

HR 3275. Provide for sale or disposal of certain submarginal lands on Indian reservations in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Public Lands reported June 24. Passed House July 18, 1949.

HR 3282. Repeal certain acts of Congress, known as Indian liquor laws, in certain parts of Minnesota. MARSHALL (D Minn.). House Public Lands reported June 29. Motion to suspend rules and pass on consent calendar rejected, 131-168, Aug. 1, 1949.

HR 3765. Promote rehabilitation of Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of Indians and better utilization of resources of Sisseton Reservation. LOVRE (R S.D.). House Public Lands reported June 14. Passed House July 18, 1949.

HR 3843. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Inc., of the State of Wisconsin. MURRAY (R Wis.). House Public Lands reported Feb. 15. Passed House March 6.

HR 3895. Declare that the U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. HAGEN (R Minn.). House Public Lands reported June 1. Passed House June 20, 1949.

HR 3974. Promote rehabilitation of Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of Indians and better utilization of resources of Standing Rock Indian Reservation. LEMKE (R N.D.). House Public Lands reported April 8. Passed House May 16, 1949.

HR 4025. Transfer control over Indian tribal funds to the Indian tribes. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Public Lands reported July 12. Passed House Aug. 1, 1949.

HR 4069. Reserve certain public-domain land in Nevada for addition to Summit Lake Indian Reservation. MORRIS (D Okla.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 5. Passed House Aug. 15, 1949.

HR 4231. Reserve certain public-domain land in Utah for addition to Goshute Indian Reservation. MORRIS (D Okla.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 5. Passed House Aug. 15, 1949.

HR 4353. Provide for refund of taxes illegally paid by Indians. MORRIS (D Okla.). House Public Lands reported June 24. Passed House July 6, 1949.

HR 4755. Authorize appointment of an Advisory Committee on Indian Affairs. MILES (D N.M.). House Public Lands reported June 22. Passed House July 6, 1949.

HR 5098. Authorize the leasing of restricted Indian lands for public, religious, educational, recreational, business, and other purposes requiring long-term leases. MORRIS (D Okla.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 5. Passed House Aug. 15, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 25, 1950.

HR 5232. Amend Road Act of May 26, 1928, authorizing appropriations for roads on Indian reservations. MORRIS (D Okla.). House Public Lands reported July 13. Passed House Aug. 15, 1949.

HR 5473. Promote rehabilitation of the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes of Indians on Fort Belknap Reservation, Montana. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 1, 1949. Passed House May 24, 1950.

HR 5570. Promote rehabilitation of the Chippewa Cree Tribe of Indians of the Rocky Boys Reservation, Montana. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 1, 1949. Passed House May 24, 1950.

HR 6114. Set aside certain lands in Oklahoma, formerly a part of Cheyenne-Arapaho Reservation and known as the Fort Reno Military Reservation, for the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma. MORRIS (D Okla.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 25. Passed House Aug. 25, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1950.

HR 6152. Promote rehabilitation of Devils Lake Sioux Tribe of Indians of North Dakota. LEMKE (R N.D.). House Public Lands reported May 9. Passed House May 24.

HR 6862. Provide for disposition of tribal funds of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 30. Passed House Sept. 18.

HR 7262. Promote rehabilitation of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of the Turtle Mountain Reservation, North Dakota. LEMKE (R N.D.). House Public Lands reported May 9. Passed House May 24.

HR 7332. Authorize $125,000 for school district No. 5, Shawano County, Wis., for improvement of school facilities at Bowler, Wis., for use of Indian and non-Indian children. MURRAY (R Wis.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 28. Passed House Sept. 14.

HR 8463. Authorize sale of certain small tracts of Indian land in Montana. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Public Lands reported July 24. Passed House July 27.

HR 8853. Promote rehabilitation of Papago Tribe of Indians. PATTEN (D Ariz.). House Public Lands reported Sept. 5.

HR 8887. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands for the Seminole Tribe of Florida. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported July 12. Passed House July 27.

HR 8906. Repeal certain legislation relating to the Gallup-Durango Highway and the Gallup-Window Rock Highway at the Navajo Indian Reservation. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported July 12. Passed House July 27.

HR 9219. Promote rehabilitation of the Five Civilized Tribes and other Indians of Oklahoma. STIGLER (D Okla.). House Public Lands reported July 31. Passed House Sept. 21.

H J Res 490. Authorize a study by Interior Secretary relating to qualifications of Indian tribes to manage their own affairs without supervision and control by the federal government. BOSONE (D Utah). House Public Lands reported July 24. Passed House July 27. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 29.

TERRITORIES & ISLAND POSSESSIONS

S 566. Fix salaries of judges and justices in Territory of Hawaii. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Judiciary reported March 21. Passed Senate April 11, 1949.

S 2809. Provide agricultural program for Virgin Islands. THOMAS (D Okla.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 20. Passed Senate July 26.

HR 49. Provide statehood for Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Public Lands reported March 10, 1949. Passed House, 261-110, March 7, 1950. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29. (See p. 410).

HR 173. Amend Hawaiian Organic Act to prevent loss of nationality, by reason of continuous residence for 5 years in foreign state, of certain persons declared citizens of U.S. under said Act. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii.) House Public Lands reported April 4. Passed House June 6, 1949.

HR 175. Amend Hawaiian Organic Act to reduce residence qualification in divorce proceedings from 2 years to 1 year. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Public Lands reported March 20.

HR 176. Amend Hawaiian Organic Act to provide that women may serve on juries in Territory of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Public Lands reported March 20. Passed House April 3.

HR 179. Provide for the appointment of the adjutant general of the Territory of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Public Lands reported March 20. Passed House April 3.

HR 331. Provide statehood for Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Public Lands reported March 10, 1949. Passed House, 186-146, March 3, 1950. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29. (See p. 410).

HR 942. Amend Public Law 593 (80th Congress) relative to patented mining claims in Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Public Lands reported Feb. 24. Passed House March 7, 1949.

HR 1140. Protect salmon fisheries of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska) House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 28. Passed House April 4, 1949.

HR 2012. Authorize construction and operation of museum at Klukwan, Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Public Lands reported June 20, 1949.

HR 2988. Provide for a Resident Commissioner from the Virgin Islands. REDDEN (D N.C.). House Public Lands reported April 1, 1949.

HR 3196. Authorize appropriations for roads, trails and other aids to transportation serving lands and facilities under jurisdiction of Bureau of Indian Affairs in Alaska. MORRIS (D Okla.). House Public Lands reported April 11. Passed House May 16, 1949.

HR 3775. Provide for an additional district judge for the third division of the District Court for the District of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Judiciary reported July 12. Passed House, 196-147, Aug. 24. (See p. 407).

HR 4424. Provide homestead plan to encourage settlement of Alaska, and give priority to war veterans. LEMKE (R N.D.). House Public Lands reported June 6, 1949. Passed House May 24, 1950.

HR 4542. Provide for classification of public lands in Alaska. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported June 15. Passed House July 10.

HR 8606. Authorize construction and operation of a cement plant in the Territory of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Public Lands reported June 21.

PUBLIC LANDS

S 292. Authorize establishment of Saint Croix Island National Monument, Maine. BREWSTER (R Maine). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 20. Passed Senate May 6, 1949.

S 1384. Transfer tower on Lower Souris National Wildlife Refuge to International Peace Garden, Inc. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 12, 1949.

S 1583. Provide for establishment of Island Beach National Monument, N.J. HENDRICKSON (R N.J.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 12. Passed Senate Oct. 17, 1949.

S 1606. Authorize Secretary of Interior to determine the validity of titles to lands under reclamation laws. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 14, 1949.

HR 2373. Amend act establishing Hot Springs National Park. NORRELL (D Ark.). House Public Lands reported March 9. Passed House March 21, 1949.

HR 2820. Amend act providing for purchase of public lands for home and other sites. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported March 25. Passed House April 4, 1949.

HR 2821. Amend act authorizing acquisition or use of public lands by states, counties, or municipalities for recreational purposes, to include other public purposes and to permit lease of public lands by nonprofit organizations for certain purposes. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported March 21. Passed House April 4, 1949.

HR 2914. Amend Taylor Grazing Act. BARING (D Nev.). House Public Lands reported April 1. Passed House May 2, 1949.

HR 3285. Authorize replacement and reconstruction by Bureau of Reclamation of certain bridges across Franklin Canal of Rio Grande project in El Paso, Texas. REGAN (D Tex.). House Public Lands reported June 28. Passed House July 6, 1949.

HR 3297. Authorize the addition of certain lands to Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va. SMITH (D Va.). House Public Lands reported March 24. Passed House April 4, 1949.

HR 3576. Repeal certain obsolete laws relating to sale of public lands. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported April 13. Passed House May 16, 1949.

HR 4403. Provide for cooperation of federal, state, and local agencies in recreational uses of lands and waters. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported June 27. Passed House Aug. 1, 1949.

HR 4915. Authorize Interior Secretary to acquire certain lands, not in excess of ten acres for any one site, in connection with gaging streams and underground water resources. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported July 12. Passed House July 27.

HR 5122. Require recordation of scrip, lieu selection, and similar rights of persons claiming rights to certain lands. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported March 6. Passed House March 20.

HR 6298. Convey certain land to the State of Arkansas. MILLS (D Ark.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 1. Passed House Aug. 7.

HR 6861. Repeal certain laws relating to timber and stone on the public domain. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported June 15. Passed House July 10.

HR 6929. Authorize acquisition by the U.S. of the remaining nonfederal lands within Big Bend National Park. REGAN (D Tex.). House Public Lands reported July 18. Passed House July 27.

HR 7342. Provide for boundary adjustments of Badlands National Monument in South Dakota. CASE (R S.D.). House Public Lands reported July 24. Passed House July 27.

HR 7524. Authorize establishment of a wild-life management area in the Florida keys, for preservation of key deer and other wildlife of the area. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 3. Passed House Aug. 21. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Sept. 13.

HR 8366. Supplement the act relating to Castillo de San Marcos National Monument in Florida. HERLONG (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported June 19. Passed House July 10.

HR 8591. Provide for construction of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, Mo. SULLIVAN (D Mo.). House Administration reported June 29.

HR 8610. Liberalize provisions of section 452, Revised Statutes, relating to ownership of former public lands, insofar as they apply to certain incidental employees of Bureau of Land Management. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported June 12. Passed House June 19.

HR 8979. Provide for transfer or quitclaim of title to certain lands in Florida. SIKES (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported July 24. Passed House July 27.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

S J Res 2. Amend the Constitution regarding the electoral-college system of electing the President and Vice President. LODGE (R Mass.), McCARRAN (D Nev.), FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), HOEY (D N.C.), SPARKMAN (D Ala.), STENNIS (D Miss.), NEELY (D W.Va.), KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), SMITH (R N.J.), MORSE (R Ore.), FLANDERS (R Vt.). Senate Judiciary reported June 30, 1949. Passed Senate 64-27, Feb. 1, 1950. House Judiciary reported March 29. House failed to pass under suspension of rules, 134-210, July 17. (See p. 388).

S J Res 25. Amend Constitution relative to equal rights for men and women. GILLETTE (D Iowa), KERR (D Okla.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.), FREAR (D Del.), FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), LANGER (R N.D.), TYDINGS (D Md.), PEPPER (D Fla.), O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), MYERS (D Pa.), WILEY (R Wis.), O'CONOR (D Md.), HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), SMITH (R N.J.), McCLELLAN (D Ark.), REED (R Kan.), BUTLER (R Neb.), FERGUSON (R Mich.), MILLER (D Idaho), SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.), FLANDERS (R Vt.), CAIN (R Wash.), HUNT (D Wyo.), CAPEHART (R Ind.), HENDRICKSON (R N.J.), YOUNG (R N.D.), MARTIN (R Pa.), MALONE (R Nev.), WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Judiciary reported March 22, 1949. Passed Senate with amendment to maintain existing protective legislation 63-19, Jan. 25, 1950. (See p. 419).

H J Res 2. Amend the Constitution of the United States with respect to election of President and Vice President. GOSSETT (D Tex.). House Judiciary reported July 12, 1949.

MISCELLANEOUS

S 15. Make unlawful the collection of fee for referring persons seeking jobs to federal employing officers. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 24. Passed Senate Feb. 8, 1949.

S 784. For relief of First, Second, and Third National Steamship Companies. SMITH (R N.J.), GURNEY (R S.D.). Senate Judiciary reported June 20. Passed Senate July 6, 1949. House Judiciary reported May 25, 1950. Objected to on call of private calendar and recommitted June 6. House Rules reported rule (H Res 818) Aug. 17. House rejected resolution providing for consideration, 139-159, Aug. 31. (See p. 426).

S 806. Authorize erection of a monument to Sacajawea. HUNT (D Wyo.), O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 3, 1949.

S 946. Permit credit, for purposes of parole, for time served in a federal penal institution under illegal conviction or sentence for person subsequently legally convicted and sentenced for the same offense. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Judiciary reported July 12. Passed Senate Aug. 9.

S 1483. Amend title 18 of U.S. Code to include embezzling, converting, or retaking by fraud automobiles and aircraft. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 9. Passed Senate May 23, 1949.

S 1739. Permit public libraries to acquire copies of records made by Patent Office upon payment of $50 for each year's records. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 13. Passed Senate Oct. 17, 1949. House Judiciary reported May 15, 1950.

S 1871. Prohibit subsequent employment of RFC personnel by organizations obtaining loans from RFC. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported July 11. Passed Senate with amendment limiting such prohibition to a period of two years subsequent to making of the loan, July 26, 1949.

S 1959. Commemorate Jim White and his contribution to early history of Carlsbad Caverns in State of New Mexico. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 21. Passed Senate April 19. House Public Lands reported May 15.

S 2433. Increase fee for Patent Office appeals from $15 to $25. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct.13. Passed Senate Oct. 17, 1949.

S 2812. Amend title 18, U.S. Code, to prohibit transportation of obscene matter between states by private conveyance. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27. Passed Senate April 19.

S 3358. Prohibit transmission of certain gambling information in interstate and foreign commerce by communications facilities. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 26. (See p. 413).

S 3800. Amend title 18 of U.S. Code, relating to the mailing of obscene matter. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported July 18. Passed Senate July 26.

S 4241. Amend act incorporating American Legion so as to redefine the powers and right to use the name. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Judiciary reported Dec. 12. Passed Senate Dec. 15.

S J Res 20. Authorize President to proclaim October 31 of each year as Youth Honor Day. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported July 24. Passed Senate July 26.

S J Res 62. Authorize President to proclaim June 20 of each year as Emblem Day. WILEY (R Wis.), McGRATH (D R.I.). Senate Judiciary reported May 13. Passed Senate May 23.

S J Res 150. Designate third Sunday in September of each year as the Children's Day in sports. SMITH (R Maine). Senate Judiciary reported July 12. Passed Senate July 26.

S J Res 202. Provide for establishment and maintenance of the National Portrait Gallery. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 15.

S Res 249. Explore extent to which interstate commerce is utilized in law violations. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 5. Referred to Rules and Administration.

HR 1185. Incorporate the National Safety Council. DAVIS (D Tenn.). House Judiciary reported Sept. 29. Passed House Oct. 3, 1949.

HR 1749. Authorize $26,986.60 for payment to town of Mount Desert, Maine, in settlement of claims for reimbursement of expenditures made by the town in fighting forest fire in Acadia National Park in October 1947. FELLOWS (R Maine). House Judiciary reported July 20, 1950. Passed House July 27, 1950.

HR 4192. Amend section 220, title 18, U.S. Code, relating to receipt of commissions or gifts for procuring loans. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 22. Passed House July 27.

HR 4446. Protect public with respect to practitioners before administrative agencies. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported June 24, 1949.

HR 5507. Amend the act entitled "An act for the protection of the bald eagle," approved June 8, 1940. ANGELL (R Ore.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 26. Passed House July 10.

HR 6900. Provide an accelerated program for surveying and mapping of the United States, its Territories and possessions. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported July 18.

HR 7059. Create a National Cemetery Commission. BYRNE (D N.Y.). House Public Lands reported June 30.

HR 7468. Omnibus claims bill. BYRNE (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 28. House passed (after deleting title III for relief of Harry Tansey, 184-127) June 6. (See p. 408).

HR 8201. Protect the public with respect to practitioners before administrative agencies. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported July 7.

HR 9158. Revise, codify, and enact into law, title 21 of U.S. Code, entitled "Food and Drugs". BRYSON (D S.C.). House Judiciary reported July 18.

HR 9229. Authorize waiving of requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 27. Passed House Aug. 7.

H J Res 23. Designate November 19, the anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, as Dedication Day. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Sept. 21. Passed House Oct. 3, 1949.

H J Res 184. Public Law 441. Authorize President to proclaim first Monday of February as National Children's Dental Health Day. FEIGHAN (D Ohio). House Judiciary reported Sept. 21. Passed House Oct. 3, 1949. Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 17, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, Jan. 25. House agreed to Senate amendment Jan. 27. Approved Feb. 1.

H J Res 241. Authorize President to proclaim October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's Memorial Day. BOGGS (R Del.). House Judiciary reported May 24. Passed House June 6, 1949.

Bills Introduced

JAN. 3 - SEPT. 23

Senate

Following are bills in Miscellaneous and Administrative category introduced in the Senate for the period Jan. 3 through Sept. 23, when Congress adjourned temporarily. For the list of Miscellaneous and Administrative bills introduced in the Senate at the short session later see p. 534. A listing of bills introduced in the House follows this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 3546.....5/5/50. Extend Wagner-Peyser Act to include Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands re public employment offices. Labor.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 3698.....6/5/50. Authorize Agriculture Secy. to pay appropriate overtime reimbursement to employees engaged in import inspection and quarantine services. Agriculture.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S Res 217.....1/20/50. Extend Labor Committee's limit of expenditure to $108,000 for investigation of field of labor-management relations. Labor.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S Res 244.....3/24/50. Extend to Robert Frost on his 75th birthday the felicitations of the Nation.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S Res 271.....5/10/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 17, which transfers advance planning of public works and disposal of wartime public works from GSA to HHFA. Expenditures.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 2784.....1/5/50. Provide for construction of Jefferson Natl. Expansion Memorial at site of old St. Louis, Mo., in accordance with plan approved by U.S. Territorial Memorial Commission. Rules.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 3087.....2/20/50. Authorize an appropriation for cooperation with Gallup Board of Education, N.M., for construction and maintenance of school buildings to be available to both Indians and non-Indians. Interior.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 3584.....5/12/50. Allow city of Albuquerque, N.M., to sell part of U.S.-granted land and use funds for construction of public auditorium. Interior.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 3867.....7/6/50. Provide for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of old St. Louis, Mo., in general accordance with the plan approved by the U.S. Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission. Rules.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 3779.....6/15/50. Issue series of stamps commemorating New Britain, Conn. Centenary. Civil Service.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 3850.....6/29/50. Authorize President to determine form of national budget and departmental estimates, and modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing procedures. Expenditures.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 4114.....9/1/50. Promote to regular employee status certain substitute postal employees in the field service of the Post Office Department who are veterans of World War II. Civil Service.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 4130.....9/6/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. and provide for the detention in time of emergency of persons who may commit acts of espionage or sabotage. Judiciary.

BENTON (D Conn.) S Res 336.....8/24/50. Provide cloture for legislation of a national-emergency nature, by a vote of two thirds of those present and voting, after 2 days of debate; and provide cloture for non-emergency legislation by a majority vote of those present and voting, after 15 days of debate. Rules.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S Res 265.....4/27/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 21 of 1950 which would transfer Maritime Commission functions to Dept. of Commerce. Expenditures.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S Res 302.....6/22/50. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950, which would create Dept. of Health, Education, and Security. Expenditures.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 3328.....3/30/50. Provide for national recognition of Adelaide Johnson, sculptor of Women's Monument. Rules.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S J Res 172.....4/27/50. Designate April 28 as Tax Freedom Day. Judiciary.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S J Res 186.....6/9/50. Authorize the procurement of an oil portrait and marble bust of late Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone to be placed in U.S. Supreme Court Building. Rules.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 3085.....2/20/50. Confer jurisdiction on State of Nebraska over offenses committed by or against Indians on Indian reservation. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 3086.....2/20/50. Provide for disposition of inherited interests in estates of deceased Indian allottees under jurisdiction of Winnebago Indian agency in Nebraska. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 3229.....3/13/50. Provide for perfecting title of State of Nebraska to certain property heretofore known as Genoa Indian School. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 3322.....3/30/50. Authorize sale of certain land held in trust for Valentine Parker under jurisdiction of Winnebago Indian Reservation, Nebraska. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 3323.....3/30/50. Authorize sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under jurisdiction of Winnebago Indian Agency, Nebraska. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 3336.....3/31/50. Provide for organization of a constitutional government by people of Puerto Rico. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 3352.....4/4/50. Amend sec. 284, U.S. Code, to disqualify former govt. officers and employees for 2 years from representing any private interest in proceedings before the agency by which they were formerly employed. Judiciary.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 3361.....4/5/50. Authorize sale of inherited interest in Winnebago allotment No. 189. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 3362.....4/5/50. Authorize sale of certain lands of Mrs. Leo White under jurisdiction of Winnebago Indian Agency. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 3363.....4/5/50. Authorize Interior Secy. to sell certain lands under jurisdiction of Winnebago Indian Agency, Neb., and to distribute proceeds of such sales among holders of inherited interest in such lands. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 3543.....5/5/50. Authorize sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under jurisdiction of Winnebago Indian Agency. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 3683.....6/1/50. Authorize sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under jurisdiction of Winnebago Indian Agency, Neb. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 3696.....6/5/50. Authorize sale of inherited interests in certain allotted lands under jurisdiction of Winnebago Indian Agency, Neb. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S Res 302.....6/22/50. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950, which would create Dept. of Health, Education, and Security. Expenditures.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S Res 331.....8/16/50. Authorize Expenditures Committee to study and investigate the circumstances surrounding the acquisition of Palmer Airport, or other lands in the vicinity thereof, by the Territory of Alaska, and matters relating to the handling of federal funds expended in the Territory of Alaska, with a view to determining fraudulent or unlawful actions in connection with such transactions. Expenditures.

YRD (D Va.) S Res 229.....2/16/50. Express condolences of Senate on occasion of death of Rep. Schuyler O. Bland (Va.).

CAIN (R Wash.) S 2833.....1/11/50. Consolidate all river development activities of nation within regular structure of executive dept., specifically through a new water development and use service in Interior Dept. Expenditures.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

CAIN (R Wash.) S J Res 187.....6/19/50. Suspend application of federal laws forbidding Congressional committee personnel to be engaged in cases where government has an interest, with regard to persons employed in Senate Finance Committee's investigation of social security problems.

CAIN (R Wash.) S Res 299....6/15/50. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 22, which would shift Federal National Mortgage Assn. from RFC to Housing and Home Finance Agency. Expenditures.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S Res 247.....3/31/50. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1950 which would take away Currency Comptroller's independent status and vest it in Treasury Secy. Expenditures.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 3027.....2/14/50. Authorize acquisition by General Services Administrator of certain land and improvements thereon in D.C. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 3087.....2/20/50. Authorize an appropriation for cooperation with Gallup Board of Education, N.M., for construction and maintenance of school buildings to be available to both Indians and non-Indians. Interior.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 3262.....3/20/50. Define boundaries of U.S. Capitol grounds, and regulate use of Capitol buildings and grounds. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) and 95 others S Res 357.....9/22/50. Present to Vice President Alben W. Barkley on behalf of the Senate desk occupied by Vice President in Senate chamber, as an expression of high appreciation for his distinguished and judicial service as its presiding officer, and pay tribute to Vice President Breckinridge and to the State of Kentucky and its people.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S Res 322..... 8/17/50. Authorize Foreign Relations Committee to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, $10,000 in addition to the amount, and for the same purpose, specified under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Rules.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S Res 349..... 9/13/50. Certify the report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as to the refusal of Frederick Vanderbilt Field to answer questions during the course of hearings before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee. Foreign Relations.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S Res 350..... 9/13/50. Certify the report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as to the refusal of Earl Russell Browder to answer questions during the course of hearings before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee. Foreign Relations.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S Res 351..... 9/13/50. Certify the report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as to the refusal of Philip Jacob Jaffe to answer questions during the course of hearings before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee. Foreign Relations.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 3332.....3/30/50. Provide additional time for presenting certain tort claims against U.S. Judiciary.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 3623.....5/19/50. Authorize payment of the salaries and expenses of officials of the Klamath tribe. Interior.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 3624.....5/19/50. Provide for final settlement of individual shares in tribal estate of Klamath Indians for those who voluntarily withdrew from membership in the tribe. Interior.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 3808.....6/21/50. Authorize Interior Secretary to convey to city of Klamath Falls, Ore., certain land in Klamath County, Ore. Interior.

CORDON (R Ore.) S J Res 191.....6/23/50. Designate lake formed by McNary lock and dam in Columbia River, Ore., and Wash., as Lake Umatilla. Public Works.

DARBY (R Kan.) S 2868.....1/17/50. Incorporate Future Farmers of America. Judiciary.

DARBY (R Kan.) S 4154.....9/14/50. Make unlawful in D.C. the interception of telephone and telegraph communications by means of any device, contrivance, machine, or apparatus by any person other than a law enforcement officer of the District of Columbia or of the U.S. acting in official capacity in compliance with an order or warrant of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. D.C.

DARBY (R Kan.) S J Res 181.....5/16/50. Give consent of Congress to an agreement between the States of Kansas and Missouri establishing a boundary between them. Judiciary.

DONNELL (R Mo.) S 4104.....8/29/50. Consolidate the present office facilities of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Judiciary.

DONNELL (R Mo.) S J Res 174..... 5/1/50. Grant consent of Congress to entry, by Missouri and Illinois, into a compact between such states creating a Bi-State Development Agency and Bi-State Metropolitan district. Public Works.

DONNELL (R Mo.) S Res 217.....1/20/50. Extend Labor Committee's limit of expenditure to $108,000 for investigation of field of labor-management relations. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 3394.....4/11/50. Provide for granting to govt. postal and other employees annual leave at rate of 20 days per year, and sick leave at the rate of 12 days per year. Civil Service.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 3395.....4/11/50. Provide for granting to govt. postal and other employees annual leave at a rate based upon length of service of such employees, and sick leave at rate of 12 days per year. Civil Service.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 3657.....5/26/50. Establish a 5-man Board of Analysis for Public Works Projects in the executive office of the President, transfer water resources development functions to Interior Dept., and authorize Interior Secy. to propose a revision and codification of reclamation laws. Public Works.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 4061.....8/17/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. by providing for the prosecution of active Communists; by denying citizenship to subscribers to the revolutionary doctrines of the Communist movement; by deporting undesirable aliens; by registering foreign agents with the Attorney General; and by strengthening and enforcing existing statutes and laws governing the internal security of the U.S. Judiciary.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 4130.....9/6/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. and provide for the detention in time of emergency of persons who may commit acts of espionage or sabotage. Judiciary.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S Res 217.....1/20/50. Extend Labor Committee's limit of expenditure to $108,000 for investigation of field of labor-management relations. Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S Res 242.....3/21/50. Express Senate's profound sense of sorrow at death of Rep. Ralph Church, Ill., and appoint two Senators to join House committee to attend Rep. Church's funeral.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S Res 336.....8/24/50. Provide cloture for legislation of a national-emergency nature, by a vote of two thirds of those present and voting, after 2 days of debate; and provide cloture for nonemergency legislation by a majority vote of those present and voting, after 15 days of debate. Rules.

DOWNEY (D Calif.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

DOWNEY (D Calif.) S 3197.....3/7/50. Extend personal rights and duties of California Indians. Interior.

DOWNEY (D Calif.) S 3575.....5/11/50. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. Dist. Court for Northern District of Calif. to hear, determine and render judgment upon certain claims of State of California. Judiciary.

DOWNEY (D Calif.) S 3706.....6/6/50. Allow Kern County, Calif., to convey certain land to Taft School Board, reserving mineral rights. Interior.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 2775.....1/4/50. Direct the conveyance of certain property to the city of Rupert, Idaho. Interior.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 2776.....1/4/50. Authorize the establishment and operation of a memorial museum and shop at Spalding, Idaho. Interior.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 2933.....1/26/50. Authorize appropriation for construction of high school and junior high school building at Blackfoot, Idaho, including Ft. Hall Indian Reservation. Interior.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 3256.....3/17/50. Direct transfer to Interior Dept. by General Services Administration of certain property in Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho. Expenditures.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S Res 270..... 5/15/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 18 to transfer to GSA operation of federal buildings outside D.C. Expenditures.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 3097.....2/22/50. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. District Court for Southern District of Mississippi to hear, determine, and render judgment upon claim of O.S. Rees. Judiciary.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 3098.....2/22/50. Create a Greenville division in northern district of Mississippi, with terms of court to be held at Greenville. Judiciary.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 3663.....5/26/50. Relieve Hazelhurst, Miss., from repayment under War Reconversion Act of amounts greater than value of public works actually completed. Judiciary.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 3850.....6/29/50. Authorize President to determine form of national budget and departmental estimates, and modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing procedures. Expenditures.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 3987.....7/27/50. Provide punishment by death or imprisonment for not more than 30 years, for gathering or delivering defense information to aid a foreign government. Judiciary.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 4020.....8/4/50. Impose death penalty on persons gathering defense information for communication to a foreign government with intent to do injury to the U.S. Judiciary.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 3369.....4/5/50. Authorize conveyance to city of Miles City, Mont., certain lands in Custer Co., Mont. Interior.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 3473.....4/25/50. Authorize sale of small tract of land at Great Falls, Mont. Interior.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 3481.....4/26/50. Provide for carrying out of certain treaty commitments re preservation of law and order on Crow Indian Reservation, Mont. Interior.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 3530.....5/3/50. Abolish position of mail handler in postal service. Civil Service.

ECTON (R Mont.) S Res 270.....5/15/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 18, to transfer to GSA operation of federal buildings outside D.C. Expenditures.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 3930.....7/18/50. Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp commemorating the 250th anniversary of the city of Detroit, Mich. Civil Service.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S J Res 138.... 1/4/50. Request President to issue proclamation designating May 30th, Memorial Day, as a day for a nationwide prayer for peace. Judiciary.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Con Res 86 .....4/26/50. Express sense of Congress that Federal Trade Commission should investigate oleomargarine firms re violations of antitrust laws. Judiciary.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Res 280..... 5/19/50. Authorize complete study and investigation of government employment of homosexuals and preparedness to cope with attendant security threat. Expenditures.

FERUGSON (R Mich.) S Res 283..... 5/22/50. Change the cloture rule to make it effective on the favorable vote of two thirds of the Senators voting, instead of a constitutional two thirds of the Senate (64 Members). Rules.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Res 318..... 7/24/50. Create a special committee of seven Senators to study and investigate national defense program.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 2821.....1/10/50. Abolish "basic salary" gradations now applicable to employees of Congress and make the basic salary same as actual salary paid to such employees. Civil Service.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S Res 244.....3/24/50. Extend to Robert Frost on his 75th birthday the felicitations of the nation.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S Res 316.....7/21/50. Withdraw from distribution Report No. 2108 (relating to State Dept. employee-loyalty investigation) until the cover is replaced to agree with that covering the report as submitted to the Senate.

FREAR (D Del.) S 2901.....1/20/50. Repeal prohibition against filling of a vacancy in office of district judge for district of Delaware. Judiciary.

FREAR (D Del.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

FREAR (D Del.) S 3829.....6/26/50. Provide improved procedures with respect to the financial control of the Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

FREAR (D Del.) for SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 4172.....9/20/50. Change the name of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation to "Federal Savings Insurance Corporation". Banking and Currency.

FREAR (D Del.) S Res 270.....5/15/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 18, to transfer to GSA operation of federal buildings outside D.C. Expenditures.

FREAR (D Del.) S Res 280.....5/19/50. Authorize complete study and investigation of government employment of homosexuals and preparedness to cope with attendant security threat. Expenditures.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 3168.....3/2/50. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for reference of certain private relief measures to Court of Claims for recommendation as to amount of relief to be granted. Rules.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S J Res 183.... 5/19/50. Exempt attorneys and assistants temporarily employed by the Banking subcommittee investigating RFC operation from statutes restricting government lawyers from outside activities in which the government has an interest.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S Res 299.....6/15/50. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 22, which would shift Federal National Mortgage Association from RFC to Housing and Home Finance Agency. Expenditures.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S Res 339.....8/28/50. Print 25,000 additional copies of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950. Rules.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 3708.....6/6/50. Establish certain procedures for contesting of elections of U.S. Senators. Rules.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S J Res 158..... 3/6/50. Change name of Gavins Point Dam, near Yankton, S.D., to Vincent Harrington Dam. Public Works.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Con Res 86 .....4/26/50. Express sense of Congress that Federal Trade Commission should investigate oleomargarine firms re violations of antitrust laws. Judiciary.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Res 198..... 1/4/50. Increase to $50,000 the limit of expenditure by Agriculture Committee investigating crop production. Agriculture.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Res 250..... 4/5/50. Authorize Rules Committee to hire on a temporary basis such investigators, technical, clerical and other assistants as it deems advisable. Rules.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Res 311..... 7/20/50. Increase limit of expenditures authorized under S Res 250 (for Committee on Rules and Administration) by $25,000. Rules.

GRAHAM (D N.C.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

GRAHAM (D N.C.) S 4061.....8/17/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. by providing for the prosecution of active Communists; by denying citizenship to subscribers to the revolutionary doctrines of the Communist movement; by deporting undesirable aliens; by registering foreign agents with the Attorney General; and by strengthening and enforcing existing statutes and laws governing the internal security of the U.S. Judiciary.

GRAHAM (D N.C.) S 4130.....9/6/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. and provide for the detention in time of emergency of persons who may commit acts of espionage or sabotage. Judiciary.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 4061.....8/17/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. by providing for the prosecution of active Communists; by denying citizenship to subscribers to the revolutionary doctrines of the Communist movement; by deporting undesirable aliens; by registering foreign agents with the Attorney General; and by strengthening and enforcing existing statutes and laws governing the internal security of the U.S. Judiciary.

GREEN (D R.I.) S J Res 171.....4/26/50. Transfer plaster cast of statue of George Washington from U.S. Capitol to Smithsonian Institution.

GREEN (D R.I.) S J Res 199.....8/14/50. Permit the National Grange to erect a marker on federal land in the District of Columbia. Interior.

GREEN (D R.I.) S J Res 202.....8/29/50. Provide for the establishment and maintenance of a National Portrait Gallery. Rules.

GREEN (D R.I.) S Res 327.....8/15/50. Extend the greetings of the Senate to His Excellency President Sukarno of the Republic of the U.S. of Indonesia and to the Indonesian people on the occasion of Indonesian Independence Day.

GREEN (D R.I.) S Res 352.....9/15/50. Print as a Senate document the committee print entitled "Federal Corrupt Practices and Political Activities". Rules.

GURNEY (R S.D.) S 3081.....2/20/50. Provide for boundary adjustments of Badlands Natl. Monument in S.D. Interior.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 3679.....5/31/50. Authorize sale of lands to city of Flagstaff, Ariz. Interior.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 3803.....6/20/50. Provide for rehabilitation of Papago Indian tribe and for better utilization of tribe resources. Interior.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 3873.....7/6/50. Amend the Hatch Act in regard to removal of persons for "pernicious political activities". Rules.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S J Res 170..... 4/25/50. Provide for transfer of paintings, The Grand Canyon of Yellowstone and The Chasm of Colorado, from U.S. Capitol to Interior Dept. Administration.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 196.....1/4/50. Authorize Senate Secy. to pay from Senate contingent fund salaries at basic rate of $1,800 a year to 19 Senate pages employed by Sergeant at Arms from Dec. 27 to 31, 1949.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 197.....1/4/50. Provide that if a Senator resigns during his term of office that his clerical and other assistants will continue on payroll for 30 additional days. Rules.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 207.....1/10/50. Authorize Senate secy. to pay from Senate contingent fund, in equal monthly sums from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950, to official reporters of Senate debates, the sum of $6,000 for employment of additional office personnel. Rules.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 220.....1/25/50. Elect Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, of New Jersey, to Joint Committee of Congress on the Library.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 285.....5/24/50. Print an additional 4,000 copies of Senate Report 1669, re social security extension bill (HR 6000).

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 325.....8/9/50. Authorize Committee on Rules and Administration to expend $10,000 from the contingent fund of the Senate for payment of counsel fees incurred in considering the election case of Senator Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia. Rules.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 3147..... 2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 3349..... 4/3/50. Amend Architects' Registration Act for D.C. in order to safeguard life, health, and property and to promote public welfare. D.C.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 3541..... 5/4/50. Amend D.C. Corporation Act of 1870 to permit charitable, educational and religious corporations to make investments in other corporations. D.C.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 4115..... 9/1/50. Create the War Damage Corporation. Banking and Currency.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Res 280 .....5/19/50. Authorize complete study and investigation of government employment of homosexuals and preparedness to cope with attendant security threat. Expenditures.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Res 296... 6/13/50. Authorize Commerce Committee to investigate South Amboy, N.J. harbor explosion. Commerce.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Res 302 .....6/22/50. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950, which would create Dept. of Health, Education, and Security. Expenditures.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Res 342.... 9/5/50. Express the sense of the Senate that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget should so determine the number of full-time civilian employees and the full-time equivalent of part-time employment on the basis of the relative personnel requirements of the various Government agencies and departments, that the aggregate number of such employees will not exceed that as of June 30, 1950. Civil Service.

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S 3147..... 2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

HILL (D Ala.) S 4087.....8/23/50. Provide the means of increased fire protection for occupants of hotels and apartment houses in the District of Columbia. D.C.

HILL (D Ala.) for THOMAS (D Utah) S Con Res 80.....3/14/50. Extend to State of Utah the appreciation of Congress for statue of Brigham Young presented to U.S. Rules.

HILL (D Ala.) for THOMAS (D Utah) S Con Res 81.....3/14/50. Authorize Brigham Young Statue Commission of Utah to place temporarily in Capitol rotunda a statue of Brigham Young. Rules.

HILL (D Ala.) S Res 217.....1/20/50. Extend Labor Committee's limit of expenditure to $108,000 for investigation of field of labor-management relations. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S Res 280.....5/19/50. Authorize complete study and investigation of government employment of homosexuals and preparedness to cope with attendant security threat. Expenditures.

HOEY (D N.C.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

HOEY (D N.C.) S 3850.....6/29/50. Authorize President to determine form of national budget and departmental estimates, and modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing procedures. Expenditures.

HOEY (D N.C.) S Res 341.....9/1/50. Express condolences of the Senate upon the death of Hon. Alfred L. Bulwinkle, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of North Carolina.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 3234.....3/14/50. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. District Court for Hawaii to hear and render judgment upon claim arising out of certain money damages paid by Trent Trust Co., Ltd. Judiciary.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 3698.....6/5/50. Authorize Agriculture Secy. to pay appropriate overtime reimbursement to employees engaged in import inspection and quarantine services. Agriculture.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 3849.....6/29/50. Provide for the transfer or quitclaim of title to certain lands in Florida. Interior.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 3998.....8/1/50. Exclude from classification as lotteries nonprofit contests wherein prizes are awarded for the specie, size, weight, or quality of fish caught by the contestant. Judiciary.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 4105.....8/29/50. Create a temporary additiona. district judgeship for the southern district of Florida. Judiciary.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S J Res 201..... 8/24/50. Provide for recognition and endorsement of the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center, at Miami, Fla. Foreign Relations.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S Res 263.....4/24/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1950 re executive functions within Dept. of Agriculture. Expenditures.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3014.....2/8/50. Extend and protect rights of federal employees with respect to participation in local political activities. Rules.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a Temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3438..... 4/17/50. Provide that Postmaster General may hire vehicles under an allowance basis for use in delivery of special delivery mail only when such vehicles owned by special delivery messengers are not available. Civil Service.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3553.....5/5/50. Increase from $1 million to $10 million the President's Emergency Fund for fiscal 1950. Appropriations.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3560.....5/8/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3564.....5/9/50. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 to reduce from 25 years to 20 years the length of service required for benefits eligibility in case of employees involuntarily separated. Civil Service.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3654.....5/25/50. Provide for compensatory payment or time off for postal employees required to work on weekends or holidays. Civil Service.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3682.....5/31/50. Make elected officers of Senate and House eligible for Civil Service retirement payments on day following date when their salary ceases or when they attain age of sixty-two, whichever is later. Civil Service.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3812.....6/22/50. Provide that officers or employees in custodial service of Post Office Dept. who are transferred to GSA, under Reorganization Plan No. 18, receive compensation as though they had remained in such custodial service. Civil Service.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3829.....6/26/50. Provide improved procedures with respect to the financial control of the Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3850.....6/29/50. Authorize President to determine form of national budget and departmental estimates, and modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing procedures. Expenditures.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 4061.....8/17/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. by providing for the prosecution of active Communists; by denying citizenship to subscribers of the revolutionary doctrines of the Communist movement; by deporting undesirable aliens; by registering foreign agents with the Attorney General; and by strengthening and enforcing existing statutes and laws governing the internal security of the U.S. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 4102.....8/28/50. Authorize the Postmaster General to renegotiate contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other mechanical devices. Civil Service.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 4114.....9/1/50. Promote to regular employee status certain substitute postal employees in the field service of the Post Office Department who are veterans of World War II. Civil Service.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 4130.....9/6/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. and provide for the detention in time of emergency of persons who may commit acts of espionage or sabotage. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Con Res 87 .....4/26/50. Provide for establishment of a Joint Select Committee on Organization of Congress. Rules.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 217..... 1/20/50. Extend Labor Committee's limit of expenditure to $108,000 for investigation of field of labor-management relations. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 322..... 8/2/50. Amend Senate rules to allow imposition of cloture by a majority vote of those voting on a motion signed by 16 Senators. Rules.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 327.... 8/15/50. Extend the greetings of the Senate to His Excellency President Sukarno of the Republic of the U.S. of Indonesia and to the Indonesian people on the occasion of Indonesian Independence Day.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 336.... 8/24/50. Provide cloture for legislation of a national-emergency nature, by a vote of two thirds of those present and voting, after 2 days of debate; and provide cloture for nonemergency legislation by a majority vote of those present and voting, after 15 days of debate. Rules.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 3136.....2/27/50. Authorize Interior Secy. to transfer to town of Mills, Wyo., a sewage system located in such town. Interior.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 3315.....3/28/50. Authorize and direct Interior Secy. to execute oil and gas lease on a certain tract of land in Park Co., Wyo. Interior.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 3347.....4/3/50. Regulate height, exterior, design, and construction of private and semipublic buildings in Georgetown area of National Capital. D.C.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 3370.....4/5/50. Authorize city of Buffalo, Wyo., to make additional uses of certain lands. Interior.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 3409.....4/12/50. Establish Wyo. Jackson Hole Natl. Park in state of Wyo. Interior.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 3536.....5/4/50. Amend D.C. Revenue Act of 1949 to exempt from gross sales tax, sales of articles of linen and other cloth to persons engaged in such business of sales to barber shops and beauty parlors. D.C.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 3542.....5/5/50. Extend statute of limitations within which taxes must be assessed on personal property concerning which taxpayer has filed a return to 3 years, exempt from personal property tax all personal property except that held for trade or business purposes, and amend certain other tax laws applicable to D.C. D.C.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 3632.....5/19/50. Authorize loans from U.S. Treasury for expansion of D.C. water system, and allow U.S. to pay for water and water services secured from it. D.C.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 3861.....7/5/50. Authorize D.C. government to establish an Office of Civilian Defense. D.C.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 4113.....9/1/50. Provide for civil suits against the U.S. by persons suffering damage as a result of defamations committed by Members of Congress in the course of their official activities. Judiciary.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S J Res 203.....9/1/50. Amend U.S. Constitution to repeal the provision granting immunity from suit to Members of Congress for speeches and debates in their respective Houses. Judiciary.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S Res 280.....5/19/50. Authorize complete study and investigation of government employment of homosexuals and preparedness to cope with attendant security threat. Expenditures.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 3153.....3/1/50. Confer jurisdiction upon Illinois Northern District Court to hear and determine claims of Aetna Insurance Co. Judiciary.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 3381.....4/10/50. Provide for conveyance of naval ammunition depot at Iona Island, N.Y., to Palisades Interstate Park Commission for use as a public park. Armed Services.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 3775.....6/15/50. Establish authority for appointment of 7-member Congressional investigating commission which may by concurrent resolution be directed to investigate administration and affairs of any govt. agency or department; membership of commissions would consist of 2 members from each house and 3 commissioners from a panel of thirty private citizens appointed for 5-year terms by the President. Expenditures.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 3850.....6/29/50. Authorize President to determine form of national budget and departmental estimates, and modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing procedures. Expenditures.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 3992.....7/31/50. Incorporate the United States Olympic Association. Judiciary.

IVES (R N.Y.) S J Res 156.....2/27/50. Permit certain war service indefinite employees to acquire competitive civil service status and permanent tenure by qualifying in noncompetitive examinations. Civil Service.

IVES (R N.Y.) S Res 203.....1/6/50. Authorize Senate secy. to pay from Senate contingent fund the salaries of former Sen. John F. Dulles' employees from Nov. 9, 1949, through Nov. 30, 1949. Rules.

IVES (R N.Y.) S Res 282.....5/22/50. Change the cloture rule to make it effective on the favorable vote of two thirds of the Senators voting, instead of a constitutional two thirds of the Senate (64 Members). Rules.

JENNER (R Ind.) S J Res 142.....1/17/50. Establish a Walter Reed Commemoration Commission. Labor.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3076.....2/20/50. Provide that administrative agencies shall not apply standards of conduct retroactively and establish a rule for the strict construction of statutes authorizing agency action, findings, or conclusions. Judiciary.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3960.....7/24/50. Amend subsection (b) of section 10 of the act of June 26, 1884. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3961.....7/24/50. Authorize waiving of requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 4168.....9/19/50. Authorize the construction and equipment of a geomagnetic station for the Department of Commerce. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Res 253.....4/12/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 7, re administration of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Expenditures.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Res 254.....4/12/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 8, re administration of the Federal Trade Commission. Expenditures.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Res 255.....4/12/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 9, re administration of the Federal Power Commission. Expenditures.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Res 256.....4/12/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 11, re administration of the Federal Communications Commission. Expenditures.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Res 257.....4/13/50. Authorize Commerce Committee to expend from Senate contingent fund an additional $10,000 during 81st Congress. Rules.

JOHNSON (D Tex.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

JOHNSON (D Tex.) S 3553.....5/5/50. Increase from $1 million to $10 million the President's Emergency Fund for fiscal 1950. Appropriations.

JOHNSON (D Tex.) S 4026.....8/8/50. Grant the consent of Congress to the negotiation of a compact relating to the waters of the Sabine River by the States of Texas and Louisiana. Interior.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2777.....1/4/50. Provide for the promotion of mail carriers in the rural delivery service in recognition of longevity of serivce. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2778.....1/4/50. Provide credit for postal field service of custodial employees and mail equipment shop employees for promotion to meritorious or longevity grades. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2779.....1/4/50. Provide meritorious service grades for hourly employees of postal field service. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2825.....1/10/50. Provide for promotion of postal field service employees to meritorious and longevity grades. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2930.....1/25/50. Authorize 50 days additional leave with part pay to teachers within the scope of the District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act. D.C.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 3050.....2/16/50. Amend Veterans Preference Act of 1944 to provide that only persons entitled to preference may be eligible for appointment to apprentice positions. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 3074.....2/20/50. Provide for payment of severance pay to certain officers and employees separated from federal govt. or from D.C. Municipal govt. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 3117.....2/24/50. Impose demurrage charge not to exceed 5 cents per day on any C.O.D. parcel not claimed by addressee from Post Office within fifteen days. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 3118.....2/24/50. Authorize Post Office Department to forward second-, third-, and fourth-class matter to addressee or return to sender under such conditions as the Postmaster may prescribe. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 3143.....2/27/50. Provide for conduct of a periodic census of state and local governments. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 3264.....3/20/50. Postpone application of Classification Act of 1949 to certain employees of Selective Service System. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 3330.....3/30/50. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930, to provide an order of precedence for lump-sum payments. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 3331.....3/30/50. Bring employees of county agricultural conservation committees within purview of civil service laws and regulations, and laws re sick and annual leave for govt. employees. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 3413.....4/13/50. Amend Classification Act of 1949 to make it inapplicable to Panama Canal postal employees. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 3515.....5/1/50. Include employees of county agricultural conservation committees and cooperative agents of Agriculture Dept. Extension Service under civil-service laws affecting govt. employees re sick and annual leave and retirement. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 3555.....5/8/50. Define and regulate practice of profession of engineering and create a Board of Registration for Professional Engineers in D.C. D.C.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 3560.....5/8/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 3753.....6/13/50. Readjust pay of certain postal employees in Hawaii for period from July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1948. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 3754.....6/13/50. Provide for carrying of mail on star routes, including screen vehicle service. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 4006.....8/2/50. Exempt certain civilian employees of the Defense Department from the laws governing the employment, removal, classification, pay, retirement and leave of federal officers and employees. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S Res 263.....4/24/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1950 re executive functions within Dept. of Agriculture. Expenditures.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S Res 270.....5/15/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 18, to transfer to GSA operation of federal buildings outside D.C. Expenditures.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S Res 275.....5/15/50. Authorize Civil Service Committee to engage necessary temporary employees and to incur expenses not to exceed $3,000. Rules.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2798.....1/6/50. Authorize appointment of additional district judge for middle district of Tenn. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2878.....1/17/50. Authorize development of Rhododendron Gardens, in Pisgah and Cherokee Natl. Forests, as a recreation area. Agriculture.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 3232.....3/13/50. Provide for acquisition and preservation, as a part of Natl. Capital Parks system, of Old Stone House in D.C. Public Works.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 3258.....3/17/50. Continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for day care of school-age and under school-age children in D.C. through June 30, 1951. D.C.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 4061.....8/17/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. by providing for the prosecution of active Communists; by denying citizenship to subscribers to the revolutionary doctrines of the Communist movement; by deporting undesirable aliens; by registering foreign agents with the Attorney General; and by strengthening and enforcing existing statutes and laws governing the internal security of the U.S. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 4130.....9/6/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. and provide for the detention in time of emergency of persons who may commit acts of espionage or sabotage. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 4163.....9/18/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. against certain un-American and subversive activities and provide for the emergency detention of persons who may commit acts of espionage and sabotage. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S J Res 176 .....5/3/50. Suspend application of certain federal laws re attorneys employed by special committee investigating interstate activities of organized crime.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S J Res 200 .....8/22/50. Authorize additional expenditures in connection with the investigation of interstate gambling and racketeering activities. Rules.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 202.....1/5/50. Authorize Judiciary Committee or authorized subcommittee to make a complete investigation of interstate gambling and racketeering activities, and provide necessary funds from Senate contingent fund. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 319.....7/25/50. Authorize printing as a Senate document of Public Affairs Bulletin No. 81, entitled "Mobilization Planning and the National Security". Rules.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 334.....8/22/50. Authorize special committee investigating interstate gambling and racketeering activities, to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate $10,000 in addition to the amount heretofore authorized for that purpose. Rules.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 358.....9/23/50. Certify report of Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce of the U.S. Senate as to the refusal of Harry Russell to answer questions during the course of the Committee's hearings.

KEM (R Mo.) S J Res 147.....1/19/50. Give consent of Congress to an agreement between Missouri and Kansas establishing a boundary between said states. Judiciary.

KERR (D Okla.) S 2868.....1/17/50. Incorporate Future Farmers of America. Judiciary.

KERR (D Okla.) S 3553.....5/5/50. Increase from $1 million to $10 million the President's Emergency Fund for fiscal 1950. Appropriations.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 3474.....4/25/50. Include within any city for purposes of 1950 decennial census all areas annexed by such city within 15 days after taking of such census. Civil Service.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 4061.....8/17/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. by providing for the prosecution of active Communists; by denying citizenship to subscribers to the revolutionary doctrines of the Communist movement; by deporting undesirable aliens; by registering foreign agents with the Attorney General; and by strengthening and enforcing existing statutes and laws governing the internal security of the U.S. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 4130....9/6/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. and provide for the detention in time of emergency of persons who may commit acts of espionage or sabotage. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S Res 336.....8/24/50. Provide cloture for legislation of a national-emergency nature, by a vote of two thirds of those present and voting, after 2 days of debate; and provide cloture for nonemergency legislation by a majority vote of those present and voting, after 15 days of debate. Rules.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 3575.....5/11/50. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. Dist. Court for Northern District of Calif. to hear, determine and render judgment upon certain claims of State of California. Judiciary.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 3706.....6/6/50. Allow Kern County, Calif., to convey certain land to Taft School Board, reserving mineral rights. Interior.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 4116.....9/1/50. Authorize the granting to Kaiser Steel Corporation of rights-of-way on, over, under, through, and across certain public lands, and of patent in fee to certain other public lands. Interior.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 4138.....9/8/50. Authorize the Secretary of the Army to grant to the Southern California Edison Company an easement and right-of-way for electric transmission line purposes in the Santa Fe flood control basin and the San Gabriel River improvement, California. Armed Services.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S J Res 145 .....1/18/50. Amend Constitution to enable Congress, in aid of common defense, to function effectively in time of emergency or disaster. Judiciary.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S J Res 149 .....1/23/50. Amend Constitution to impose a limitation re taxation on income. Judiciary.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S Res 283.....5/22/50. Change the cloture rule to make it effective on the favorable vote of two thirds of the Senators voting, instead of a constitutional two thirds of the Senate (64 Members). Rules.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S Res 302.....6/22/50. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950, which would create Dept. of Health, Education, and Security. Expenditures.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2782.....1/5/50. Provide for promotion of rural delivery service carriers in recognition of longevity of service. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2928.....1/25/50. Authorize Postmaster General to prescribe uniform dress for postal employees and extend to such groups existing penal provisions covering unauthorized wearing of uniform. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2939.....1/30/50. Provide for conveyance of site of old Fort Hancock in Bismark, N.D., to state of N.D. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2978.....2/2/50. Make available medical and hospital treatment to certain individuals who have had a minimum of 10 years service as federal officers or employees. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3201.....3/8/50. Authorize Interior Secy. to grant an easement in certain lands located at Bottineau Co., N.D., for highway purposes. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3202.....3/8/50. Recognize right of representatives of federal employees organizations to present grievances in their behalf, and provide that any interference by an administrative officer shall result in punitive action against such officer. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3224.....3/10/50. Grant civil service employees retirement after 30 years' service. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3279.....3/21/50. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1938 to permit retirement at age of 58 of rural mail carriers with 28 years of service. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3293.....3/23/50. Amend rule 50 of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to abolish motions for directed verdict. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3343.....4/3/40. Provide for popular election of postmasters. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3449.....4/20/50. Provide that Postmaster General may hire vehicles under an allowance basis for use in delivery of special delivery mail only when such vehicles owned by special delivery messengers are not available. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3450.....4/20/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3453.....4/20/50. Amend act of July 8, 1937, and provide for retirement of certain non-citizen employees of Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Co., on Isthmus of Panama. Armed Services.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3486.....4/26/50. Provide unemployment benefits for postal service employees. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3487.....4/26/50. Provide for granting 26 days' annual leave and 15 days' sick leave per year to postmasters and postal service employees. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3488.....4/26/50. Grant an option of overtime in lieu of compensatory time to postal employees for work performed on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3489.....4/26/50. Provide compensatory time for services performed on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays by clerks in third-class post offices. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3490.....4/26/50. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 to permit retirement of postal employees who have rendered at least 30 years of service. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3491.....4/26/50. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 to exempt from taxation annuities of retired employees. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3587.....5/15/50. Provide certain per capita payments to members of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N.D. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 4014.....8/3/50. Confer authority on U.S. Court of Appeals for D.C. to regulate admission to the D.C. bar. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Con Res 103 .....8/25/50. Appoint a joint committee of six to make a thorough investigation of the entire federal judiciary in order to determine whether any of the federal judges are Communists, Communist-sympathizers, or members of subversive organizations, and whether they be still fit because of age or otherwise properly to conduct their duties as federal judges, with full authority to recommend impeachment. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 209.....1/17/50. Authorize Judiciary Committee to ascertain names of all persons who are officers of organizations which seek enactment of civil rights legislation, and who have been on a political party payroll within last 10 years. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 214.....1/18/50. Authorize Rules Committee or authorized subcommittee to ascertain amount of campaign contributions made by Lever Bros., or Charles Luckman, to any national or state political campaign committee within last 10 years. Rules.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 224.....2/2/50. Authorize Civil Service Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate leasing of post-office facilities in Detroit, Mich., to determine whether any irregularity has occurred. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 261.....4/20/50. Express Senate's disapproval of Postmaster General's order for curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 270.....5/15/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 18, to transfer to GSA operation of federal buildings outside D.C. Expenditures.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 320.....7/25/50. Authorize Judiciary Committee or subcommittee to make a full and complete investigation of exclusion from the U.S., by the Immigration and Naturalizatior Service, of Joseph Krips and Walter Gieseking. Judiciary.

LEAHY (D R.I.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

LEAHY (D R.I.) S 3176.....3/3/50. Authorize D.C. Board of Commissioners to establish daylight-saving time in D.C. D.C.

LEAHY (D R.I.) S 3180.....3/3/50. Amend the D.C. Teachers Salary Act to require new group C teachers and salary class 13 to 30 teachers to have earned a master's degree from an accredited institution, and amend certain scales in the teachers' compensation schedule, including compensation for personnel of the teachers' colleges. D.C.

LEAHY (D R.I.) S 3636.....5/22/50. Authorize national guard establishment for the Virgin Islands. Armed Services.

LEAHY (D R.I.) S 3678.....5/31/50. Change designations of D.C. health Officer and Assistant Health Officer, to Director of Public Health and Assistant Director of Public Health, respectively. D.C.

LEAHY (D R.I.) S 3850.....6/29/50. Authorize President to determine form of national budget and departmental estimates and modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing procedures. Expenditures.

LEAHY (D R.I.) S J Res 197.....8/8/50. Provide for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the business methods, operations, and the rates and charges of the postal service. Civil Service.

LEAHY (D R.I.) S Res 270.....5/15/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 18, to transfer to GSA operation of federal buildings outside D.C. Expenditures.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3381.....4/10/50. Provide for conveyance of naval ammunition depot at Iona Island, N.Y., to Palisades Interstate Park Commission for use as a public park. Armed Services.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3385.....4/10/50. Provide for acquisition and preservation of certain historic property and architectural values north of Washington Square in New York City. Interior.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3992.....7/31/50. Incorporate the U.S. Olympic Association. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 4061.....8/17/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. by providing for the prosecution of active Communists; by denying citizenship to subscribers to the revolutionary doctrines of the Communist movement; by deporting undesirable aliens; by registering foreign agents with the Attorney General; and by strengthening and enforcing existing statutes and laws governing the internal security of the U.S. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 4076.....8/22/50. Authorize State Department to assist, by grants, loans, and other financial aids, in the repatriation of needy U.S. nationals, and members of their families, who are stranded abroad, primarily in the iron-curtain countries. Foreign Relations.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 4130.....9/6/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. and provide for the detention in time of emergency of persons who may commit acts of espionage or sabotage. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 4176.....9/21/50. Amend Social Security Act to provide more adequate federal grants to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for public assistance. Finance.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S J Res 156 .....2/27/50. Permit certain war service indefinite employees to acquire competitive civil service status and permanent tenure by qualifying in noncompetitive examinations. Civil Service.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S J Res 152... 2/8/50. Authorize issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of 100th anniversary of birth of Thomas G. Masaryk. Civl Service.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S J Res 177 .....5/4/50. Provide for exchange between U.S. and State of N.Y. of certain lands and interests in lands at Manhattan Beach and Oriental Beach, Kings Co., N.Y. Banking and Currency.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S Con Res 86.....4/26/50. Express sense of Congress that Federal Trade Commission should investigate oleomargarine firms re violations of antitrust laws. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S Res 217.... 1/20/50. Extend Labor Committee's limit of expenditure to $108,000 for investigation of field of labor-management relations. Labor.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S Res 276.... 5/17/50. Express high praise of the services of late Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt. Foreign Relations.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S Res 336.... 8/24/50. Provide cloture for legislation of a national-emergency nature, by a vote of two thirds of those present and voting, after 2 days of debate; and provide cloture for nonemergency legislation by a majority vote of those present and voting, after 15 days of debate. Rules.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 3338.....4/3/50. Provide for establishment of a commission to investigate charges of disloyalty in State Department. Foreign Relations.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 3316.....3/28/50. Provide that postmasters, officers, and employees of postal fields service shall be entitled to receive each year same number of days of annual leave and sick leave as other employees of executive branch of govt. Civil Service.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 3792.....6/19/50. Authorize coinage of 25-cent pieces in commemoration of 300th anniversary of Pine Tree Shilling. Banking and Currency.

LODGE (R Mass.) S J Res 139..... 1/6/50. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1950, as General Pulaski's Memorial Day. Judiciary.

LODGE (R Mass.) S J Res 185..... 6/7/50. Designate second week in December of each year as National Civil Rights Week. Judiciary.

LODGE (R Mass.) S J Res 204.....9/7/50. Grant the consent of Congress to any two or more states to enter into agreements or compacts for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in providing for civilian defense. Armed Services.

LODGE (R Mass.) S Res 297.....6/14/50. Authorize Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to investigate termination of employment in Boston postal district of some 800 disabled veterans of W. W. II. Civil Service.

LODGE (R Mass.) S Res 310.....7/19/50. Establish a bipartisan commission to be known as the Commission on Disloyalty and Security. Foreign Relations.

LUCAS (D Ill.) S 3189.....3/6/50. Provide that U.S. District Court for Southern District of Illinois, Northern Division, shall sit at Peoria and Rock Island. Judiciary.

LUCAS (D Ill.) S 3801.....6/20/50. Authorize Interior Secy. to convey certain portion of land to New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C. Interior.

LUCAS (D Ill.) S 4061.....8/17/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. by providing for the prosecution of active Communists; by denying citizenship to subscribers of the revolutionary doctrines of the Communist movement; by deporting undesirable aliens; by registering foreign agents with the Attorney General; and by strengthening and enforcing existing statutes and laws governing the internal security of the U.S. Judiciary.

LUCAS (D Ill.) S J Res 174.....5/1/50. Grant consent of Congress to entry, by Missouri and Illinois, into a compact between such states creating Bi-State Development Agency and Bi-State Metropolitan district. Public Works.

LUCAS (D Ill.) S Res 193.....1/3/50. Appoint committee of two Senators to join House committee in informing President that Congress is ready to receive his message.

LUCAS (D Ill.) S Res 231.....2/21/50. Authorize Foreign Relations Committee to investigate as to whether persons disloyal to U.S. are employed by State Department.

LUCAS (D Ill.) S Res 242.....3/21/50. Express Senate's profound sense of sorrow at death of Rep. Ralph Church, Ill., and appoint two Senators to join House committee to attend Rep. Church's funeral.

LUCAS (D Ill.) S Res 326.....8/9/50. Provide that, when the Senate recesses or adjourns on Friday, August 11, 1950, it meet subsequently in the old Supreme Court room, and that all rules relating to the Senate Chamber shall apply to the old Supreme Court room.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2864.....1/13/50. Authorize certain administrative expenses for Justice Department. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2874.....1/17/50. Provide that rules of procedure adopted by Supreme Court shall not take effect until 90 days after Chief Justice has reported them to Congress at beginning of regular session, but not later than May 1st. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3093.....2/21/50. Provide that a vacancy within Hawaiian Supreme Court may be temporarily filled by appointment from Territory circuit judges by remaining justices or Governor. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3108.....2/24/50. Provide for payment of an annuity to widows of judges. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3132.....2/27/50. Incorporate American Society of International Law. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3418.....4/13/50. Amend title 18, U.S. Code, to provide basic authority for certain activities of U.S. Secret Service. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3631.....5/19/50. Authorize the establishment of Virginia City (Nev.) National Historical Monument. Interior.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3644.....5/23/50. Empower War Claims Commission to issue subpenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3800.....6/20/50. Broaden provisions under which articles may be refused mail service because of obscenity. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3844.....6/29/50. Amend act of March 12, 1914, to authorize construction and operation of a cement plant in the Territory of Alaska. Interior.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3945.....7/20/50. Amend title 18 U.S. Code, relating to the powers of the F.B.I. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3953.....7/21/50. Provide for the appointment and compensation of an Assistant Solicitor General and two assistants to the Solicitor General. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3993.....8/1/50. Provide for the appointment of deputy U.S. marshals without regard to provisions of civil-service laws and regulations. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 4037.....8/10/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. by controlling the movement and activities of Communist individuals and Communist-controlled organizations. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Con Res 102 .....8/25/50. Express sense of Congress as to the suspension of deportation of certain aliens in whose case the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than six months. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Res 228..... 2/7/50. Authorize Judiciary Committee to employ on a temporary basis such additional clerical help as they may deem advisable. Rules.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Res 282..... 5/22/50. Authorize Judiciary Committee to expend an additional $10,000 from contingent fund. Rules.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Res 298..... 6/15/50. Authorize Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation to expend $130,000 from contingent fund of Senate in fiscal year 1951. Rules.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 3168.....3/2/50. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for reference of certain private relief measures to Court of Claims for recommendation as to amount of relief to be granted. Rules.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 2898.....1/19/50. Establish a Joint Committee on Budget with authority to study and screen budgetary requests of executive branch of govt. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 2969.....2/1/50. Authorize relief of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by Commerce Dept. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 3226.....3/10/50. Authorize relief of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by Interior Dept. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 3652.....5/25/50. Provide order of precedence for payment of unpaid compensation of deceased employees of federal and D.C. governments. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 3653.....5/25/50. Provide for financing the operations of Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 3728.....6/9/50. Implement Reorganization Plan No. 20 of 1950 re publication of U.S. Statutes At Large and of U.S. Treaties and Other International Agreements. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 3781.....6/15/50. Authorize donation of surplus property to state-controlled health and medical institutions and clarify GSA administrative procedures. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 3842.....6/28/50. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to establish a $75 million General Supply Fund and define its functions. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 3850.....6/29/50. Authorize President to determine form of national budget and departmental estimates, and modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing procedures. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 3959.....7/24/50. Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 4002.....8/2/50. Simplify administration in the government service. Expenditures.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S Res 280.... 5/19/50. Authorize complete study and investigation of government employment of homosexuals and preparedness to cope with attendant security threat. Expenditures.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 3525..... 5/1/50. Amend section 28 of Enabling Act for State of Ariz. re terms of leases of state-owned lands. Interior.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 3803.....6/20/50. Provide for rehabilitation of Papago Indian Tribe and for better utilization of tribe resources. Interior.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) for McMAHON (D Conn.) S 4162.....9/18/50. Authorize a federal civil defense program.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 3194.....3/7/50. Authorize addition of certain land to Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park, Tenn. Interior.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 3467.....4/24/50. Authorize appointment of an additional district judge for middle district of Tenn. Judiciary.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S Res 270..... 5/15/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 18, to transfer to GSA operation of federal buildings outside D.C. Expenditures.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S Res 293..... 6/8/50. Authorize use of an additional $10,000 from Senate contingent fund for investigations by the Committee on Appropriations. Rules.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S 2946.....1/30/50. Establish a Presidential Honors Board; provide for conferral of awards to be known as Presidential Medal of Honor, Presidential Medal of Achievement, and Presidential Medal of Recognition. Labor.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S 3384.....4/10/50. Provide for acquisition of a site and erection thereon of a federal building in Terryville, Conn. Public Works.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S Res 336..... 8/24/50. Provide cloture for legislation of a national-emergency nature, by a vote of two thirds of those present and voting, after 2 days of debate; and provide cloture for nonemergency legislation by a majority vote of those present and voting, after 15 days of debate. Rules.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S Res 343..... 9/7/50. Authorize the Secretary of the Senate to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to the estate of James Francis Linnane, late an employee of the Senate, a sum equal to six months compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death. Rules.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2916.....1/23/50. Provide for review of procurement plans and policies of Military Establishment which involve relocation of industrial plants and personnel. Armed Services.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2935.....1/26/50. Provide true time and one-half for overtime and true double time for Sunday and holiday duty for federal employees. Civil Service.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2936.....1/26/50. Permit certain government employees to receive credit for military service. Civil Service.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3539.....5/4/50. Provide for payment of extra compensation for certain work heretofore performed by customs officers and employees. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3650.....5/25/50. Prescribe certain bases for imposition of Panama Canal toll charges. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3998.....8/1/50. Exclude from classification as lotteries nonprofit contests wherein prizes are awarded for the specie, size, weight, or quality of fish caught by the contestant. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 4024.....8/7/50. Provide that the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington, Southern Division, shall sit at Tacoma and Vancouver. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 4058.....8/16/50. Authorize and provide for the maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal by the present corporate adjunct of the Panama Canal, as renamed; and reconstitute the agency charged with the civil government of the Canal Zone. Armed Services.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 4061.....8/17/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. by providing for the prosecution of active Communists; by denying citizenship to subscribers to the revolutionary doctrines of the Communist movement; by deporting undesirable aliens; by registering foreign agents with the Attorney General; and by strengthening and enforcing existing statutes and laws governing the internal security of the U.S. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S J Res 192 .....6/26/50. Designate the lake to be formed by the waters impounded by the Chief Joseph Dam, Wash., as "Rufus Woods Lake". Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S J Res 196 .....8/4/50. Authorize Commissioner of Public Roads to designate a highway system to be known as the Lewis and Clark National Tourway. Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S Res 328.... 8/15/50. Authorize Judiciary Committee to make investigation and study of existing statutes, practices, and procedures relating to the internal security of the U.S. in peace and war; and of legislation needed to give the best protection to the internal security of the U.S. and the individual rights of the citizens thereof; authorize funds of up to $50,000 for committee's study and direct that a report be made on or before July 1, 1951. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S Res 336.... 8/24/50. Provide cloture for legislation of a national-emergency nature, by a vote of two thirds of those present and voting, after 2 days of debate; and provide cloture for nonemergency legislation by a majority vote of those present and voting, after 15 days of debate. Rules.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 3213.....3/8/50. Provide for removal from, and prevention of appointment to, offices or positions in government executive branch of persons found to be disloyal to U.S. Judiciary.

MALONE (R Nev.) S Res 230.....2/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee to investigate operation and administration of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau to ascertain if such Bureau is operated in accordance with law, public interest, and intent of Congress. Commerce.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 2784.....1/5/50. Provide for construction of Jefferson Natl. Expansion Memorial at site of old St. Louis, Mo., in accordance with plans approved by U.S. Territorial Memorial Commission. Rules.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 2880.....1/17/50. Authorize issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of 100th anniversary of birth of President James Buchanan. Civil Service.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 3867.....7/6/50. Provide for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of Old St. Louis, Mo., in general accordance with the plan approved by the U.S. Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission. Rules.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S Res 235.....2/28/50. Authorize Senate Secy. to pay $425 from Senate contingent fund for care of memorial of Rev. Phineas D. Gurley, former Senate chaplain. Rules.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 2923.....1/25/50. Authorize FDIC to acquire or construct, with its own funds, a building within D.C. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S Con Res 106 .....9/5/50. Authorize the Secretary of the Senate to make certain changes in the text of S 2822 (previously introduced bill relating to the amendment of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act), in order to avoid inadvertent repeal of portions of the Bank Conversion Act.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S Res 208.....1/11/50. Authorize Banking and Currency Committee to expend additional $10,000 from Senate contingent fund beyond amount specified in Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S Res 218.....1/23/50. Extend until Feb. 15, 1951, Banking and Currency Committee's time for investigation of banking and credit legislation, small business and economic stabilization. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S Res 280.....5/19/50. Authorize complete study and investigation of government employment of homosexuals and preparedness to cope with attendant security threat. Expenditures.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S Res 333.....8/22/50. Authorize Committee on Banking and Currency to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate $5,000 in addition to the amount, and for the same purpose, specified in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Rules.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 2784.....1/5/50. Provide for construction of Jefferson Natl. Expansion Memorial at site of old St. Louis, Mo., in accordance with plans approved by U.S. Territorial Memorial Commission. Rules.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 3084.....2/20/50. Authorize erection of a monument to memory of Henry Milton Brainard at Cape Arago Light Station in Coos County, Ore. Administration.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 3332.....3/30/50. Provide additional time for presenting certain tort claims against U.S. Judiciary.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 3867.....7/6/50. Provide for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of Old St. Louis, Mo., in general accordance with the plan approved by the U.S. Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission. Rules.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 3998.....8/1/50. Exclude from classification as lotteries nonprofit contests wherein prizes are awarded for the specie, size, weight, or quality of fish caught by the contestant. Judiciary.

MORSE (R Ore.) S J Res 168.....4/21/50. Provide for placing a suitable plaque on base of statue of Edward Dickinson Baker in rotunda of U.S. Capitol.. Rules.

MORSE (R Ore.) S Res 217.....1/20/50. Extend Labor Committee's limit of expenditure to $108,000 for investigation of field of labor-management relations. Labor.

MORSE (R Ore.) S Res 322.....8/2/50. Amend Senate rules to allow imposition of cloture by a majority vote of those voting on a motion signed by 16 Senators. Rules.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 2891.....1/18/50. Designate first Monday of October in each year as National Farm Day and declare such day a legal holiday. Judiciary.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 2950.....1/30/50. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Oglala Sioux Tribe of Pine Ridge Reservation in S.D. Interior.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 3436.....4/17/50. Provide for govt. guarantee of loans made to Indians for purchase or improvement of farms and farm equipment. Interior.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 3532.....5/4/50. Provide for acquisition of a certain tract of land in D.C. for use as a park or memorial site. D.C.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 3537.....5/4/50. Amend D.C. Revenue Act of 1949 to exempt from gross receipts tax, sales by a printer to a publisher of advertising periodicals intended for general circulation. D.C.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 3665.....5/26/50. Promote economic recovery of the Oglala Sioux Indians and better utilization of the Pine Ridge Reservation resources. Interior.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 3850.....6/29/50. Authorize President to determine form of national budget and departmental estimates, and modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing procedures. Expenditures.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S Res 302.....6/22/50. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950, which would create Dept. of Health, Education, and Security. Expenditures.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3038.....2/16/50. Establish and maintain in Land Management Bureau a record of title to all lands held by federal government. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3272.....3/21/50. Provide for transfer of a certain tract of land to Richland County, Mont. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3273.....3/21/50. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Blackfeet Indian Tribe of Mont. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) for PEPPER (D Fla.) S 3354.....4/4/50. Provide for acquisition of a site and erection thereon of a federal building in St. Petersburg, Fla. Public Works.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3369.....4/5/50. Authorize conveyance to city of Miles City, Mont., certain lands in Custer Co., Mont. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3473.....4/25/50. Authorize sale of a small tract of land at Great Falls, Mont. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3534.....5/4/50. Promote economic recovery of Blackfeet Indians and better utilization of resources of Blackfeet Reservation. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3742.....6/12/50. Provide lump-sum death payments to beneficiaries of Forest Service employees killed while combatting forest fires. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3976.....7/26/50. Promote the rehabilitation of the landless Indians of Montana. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S Res 217.....1/20/50. Extend Labor Committee's limit of expenditure to $108,000 for investigation of field of labor-management relations. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S Res 336.....8/24/50. Provide cloture for legislation of a national-emergency nature, by a vote of two thirds of those present and voting, after 2 days of debate; and provide cloture for nonemergency legislation by a majority vote of those present and voting, after 15 days of debate. Rules.

MYERS (D Pa.) S 3099.....2/22/50. Repeal prohibition against filling of vacancy in office of district judge for Western District of Pa. Judiciary.

MYERS (D Pa.) S 3480.....4/26/50. Provide that district judge for eastern, middle, and western Pa. districts shall become a district judge for middle district of Pa. alone, when first vacancy occurs in that district. Judiciary.

MYERS (D Pa.) S 3741.....6/12/50. Provide for retroactive adjustments in compensation in certain reclassification cases. Civil Service.

MYERS (D Pa.) S 4061.....8/17/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. by providing for the prosecution of active Communists; by denying citizenship to subscribers to the revolutionary doctrines of the Communist movement; by deporting undesirable aliens; by registering foreign agents with the Attorney General; and by strengthening and enforcing existing statutes and laws governing the internal security of the U.S. Judiciary.

MYERS (D Pa.) S Res 195.....1/3/50. Set hour of Senate daily meeting at 12 noon.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 2925.....1/25/50. Incorporate Girl Scouts of U.S. Judiciary.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3160.....3/2/50. Authorize establishment of an agency for distribution of surplus property to D.C. education institutions. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3257.....3/17/50. Amend D.C. Unemployment Compensation Act to extend coverage, to clarify administrative sections, and to strengthen the penal and fraud sections. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3282.....3/22/50. Amend act incorporating trustees of Presbyterian congregation of Georgetown, D.C., to provide that annual income from church property shall not exceed $25,000. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3308.....3/27/50. Provide for payment and collection of wages in D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3522.....5/1/50. Amend section 824 of Code of Laws for D.C. re misdemeanor of unauthorized entry. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3560.....5/6/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3580.....5/12/50. Authorize loans from U.S. Treasury for expansion of the D.C. water system, and authorize U.S. to pay for water and water services secured from the water system. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3658.....5/26/50. Require health officer's permit for removal, interment or other disposal of D.C. dead human bodies. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3659.....5/26/50. Provide for the issuance of D.C. dealers' identification tags for trailers. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3729.....6/9/50. Provide for the conveyance of Holly River State Park to the State of West Virginia. Agriculture.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3776.....6/15/50. Extend D.C. rent controls in accordance with federal control extensions. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3979.....7/26/50. Fix the responsibilities of the disbursing officer and of the auditor of the District of Columbia. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 4036.....8/10/50. Provide for the exchange of certain national-park land in the District of Columbia for certain lands owned by the New Temple Committee, Inc. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 4154.....9/14/50. Make unlawful in the District of Columbia the interception of telephone and telegraph communications by means of any device, contrivance, machine, or apparatus by any person other than a law enforcement officer of the District of Columbia or of the U.S. acting in official capacity in compliance with an order or warrant of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 4165.....9/19/50. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant colleges and universities. Agriculture.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 4166.....9/19/50. Amend the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, as amended with respect to housing accomodations in hotels and housing accommodations resulting from conversion. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S Res 217.....1/20/50. Extend Labor Committee's limit of expenditure to $108,000 for investigation of field of labor-management relations. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S Res 270.....5/15/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 18, to transfer to GSA operation of federal buildings outside D.C. Expenditures.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S Res 278.....5/19/50. Amend standing rules of the Senate to allow a speaker who has been called to order by the presiding officer to proceed in order upon being granted leave by the Senate. Rules.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S Res 294.....6/9/50. Express condolences of Senate at the death of Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S Res 336.....8/24/50. Provide cloture for legislation of a national-emergency nature, by a vote of two thirds of those present and voting, after 2 days of debate; and provide cloture for nonemergency legislation by a majority vote of those present and voting, after 15 days of debate. Rules.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 3516.....5/1/50. Authorize acquisition of a suitable building for Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in or near Baltimore, Md. Public Works.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 3672.....5/31/50. Declare House and Senate temporary employees of one year's service or more eligible for Civil Service retirement benefits. Civil Service.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 3850.....6/29/50. Authorize President to determine form of national budget and departmental estimates, and modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing procedures. Expenditures.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 3998.....8/1/50. Exclude from classification as lotteries nonprofit contests wherein prizes are awarded for the specie, size, weight, or quality of fish caught by the contestant. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 4058.....8/16/50. Authorize and provide for the maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal by the present corporate adjunct of the Panama Canal, as renamed; and reconstitute the agency charged with the civil government of the Canal Zone. Armed Services.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 205.....1/9/50. Authorize Expenditures Committee or authorized subcommittee to study intergovernmental relations with states and municipalities and international organizations, and provide expenses for such investigation of $15,000 and $18,000, respectively. Rules.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 206.....1/9/50. Authorize Expenditures Committee or authorized subcommittee to conduct a study of operation of government activities, and provide expenses for such study, not to exceed $100,000. Rules.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 359.....9/23/50. Express on behalf of the Senate its sincere felicitations and earnest wishes for a speedy recovery to Senator Vandenberg, senior Senator from Michigan.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 3136.....2/27/50. Authorize Interior Secy. to transfer to town of Mills, Wyo., a sewage system located in such town. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) for PEPPER (D Fla.) S 3287.....3/22/50. Authorize Interior Secy. to dispose of remaining lots in town site of St. Marks, Fla. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 3315.....3/28/50. Authorize and direct Interior Secy. to execute an oil and gas lease on a certain tract of land in Park Co., Wyo. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 3336.....3/31/50. Provide for organization of a constitutional government by people of Puerto Rico. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 3370.....4/5/50. Authorize city of Buffalo, Wyo., to make additional uses of certain lands. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 3409.....4/12/50. Establish Wyo. Jackson Hole Natl. Park in state of Wyo. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 3955.....7/21/50. Authorize Secy. of Interior to convey certain lands in the state of Wyoming to the town of Jackson, Wyo. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S Res 280....5/19/50. Authorize complete study and investigation of government employment of homosexuals and preparedness to cope with attendant security threat. Expenditures.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S Res 347....9/11/50. Print as a Senate document the print of the Joint Committee on Economic Report, entitled, "Low-Income Families and Economic Stability". Rules.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S Res 348....9/11/50. Print as a Senate document the print of the Joint Committee on Economic Report, entitled "Factors Affecting Volume and Stability of Private Investment". Rules.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 3998.....8/1/50. Exclude from classification as lotteries nonprofit contests wherein prizes are awarded for the specie, size, weight, or quality of fish caught by the contestant. Judiciary.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S J Res 201.....8/24/50. Provide for recognition and endorsement of the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center at Miami, Fla. Foreign Relations.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S Res 217.....1/20/50. Extend Labor Committee's limit of expenditure to $108,000 for investigation of field of labor-management relations. Labor.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 3398.....4/12/50. Authorize the exchange of certain land for purposes of the Colonial National Historical Park. Interior.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S Res 246.....3/31/50. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1950 which would take away Currency Comptroller's independent status and vest it in Treasury Secy. Expenditures.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 2841....1/12/50. Authorize issuance of a series of special stamps commemorative of 100th anniversary of death of John James Audubon. Civil Service.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 3147....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 3792....6/19/50. Authorize coinage of 25-cent pieces in commemoration of 300th anniversary of Pine Tree Shilling. Banking and Currency.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 3983....7/27/50. Extend jurisdiction of district courts to include certain military preference cases. Judiciary.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S J Res 139.....1/6/50. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1950, as General Pulaski's Memorial Day. Judiciary.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S Res 244.....3/24/50. Extend to Robert Frost on his 75th birthday the felicitations of the Nation.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S Res 283.....5/22/50. Change the cloture rule to make it effective on the favorable vote of two thirds of the Senators voting, instead of a constitutional two thirds of the Senate (64 Members). Rules.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 3310.....3/28/50. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick Co., Kan. Judiciary.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 3850.....6/29/50. Authorize President to determine form of national budget a and departmental estimates, and modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing procedures. Expenditures.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 4127.....9/6/50. Grant permanent residence to Joan Violet Laun. Judiciary.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S Res 192....1/3/50. Express condolences of Senate on occasion of death of Sen. Clyde M. Reed.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S Res 201....1/5/50. Authorize Senate secy. to pay from Senate contingent fund actual and necessary expenses incurred by committee appointed to attend funeral of Sen. Clyde M. Reed. Rules.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S Res 263....4/24/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1950 re executive functions with Dept. of Agriculture. Expenditures.

SMITH (R Maine) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

SMITH (R Maine) S 3282.....3/22/50. Amend act incorporating trustees of Presbyterian congregation of Georgetown, D.C., to provide that annual income from church property shall not exceed $25,000. D.C.

SMITH (R Maine) S 3850.....6/29/50. Authorize President to determine form of national budget and departmental estimates, and modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing procedures. Expenditures.

SMITH (R Maine) S J Res 150.....1/24/50. Designate third Sunday in September of each year as Children's Day in Sports. Judiciary.

SMITH (R Maine) S J Res 173.....4/28/50. Authorize designation of American Student Nurse Days, 1950. Judiciary.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

SMITH (R N.J.) S Res 217.....1/20/50. Extend Labor Committee's limit of expenditure to $108,000 for investigation of field of labor-management relations. Labor.

SMITH (R N.J.) S Res 283.....5/22/50. Change the cloture rule to make it effective on the favorable vote of two thirds of the Senators voting, instead of a constitutional two thirds of the Senate (64 Members). Rules.

SMITH (R N.J.) S Res 296.....6/13/50. Authorize Commerce Committee to investigate South Amboy, N.J., harbor explosion. Commerce.

SMITH (R N.J.) S Res 302.....6/22/50. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950, which would create Dept. of Health, Education, and Security. Expenditures.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 4001.....8/1/50. Authorize certain administrative expenses in the government service. Expenditures.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 4087.....8/23/50. Provide the means of increased fire protection for occupants of hotels and apartment houses in the District of Columbia. D.C.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S Res 272.....5/11/50. Authorize Select Committee on Small Business to subpena witnesses and documents, establish its rules of procedure and employ officers in performance of its work. Rules.

XUM

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S Res 315..... 7/21/50. Authorize Select Committee on Small Business to expend from Senate contingent fund sum of $10,000, for purpose of holding hearings, and making investigations.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S Res 354..... 9/15/50. Authorize the Select Committee on Small Business for the purpose of investigating the adequacy of fuel supplies in New England, to employ on a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistance as it deems advisable, and to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of any federal department or agency. Rules.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S 3098.....2/22/ 50. Create a Greenville division in northern district of Mississippi, with terms to be held at Greenville. Judiciary.

TAFT (R Ohio) S J Res 164.....4/13/ 50. Authorize issuance of a stamp commemorative of 250th anniversary of founding of Yale University. Civil Service.

TAFT (R Ohio) S Con Res 84.....3/ 24/50. Express sense of Congress that it is contrary to best interests of the Nation if any reprisals are taken against federal officers or employees by their superiors for testifying before a Congressional committee. Rules.

TAFT (R Ohio) S Res 217.....1/20/ 50. Extend Labor Committee's limit of expenditure to $108,000 for investigation of field of labor-management relations. Labor.

TAFT (R Ohio) S Res 244.....3/24/ 50. Extend to Robert Frost on his 75th birthday the felicitations of the Nation.

TAFT (R Ohio) S Res 248.....4/3/50. Express Senate disapproval of Reorganization Plan No. 12 of 1950 which would transfer NLRB general counsel's function to Chairman of Board. Expenditures.

TAFT (R Ohio) S Res 302.....6/22/ 50. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950, which would create Dept. of Health, Education, and Security. Expenditures.

TAYLOR (D Idaho) S 3045.....2/16/ 50. Authorize Interior Secy. to make provisions for public roads in connection with construction of federal reclamation projects involving new public lands. Interior.

TAYLOR (D Idaho) S 3047.....2/16/ 50. Provide that all work schedules for postal employees must be on an 8-within-9-hour basis. Civil Service.

TAYLOR (D Idaho) S 3048.....2/16/ 50. Provide that when a federal employee is given compensatory time, it shall be on the basis of 90 minutes for every 60 minutes worked. Civil Service.

TAYLOR (D Idaho) S 3147.....2/28/ 50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

TAYLOR (D Idaho) S 4124.....9/5/ 50. Provide for the transfer of certain lands in the State of Idaho to the Idaho Ranch for Youth, Inc. Interior.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 2960.....2/1/50. Remove certain inequities by fixing hours of work and overtime compensation practices in case of certain U.S. employees. Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 3147.....2/28/ 50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 3546.....5/5/50. Extend Wagner-Peyser Act to include Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands re public employment offices. Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 3775.....6/15/ 50. Establish authority for appointment of 7-member Congressional investigating commission which may by concurrent resolution be directed to investigate administration and affairs of any govt. agency or dept.; membership of commissions would consist of 2 members from each house and 3 commissioners from a panel of thirty private citizens appointed for 5-year terms by the President. Expenditures.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 3839.....6/28/ 50. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Colorado River storage project and of certain other reclamation projects. Interior.

THOMAS (D Utah) for DOWNEY (D Calif.) S J Res 175.....5/3/50. Provide for recognition and endorsement of Calif. World Progress Exposition. Foreign Relations.

THOMAS (D Utah) S J Res 180.....5/ 12/50. Exempt until Dec. 31, 1950 attorneys employed by the subcommittee on Labor Management Relations from the statute which restricts government-employed lawyers from activities in matters in which the government has an interest. Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S Res 215.....1/ 19/50. Authorize Labor Committee to hire additional clerical personnel who shall be paid from Senate contingent fund. Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S Res 217.....1/ 20/50. Extend Labor Committee's limit of expenditure to $108,000 for investigation of field of labor-management relations. Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S Res 264.....4/ 25/50. Authorize Labor Committee to conduct an investigation of all phases of subversive propaganda in public schools in U.S. Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S Res 273.....5/ 12/50. Authorize and empower Labor Committee to continue its study of federal and state health services, insurance plans and related programs and to report to the Senate not later than February 1, 1951. Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S Res 336.....8/24/ 50. Provide cloture for legislation of a national-emergency nature, by a vote of two thirds of those present and voting, after 2 days of debate; and provide cloture for non-emergency legislation by a majority vote of those present and voting, after 15 days of debate. Rules.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 2868.....1/17/ 50. Incorporate Future Farmers of America. Judiciary.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 3111.....2/24/ 50. Provide for leasing of lands and real estate of Osage Tribe of Indian members in Oklahoma who do not have certificates of competency. Interior.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 3147.....2/28/ 50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 3567.....5/10/ 50. Amend act of Feb. 15, 1923, to release certain rights and interests of U.S. in and to certain lands conveyed to city of Chandler, Okla. Interior.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 4015.....8/4/ 50. Provide for naming the lake formed by water of the Caney River impounded by Hulah Dam. Public Works.

THYE (R Minn.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

THYE (R Minn.) S 3553.....5/5/50. Increase from $1 million to $10 million the President's Emergency Fund for fiscal 1950. Appropriations.

THYE (R Minn.) S 3829.....6/26/50. Provide improved procedures with respect to the financial control of the Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

THYE (R Minn.) S 3887.....7/10/50. Establish a commission to investigate programs designed to assure loyalty of government employees, and protect government information from improper disclosure. Judiciary.

THYE (R Minn.) S Res 270.....5/15/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 18, to transfer to GSA operation of federal buildings outside D.C. Expenditures.

THYE (R Minn.) S Res 283.....5/22/50. Change the cloture rule to make it effective on the favorable vote of two thirds of the Senators voting, instead of a constitutional two thirds of the Senate (64 Members). Rules.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S Res 244.....3/24/50. Extend to Robert Frost on his 75th birthday the felicitations of the Nation.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 2859.....1/13/50. Authorize Defense Secy. to provide for promotion and maintenance of civilian recreation programs. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 2863.....1/13/50. Provide for expansion and disposition of certain national cemeteries. Interior.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3104.....2/23/50. Protect U.S. national security by permitting summary suspension of employment of civilian officers and employees of various govt. agencies and depts. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3356.....4/4/50. Provide basic authority for agents and disbursing officers of the federal govt. to remove charges of long standing in their accounts if the head of the department or agency certifies them uncollectable, and for other sundry administrative matters in the Defense Dept. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3472.....4/25/50. Authorize Agriculture Secy. to convey certain lands to Maryland Natl. Capital Park and Planning Commission. Agriculture.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3512.....4/28/50. Enact certain provisions now included in Defense Dept. appropriations act. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3649.....5/25/50. Revise organization of the corporate authority operating Panama Canal. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3765.....6/14/50. Make clear that lottery laws do not apply to contests wherein prizes are awarded for the specie, size, weight, or quality of fish caught by contestant. Judiciary.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3807.....6/21/50. Authorize President to appoint Col. Henry A. Byroade as director of State Department's Bureau of German Affairs without affecting his military status. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3971.....7/25/50. Provide for removal from combat zones at government expense, upon authorization of military zone commander, of civilian government employees and their immediate families, on condition that such employees continue in government service for succeeding 12 months. Expenditures.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 4016.....8/4/50. Authorize acceptance of donations of land to supplement present parkway lands along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal between Great Falls and Cumberland, Md. Interior.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S J Res 161.....3/14/50. Suspend application of certain sections of U.S. Code to allow attorneys employed by Senate Foreign Relations Committee on special investigating assignments to exempt such attorneys from restriction against their prosecuting claims against federal government.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S Res 237.....3/8/50. Authorize Foreign Relations Committee or subcommittee investigating Communists in government service to hire technical or clerical assistants it deems advisable. Rules.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S Res 303.....6/27/50. Increase, from $25,000 to $35,000, the limit of expenditure allowed Foreign Relations subcommittee for State Dept. disloyalty investigation. Rules.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S Res 314.....7/20/50. Authorize printing of 4,000 copies of Senate Report No. 2108 (relating to Foreign Relation's Committee's investigation of disloyalty among government employees) and 4,000 copies of supplemental views of Senator Lodge (R Mass.). Rules.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S Res 346.....9/8/50. Authorize the Secretary of the Senate to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Margery Oakes Oyster, widow of Richard W. Oyster, late an employee of the Senate, a sum equal to 6 months compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death. Rules.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S Res 349.....9/13/50. Certify the report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as to the refusal of Frederick Vanderbilt Field to answer questions during the course of hearings before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee. Foreign Relations.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S Res 350.....9/13/50. Certify the report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as to the refusal of Earl Russell Browder to answer questions during the course of hearings before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee. Foreign Relations.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S Res 351.....9/13/50. Certify the report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as to the refusal of Philip Jacob Jaffe to answer questions during the course of hearings before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee. Foreign Relations.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 2989.....2/6/50. Provide an accelerated program for surveying and mapping of U.S., its territories and posessions. Interior.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 3710.....6/6/50. Include 'occupational disease and infection' among causes which entitle federal employees to increased pension benefits. Labor.

WATKINS (R Utah) S Con Res 82....3/17/50. Authorize Brigham Young Statue Commission at its option, to place temporarily a statue of Brigham Young in U.S. Capitol rotunda, or in Statuary Hall. Rules.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S 3229.....3/13/50. Provide for perfecting title of State of Nebraska to certain property heretofore known as Genoa Indian School. Interior.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Con Res 89.....5/16/50. Express sense of Congress that President should direct the making available of the fullest possible aid to the flood-stricken areas of Canada, especially the city of Winnipeg.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S J Res 172.....4/27/50. Designate April 28 as Tax Freedom Day. Judiciary.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Res 194.....1/3/50. Inform House that Senate is ready to proceed to business.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Res 280.....5/19/50. Authorize complete study and investigation of government employment of homosexuals and preparedness to cope with attendant security threat. Expenditures.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Res 312.....7/20/50. Recommit Foreign Relations Committee's report (relating to investigation of disloyalty among government employees) with instructions to conduct investigation in accordance with provisions of S Res 231, or establish a bipartisan commission to conduct such investigation.

XUM

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Res 313.....7/20/50. Amend rule XIX of Senate Standing Rules pertaining to behavior of Senators during committee proceedings. Rules.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Res 342.....9/5/50. Express the sense of the Senate that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget should so determine the number of full-time civilian employees and the full-time equivalent of part-time employment on the basis of the relative personnel requirements of the various Government agencies and departments, that the aggregate number of such employees will not exceed that as of June 30, 1950. Civil Service.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 3147.....2/28/50. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 3243.....3/15/50. Exempt certain real property in D.C. from taxation in D.C. D.C.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 3585.....5/12/50. Provide relief to Dodge County, Wisconsin. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 3599.....5/16/50. Incorporate the Military Order of the Purple Heart. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S J Res 144.....1/17/50. Designate week of Feb. 14, 1950, as National Heart Week. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S Res 245.....3/28/50. Authorize Interior Committee to make a general survey of the problems and conditions of American Indians. Interior.

WILEY (R Wis.) S Res 259.....4/17/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950 which would place Patent Office and its functions under Commerce Secy. Expenditures.

WILEY (R Wis.) S Con Res 86..... 4/26/50. Express sense of Congress that Federal Trade Commission should investigate oleomargarine firms re violations of anti-trust laws. Judiciary.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 3303.....3/24/50. Amend act entitled "An act to vest title to certain lands of Three Affiliated Tribes of Ft. Berthold Res., N.D., and to provide compensation therefor". Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 3553.....5/5/50. Increase from $1 million to $10 million the President's Emergency Fund for fiscal 1950. Appropriations.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 3589.....5/15/50. Waive priority of payment of debt owing the U.S. in administration of certain deceased debtors' estates. Judiciary.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S J Res 163.....3/24/50. Designate reservoir above Bald Hill Dam in N.D. as Lake Ashtabula. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S Res 280.....5/19/50. Authorize complete study and investigation of government employment of homosexuals and preparedness to cope with attendant security threat. Expenditures.

JAN 3.- SEPT. 23

House

Following are bills in Miscellaneous and Administrative category for the period Jan. 3 through Sept. 23, when Congress adjourned temporarily. For the list of Miscellaneous and Administrative bills introduced in the House at the short session later, see p. 536. A listing of bills introduced in the Senate precedes this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 8018.....4/5/50. Provide for transfer to Interior Dept. of certain furniture for permanent exhibition at Appomattox Courthouse Natl. Historical Monument. Administration.

ABBITT (D Va.) H J Res 440.....3/20/50. Provide for issuance of a special stamp in commemoration of 175th anniversary of speech delivered by Patrick Henry on Mar. 23, 1775. Civil Service.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 7881.... 3/28/50. Amend sec. 675 and 676 of act establishing a code of law for D.C., re provisions for disposal of dead human bodies in D.C. D.C.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) (by request) HR 9524.....8/24/50. Charge teachers of the District for annual leave time in regard to absences which occur only on actual school days. D.C.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 6895.....1/20/50. Declare Oct. 12 to be a legal holiday. Judiciary.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 8205.....4/25/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) H Res 743..... 8/1/50. Create a select committee to study and investigate the high cost of living. Rules.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 6535.....1/3/50. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp commemorating centennial of the founding of Goodland Indian Orphanage, Hugo, Okla. Civil Service.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 8958.....6/27/50. Provide for more adequate policing of the buildings and grounds of the Library of Congress, Annex, and Folger Library. Administration.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 8982....6/28/50. Amend Classification Act of 1949, to provide a quota for grades 16, 17, and 18 in the legislative branch. Civil Service.

ALLEN (R Calif.) HR 8222.....4/26/50. Authorize U.S. Maritime Commission to grant to East Bay Municipal Utility District, Calif., an easement for construction of an interceptor sewer-pipe in and under govt.-owned lands comprising a part of Maritime Alameda Shipyard, Calif. Merchant Marine.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 7747.....3/16/50. Authorize remodeling and extension of existing main postoffice building and construct a new postoffice building in Portland, Ore. Public Works.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 7939.....3/30/50. Provide for additional time for presenting certain tort claims against U.S. Judiciary.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 7950.....3/31/50. Provide for acquisition of a site and preparation of plans and specifications for a new postal building in Piedmont district, Portland, Ore. Public Works.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 7987.....4/3/50. Provide for acquisition of a site and preparation of plans for construction of new postal building in Montavilla district, Portland, Ore. Public Works.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 7988.....4/3/50. Provide for acquisition of a site and preparation of plans for construction of new postal building in Rose City Park district, Portland, Ore. Public Works.

ANGELL (R Ore.) H J Res 438.....3/13/50. Convey to Portland, Ore., certain property to be maintained by such city as an historical monument and as a museum for objects of historical interest. Public Works.

ANDREWS (D Ala.) HR 8389.....5/5/50. Provide for construction of post-office buildings in local communities where residents purchase bonds in an amount sufficient to finance construction cost. Ways and Means.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 7339.....2/20/50. Abolish Holy Cross Natl. Monument, Colo., and provide for administration of such lands as a part of natl. forest within which such natl. monument is situated. Public Lands.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 7374..... 2/21/50. Prohibit annuity payments in case of any person convicted of a felony committed while serving as a Member of Congress. Civil Service.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 8502..... 5/15/50. Provide for a delegate in the House from D.C. and reorganize the executive departments of D.C. D.C.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) H Res 643 .....6/13/50. Authorize Merchant Marine Committee to investigate South Amboy, N.J., harbor explosion. Rules.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) H Res 652 .....6/15/50. Provide funds for Congressional investigation of South Amboy, N.J., harbor explosion. Administration.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 8549.....5/ 18/50. Convey Holly River State Park to the state of West Virginia. Agriculture.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 9247.....7/ 26/50. Provide for the admission of Puerto Rico into the Union. Public Lands.

BARDEN (D N.C.) HR 6621.....1/6/ 50. Provide for construction of administration and public-meeting structures and facilities at Moores Creek Natl. Mil. Park, N.C. Public Lands.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 8019.....4/5/ 50. Impose certain restrictions on change of venue of U.S. district courts hearing civil cases in which plaintiff has a choice of forum. Judiciary.

BARRETT (R Wyo.) HR 7522.....3/ 2/50. Extend period during which certain per capita payments shall be made from trust funds of Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes of Wind River Reservation. Public Lands.

BARRETT (R Wyo.) HR 7977.....4/ 3/50. Authorize city of Buffalo, Wyo., to make additional uses of certain lands. Public Lands.

BARRETT (R Wyo.) HR 8544.....5/ 18/50. Pay specified sums to certain Wyoming counties in settlement of grazing fees collected by U.S. in period from 1926 through 1949. Judiciary.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 8294.....4/28/ 50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 6537..... 1/3/50. Provide funds for Nome, Alaska, school authorities in construction, extension, improvement, and equipment of school facilities to be available for native and non-native children. Public Lands.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 6571..... 1/3/50. Repeal Alaska railroads tax. Ways and Means.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 7146..... 2/6/50. Provide that moneys received from disposal of material from reserved school section lands in Alaska shall be credited to the Territory. Public Lands.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 8158..... 4/24/50. Repeal certain laws as they affect Territory of Alaska. Public Lands.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 8428..... 5/9/50. Extend disaster loan provisions under Agriculture Secy. jurisdiction to bona fide fur farmers of Alaska. Agriculture.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 8606..... 5/18/50. Allow President to lease or sell government-constructed cement plant in Alaska. Public Lands.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 8701..... 6/5/50. Enable governments of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to authorize public agencies to undertake slum clearance, and low-rent housing developments. Public Lands.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 9046..... 7/10/50. Exempt from income tax payment certain compensation payable to federal employees stationed in the territories and possessions of the U.S. Ways and Means.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) H J Res 403 .....1/24/50. Authorize special emergency assistance for welfare programs for Alaska. Public Lands.

BATES (D Ky.) HR 6972.....1/25/50. Provide increased retirement benefits for post office inspectors transferred to a supervisory or administrative position. Civil Service.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 7187.....2/7/ 50. Relieve postmasters and other paying postal service employees from accountability for wrong payment of money orders in certain cases. Civil Service.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 9228.....7/25/ 50. Authorize creation of Foreign Affairs Advisory Commission. Foreign Affairs.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 9488.....8/21/ 50. Establish a United States Peace Academy. Labor.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 6534.....5/17/ 50. Authorize acceptance of donations of land to supplement present parkway lands along line of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal between Great Falls and Cumberland, Md. Public Lands.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 7341.....2/20/ 50. Authorize and direct D.C. Commissioners to construct a bridge over Anacostia River in vicinity of East Capitol Street. D.C.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 8185.....4/25/ 50. Authorize Agriculture Secy. to convey certain lands to Maryland Natl. Capital Park and Planning Commission. Agriculture.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 9723.....9/21/ 50. Authorize Agriculture Secy. to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant colleges and universities. Agriculture.

BECKWORTH (D Tex.) HR 9439..... 8/15/50. Provide that the former ownees of land acquired by the U.S. shall, in certain cases, have the right to reacquire the mineral rights in such land when it is sold by the U.S. Public Lands.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 7524.....3/ 2/50. Authorize establishment of a wildlife management area in Florida Keys, Florida. Merchant Marine.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 7709.....3/ 15/50. Provide for acquisition, investigation, and preservation of lands to commemorate historic Ft. Caroline settlement, St. Johns Bluff, Fla. Public Lands.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 9337.....8/ 4/50. Provide for the detention and prosecution of Communists and former Communists. Judiciary.

BIEMILLER (D Wis.) HR 9020..... 6/30/50. Amend the Hatch Act to allow imposition of lesser penalties than removal of violators from office. Administration.

BLACKNEY (R Mich.) HR 8550..... 5/18/50. Issue a series of stamps commemorative of the centenary of the founding of the Rebekah degree, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Civil Service.

BLAND (D Va.) H J Res 396.....1/ 16/50. Establish a Walter Reed Commemoration Commission. Rules.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 7642.....3/ 9/50. Impose certain restrictions on change of venue of U.S. district courts hearing civil cases in which plaintiff has a choice of forum. Judiciary.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 8191.....4/ 25/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 6721.....1/12/50. Provide certain retirement benefits for Coast Guard civilian marine inspectors, officers in charge, and marine inspection officers. Civil Service.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 6722.....1/12/50. Provide additional benefits re optional retirement of persons serving in Coast Guard who served in former Lighthouse Service. Merchant Marine.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 6765.....1/16/50. Provide certain retirement benefits for Coast Guard civilian marine inspectors, officers in charge, and marine inspection officers. Civil Service.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 8206.....4/25/50. Provide for issuance of stamp in commemoration of 100th anniversary of death of John McDonogh, international trader and educational philanthropist. Civil Service.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 6836.....1/18/50. Repeal prohibition against filling of a vacancy in office of district judge for district of Delaware. Judiciary.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 8020.....4/5/50. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 to provide annuities for those employees engaged in operating civilian-manned vessels of U.S. govt. Civil Service.

BOGGS (R Del.) H J Res 388.....1/4/50. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1950, as Gen. Pulaski Memorial Day. Judiciary.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 7432.....2/27/50. Grant an easement to Jackson Co., public water supply district No. 1, Jackson Co., Mo., for pumping station and water pipe lines on U.S. lands at naval industrial reserve plant, Kansas City, Mo. Armed Services.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 7545.....3/3/50. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to give the General Services Administrator jurisdiction of the National Archives and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Expenditures.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 8416.....5/8/50. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. Expenditures.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 9129.....7/17/50. Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. Expenditures.

BOLTON (R Ohio) HR 6541.....1/3/50. Reincorporate Girl Scouts of America. D.C.

BOLTON (R Ohio) HR 7910.....3/29/50. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate life and accomplishments of Dr. George Washington Carver. Banking and Currency.

BOLTON (R Ohio) HR 9205.....7/20/50. Provide for the acquisition of certain lands for additions to the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway in the State of Virginia. Public Works.

BOLTON (R Ohio) H J Res 455.....4/19/50. Authorize designation of American Student Nurse Day, 1950. Judiciary.

BOLTON (D Md.) HR 7530.....3/2/50. Remove time limitation on commencement of prosecutions for offenses arising from espionage. Judiciary.

BOLTON (D Md.) HR 8167.....4/24/50. Authorize construction of a post-office at Manchester, Md. Public Works.

BOLTON (D Md.) HR 8168.....4/24/50. Authorize construction of a post-office at Taneytown, Md. Public Works.

BOLTON (D Md.) HR 8272.....4/27/50. Authorize construction in Baltimore or vicinity of buildings for Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. Public Works.

BOLTON (D Md.) HR 8469.....5/10/50. Authorize construction of new post office at Mt. Airy, Md. Public Works.

BOLTON (D Md.) HR 9051.....7/10/50. Authorize the construction of a post office at Sykesville, Md. Public Works.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 7477.....2/28/50. Provide for conveyance to town of Nahant, Mass., of Ft. Ruckman Mil. Res. Expenditures.

BOSONE (D Utah) HR 7299.....2/15/50. Authorize Interior Secy. to accept voluntary conveyance of lands owned by Waccamaw Indians of N.C. and issue trust patents for such lands. Public Lands.

BOSONE (D Utah) H J Res 459.....4/21/50. Direct Interior Secy. to study respective tribes and groups of Indians under his jurisdiction to determine their qualifications to manage their own affairs without federal govt. supervision and control. Public Lands.

BOSONE (D Utah) H J Res 490.....6/21/50. Direct Interior Secretary to study respective tribes and groups of Indians under his jurisdiction to determine their qualifications to manage their affairs without federal government control. Public Lands.

BOSONE (D Utah) H Con Res 186.....3/14/50. Authorize a statute of late Brigham Young to be placed in Statuary Hall, U.S. Capitol. Administration.

BOSONE (D Utah) H Con Res 224.....6/20/50. Authorize printing of Congressional proceedings on occasion of acceptance of statue of Brigham Young. Administration.

BRAMBLETT (R Calif.) HR 9110.....7/13/50. Donate the Salinas Dam and Reservoir to the county of city of San Luis Obispo, Calif. Expenditures.

BREHM (R Ohio) H Res 738.....7/27/50. Authorize House Administration Committee to investigate the subject of visitors guides for the Capitol. Rules.

BROWN (D Ga.) HR 6542.....1/3/50. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp commemorating 100th anniversary of birth of Henry W. Grady. Civil Service.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 8792.....6/12/50. Provide that trade-mark registrations contain certain specified information. Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 9116.....7/13/50. Amend certain titles of the U.S. Code re property mortgaged or pledged to farm credit agencies and disclosure of classified information. Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 9133.....7/17/50. Revise and codify laws relating to patents and the Patent Office. Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 9653.....9/14/50. Revise, codify, and enact into law, title 20 of the U.S. Code entitled "Education". Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 9654.....9/14/50. Revise, codify, and enact into law, title 23 of the U.S. Code, entitled "Highways". Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) H Res 546.....4/20/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950 re executive functions within Commerce Department. Expenditures.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) H Con Res 281.....8/31/50. Authorize the printing of additional copies of hearings held before the Select Committee on Lobbying Activities. Administration.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) H Res 502.....3/6/50. Authorize expenses of $100,000 for investigation and study to be conducted by select committee on Lobbying Activities. Administration.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) H Res 828.....8/25/50. Authorize the expenses of the investigation and study to be conducted by the Select Committee on Lobbying Activities. Administration.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) H Res 834..... 8/30/50. Certify the report of the Select Committee on Lobbying Activities as to the refusal of Edward A. Rumely to answer questions and produce documents during the course of the Committee's hearings on lobbying activities.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) H Res 835..... 8/30/50. Certify the report of the Select Committee on Lobbying Activities as to the refusal of William L. Patterson to answer questions and produce documents during the course of the Committee's hearings on lobbying activities.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) H Res 836..... 8/31/50. Certify the report of the Select Committee on Lobbying Activities as to the refusal of Joseph P. Kamp to answer questions and produce documents during the course of the Committee's hearings on lobbying activities.

BUCKLEY (D Ill.) HR 8226.....4/26/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 7471.....2/28/50. Grant civil service employees retirement after 30 years' service. Civil Service.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 8411.....5/8/50. Provide for certain per capita payments to members of Three Affiliated Tribes of Ft. Berthold Reservation, N.D. Public Lands.

BURDICK (R N.D.) H J Res 383..... 1/3/50. Investigate any abuses of pay-roll privileges of Members of Congress. Rules.

BURKE (D Ohio) HR 8263.....4/27/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

BURLESON (D Tex.) H Res 806..... 8/15/50. Authorize the Judiciary Committee to investigate and study the possibility of establishing an island prison for the confinement of persons convicted of disloyalty to the U.S. Rules.

BURLESON (D Tex.) H Res 837..... 8/31/50. Provide increased compensation to certain employees of the House, Office of the Doorkeeper. Administration.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) H J Res 461 .....4/24/50. Provide that South Parkersburg, W.Va., shall for purposes of 17th Decennial Census be treated as a part of Parkersburg, W.Va. Civil Service.

BURTON (D Va.) HR 8056.....4/6/50. Provide for issuance of special stamp in commemoration of 150th anniversary of death of Patrick Henry. Civil Service.

BYRNE (D N.Y.) HR 7059.....1/31/50. Create a National Cemetery Commission for consolidation of national cemetery activities within one civilian commission. Public Lands.

BYRNE (D N.Y.) HR 7407.....2/22/50. Issue postage stamp in commemoration of 125th anniversary of opening of Erie Canal in N.Y. Civil Service.

BYRNE (D N.Y.) HR 8049.....4/6/50. Extend statute of limitations re certain suits. Judiciary.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 7869.....3/27/50. Provide for furnishing of quarters at Newman, Ga., for U.S. District Court for Northern District of Ga. Judiciary.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 8227.....4/26/50. Provide that members of bar of Supreme Court shall be automatically eligible to practice before certain courts and agencies of U.S. Judiciary.

CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 536.....8/29/50. Provide for the reappointment of Harvey N. Davis and Arthur H. Compton as members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Administration.

CARROLL (D Colo.) HR 6838.....1/18/50. Change name of Cherry Creek Dam, Araphoe Co., Colo., to Lawrence Lewis Dam. Public Works.

CARROLL (D Colo.) HR 9708.....9/20/50. Protect internal security of the U.S. against certain un-American and subversive activities, and provide for emergency detention of persons who may commit acts of espionage and sabotage. Un-American Activities.

CASE (R S.D.) HR 6664.....1/9/50. Indemnify Indians of Pine Ridge Res., S.D., for certain rights and lands taken from them by War Dept. for an aerial gunnery range in time of war. Public Lands.

CASE (R S.D.) HR 6999.....1/26/50. Declare that U.S. hold certain lands in trust for Oglala Sioux Tribe of Pine Ridge Res., S.D. Public Lands.

CASE (R S.D.) HR 7342.....2/20/50. Provide for boundary adjustments at Badlands Natl. Monument, S.D. Public Lands.

CASE (R S.D.) HR 7433.....2/27/50. Direct prompt distribution of appropriation for settlement of Sioux pony claims made by P.L. 97, 79th Congress. Public Lands.

CASE (R S.D.) HR 7555.....3/3/50. Provide for allotment of certain lands to World War II Indian veterans who are members of tribes located on Indian reservations in S.D. Public Lands.

CASE (R S.D.) HR 7616.....3/8/50. Authorize supervised sale of Indian lands upon application therefor in certain cases. Public Lands.

CASE (R S.D.) HR 8658.....5/29/50. Authorize Interior Secy. to issue trust patents in lieu of land exchange assignments to Sioux Indians at Cheyenne River and Standing Rock River reservations. Interior.

CAVALCANTE (D Pa.) HR 9293..... 8/1/50. Relieve non-policy-making employees of the government from provisions of the Hatch Act, relating to political activity in government. Administration.

CAVALCANTE (D Pa.) H J Res 519 .....8/10/50. Permit the National Grange to erect a marker on federal land in the District of Columbia. Administration.

CAVALCANTE (D Pa.) H Res 827 .....8/24/50. Create a select committee on the detrimental suppression of factual reporting, disclosure, and dissemination of knowledge, information, and news that is essential to the security and public morality of the people of the U.S. Rules.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6622.....1/6/49. Prohibit importation or transportation of obscene matters in interstate commerce. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6975.....1/25/50. Provide that President shall appoint by and with consent of Senate, a chief judge and 4 associate judges who shall constitute a court of record to be known as U.S. Court of Claims. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7550.....3/3/50. Impose certain restrictions on change of venue of U.S. district courts hearing civil cases in which plaintiff has a choice of forum. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7593.....3/7/50. Provide for payment of an annuity to widows of justices and judges. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7798.....3/28/50. Amend sections 544, and 546 of title 28, U.S. Code, re qualifications of U.S. marshals. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7990.....4/3/50. Incorporate American Society of International Law. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 8004.....4/4/50. Amend title 18, U.S. Code, to provide basic authority for certain activities of U.S. Secret Service. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 8364.....5/4/50. Provide for exchange between U.S. and State of N.Y. of certain lands and interests in lands at Manhattan and Oriental Beaches, Kings Co., N.Y. Banking and Currency.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 8723.....6/6/50. Issue special postage stamp commemorating 175th anniversary of Battle of Brooklyn. Civil Service.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 8959.....6/27/50. Amend title 18 of U.S. Code relating to the mailing of obscene matter. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 8974.....6/28/50. Provide that final decisions of Court of Claims shall be appealable to U.S. Court of Appeals. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9021.....6/30/50. Provide for appointment and compensation of an Assistant Solicitor General and two assistants to the Solicitor General. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9070.....7/11/50. Amend act relating to small claims and conciliation branch of the D.C. Municipal Court. D.C.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9071.....7/11/50. Amend U.S. Code relating to the carrying of firearms, serving of warrants and subpoenas by directors, inspectors, and agents of the F.B.I. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9171.....7/19/50. Provide for the temporary appointment of referees in bankruptcy. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9229.....7/25/50. Authorize waiving of requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with Coast Guard contracts. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9502.....8/22/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. by providing for the prosecution of active Communists; by denying citizenship to subscribers to the revolutionary doctrines of the Communist movement; by deporting undesirable aliens; by registering foreign agents with the Attorney General, and by strengthening and enforcing existing statutes and laws governing the internal security of the U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9717.....9/20/50. Authorize Agriculture Secy. to bring to Washington, D.C., theater productions of land-grant colleges and universities. Agriculture.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 202....5/10/50. Authorize Judiciary Committee to have printed additional copies of "Study of Monopoly Power". Administration.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 415.....1/6/50. Provide funds for Judiciary Committee. Administration.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 469.....2/13/50. Authorize House Clerk to appear before U.S. District Court for D.C. to produce certified copies of minutes of Labor Committee of 80th Congress, taken during appearance of Harold R. Christoffel before the Committee.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 637.....6/8/50. Provide funds for the Committee on the Judiciary. Administration.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 735.....7/25/50. Authorize creation of a special committee to study and investigate the national defense program. Rules.

CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) HR 7260.....2/13/50. Provide for holding of court and furnishing of quarters at Rock Island for U.S. District Court for Southern District, Northern Division, Ill. Judiciary.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 8240.....4/26/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) H J Res 417.....2/9/50. Designate Feb. 3rd in each year as "Dorchester Day". Judiciary.

CHURCH (R Ill.) H Res 512.....3/15/50. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 12 of 1950 which would abolish office of general counsel of NLRB and transfer his duties to board and its chairman. Expenditures.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 6624.....1/6/50. Authorize construction of a federal building at Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y. Public Works.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 6768.....1/16/50. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of 100th anniversary of typographical union. Civil Service.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 8192.....4/25/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 9304.....8/2/50. Prevent the suppression of inventions by making available to the public inventions or discoveries which have not been sold or used by the licensee or assignee within five years. Judiciary.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 9673.....9/15/50. Provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the eastern district of New York. Judiciary.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) H Res 610.....5/23/50. Appoint a special committee of 5 House members to investigate the high cost of building materials. Rules.

COLE (R Kan.) HR 7942.....3/30/50. Give consent of Congress to an agreement between Missouri and Kansas establishing a boundary between said states. Judiciary.

COLE (R Kan.) HR 9713.....9/20/50. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. district courts with respect to claims against the U.S. of certain employees of the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice. Judiciary.

COLE (R Kan.) HR 9714.....9/20/50. Provide for the payment of certain traveling expenses of retired employees of the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice. Civil Service.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 6807.....1/17/50. Provide for expansion and disposition of certain national cemeteries. Public Lands.

COLMER (D Miss.) HR 8816.....6/13/50. Convey certain hospital supplies and equipment to Gulfport, Miss., and Harrison County, Miss., for use in Gulfport Memorial Hospital. Armed Services.

COLMER (D Miss.) H Res 708.....7/18/50. Provide for consideration of HR 7009, a bill to repeal the proviso against the filling of the vacancy in the office of district judge for the eastern and western districts of Missouri.

COLMER (D Miss.) H Res 729.....7/20/50. Provide for consideration of HR 9038, a bill authorizing President to determine form of national budget and of departmental estimates, to modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing procedures.

COMBS (D Tex.) HR 8940.....6/26/50. Require that cases in which the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction be decided by the affirmative vote of at least five members of the Court. Judiciary.

COMBS (D Tex.) H J Res 546.....9/23/50. Provide for issuance of postage stamp in commemoration of fiftieth anniversary of opening of Spindletop oil field. Civil Service.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 8357.....5/3/50. Provide for an agricultural program in Virgin Islands. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) H Res 569.....4/28/50. Create a select committee on international economic relationships. Rules.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 7641.....3/9/50. Direct Interior Secy. to convey certain land in D.C. to N.Y. Avenue Presbyterian Church. Public Works.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 7055.....1/31/50. Provide uniform longevity promotional grades for postal field service. Civil Service.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 7953.....3/31/50. Provide for acquisition and preservation of certain historic property north of Washington Square in New York City. Public Lands.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 414....2/6/50. Propose an amendment to Constitution re-election of President and Vice-President. Judiciary.

COX (D Ga.) HR 9307.....8/2/50. Outlaw the Communist Party by making unlawful membership therein or affiliation therewith. Judiciary.

COX (D Ga.) H Res 408.....1/3/50. Set hour of House daily meeting at 12 noon.

COX (D Ga.) H Res 705.....7/18/50. Provide for consideration of HR 3775, a bill to provide for an additional district judge for the 3rd Division of the District Court for the District of Alaska.

CRAWFORD (R Mich.) H Res 657...6/19/50. Appoint special committee for the enforcement of acts of Congress. Rules.

CROOK (D Ind.) HR 7300.....2/15/50. Provide a 5-day work week for rural mail carriers. Civil Service.

CROOK (D Ind.) HR 7566.....3/6/50. Provide for construction of a post office at La Porte, Ind. Public Works.

CROOK (D Ind.) HR 7567.....3/6/50. Provide for construction of a post office at Bremen, Ind. Public Works.

CROOK (D Ind.) HR 7568.....3/6/50. Provide uniform regulations re compensation that retired federal employees and retired commissioned officers may receive from a civilian office under government. Civil Service.

CROOK (D Ind.) HR 8224.....4/26/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

CROOK (D Ind.) HR 8291.....4/28/50. Abolish position of mail handler in postal service. Civil Service.

CROOK (D Ind.) HR 8545.....5/18/50. Extend Postmaster General's powers to renew contracts and adjust compensation with holders of screen vehicle or star route contracts. Civil Service.

CROOK (D Ind.) H Res 539.....4/5/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 18 of 1950 which would provide for operation of federal (except post offices) buildings outside D.C. by General Services Administration. Expenditures.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 8050.....4/6/50. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to provide for payment of certain tort claims to employees of contractors with U.S. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 9733.....9/22/50. Authorize Commerce Secy. to provide war-risk insurance for certain American civil aircraft. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) H Res 545.....4/18/50. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1950 re administration of Interstate Commerce Commission. Expenditures.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 6770....1/16/50. Extend rural mail delivery service. Civil Service.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 8466.....5/10/50. Provide for further effectuating act of May 15, 1862, through exchange of Agriculture Dept. employees and employees of state political subdivisions or educational institutions. Agriculture.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 7687.....3/14/50. Provide for perfecting title of State of Nebraska to certain property heretofore known as Genoa Indian School. Public Lands.

DAVENPORT (D Pa.) HR 7994.....4/4/50. Amend title 18, U.S. Code, re travel of certain sex offenders in interstate commerce. Judiciary.

DAVENPORT (D Pa.) H J Res 385.....1/3/50. Accept on behalf of U.S. a memorial plaque to memory of Stephen Collins Foster. Administration.

DAVENPORT (D Pa.) H J Res 498...6/29/50. Designate third Sunday in September of each year as National Family Day. Judiciary.

DAVENPORT (D Pa.) H Res 590.....5/6/50. Create a select committee to investigate curtailment of postal services. Rules.

DAVENPORT (D Pa.) H Res 663.....6/22/50. Create select committee to conduct an investigation and study of sex crimes. Rules.

DAVENPORT (D Pa.) H Res 736.....7/26/50. Create a select committee to study and investigate recent increases in the price of food and other commodities. Rules.

DAVIES (D N.Y.) HR 8482.....5/11/50. Extend copyright protection to code writings not now adequately covered. Judiciary.

DAVIES (D N.Y.) H J Res 522.....8/16/50. Amend the Constitution so as not to deny or abridge the right of citizens of the U.S. to vote in any primary or other election for electors for President or Vice President or for Senator or Representative on account of failure to pay any poll tax or to meet any property qualification. Judiciary.

DAVIS (R Wis.) HR 9479.....8/21/50. Provide for the deportation of aliens relieved from liability for training and service in the armed forces. Armed Services.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 7039.....1/30/50. Provide annuities for widows of certain former federal employees who had rendered 30 years of service. Civil Service.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 7598.....3/7/50. Provide a 5-day week for officers and members of D.C. Metropolitan Police force. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 7695.....3/14/50. Provide a 5-day week for officers and men of D.C. Metropolitan Police, U.S. Park Police, and White House Police. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 8321.....5/2/50. Incorporate Natl. Sheriffs' Association. Judiciary.

DAVIS (D Ga.) H Res 495 ....2/27/50. Provide for expenses for D.C. Committee investigating crime in D.C. Administration.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 7688.....3/14/50. Authorize relief of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by Interior Dept. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 8207.....4/25/50. Amend section 62 of Natl. Defense Act of June 3, 1916, to include Virgin Islands. Armed Services.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 8353.....5/3/50. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 8621.....5/24/50. Establish order of precedence for payment of unpaid compensation of deceased employees of federal and D.C. governments. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 8662.....5/29/50. Establish a Bureau of Engraving and Printing fund to finance operations of the bureau. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 8674.....5/31/50. Constitute Federal Security Agency renamed Department of Human Resources. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 9230.....7/25/50. Provide for removal from combat zones at government expense, upon authorization of military zone commander, of civilian government employees and their immediate families, on condition that such employees continue in government service for succeeding 12 months. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 9430.....8/14/50. Provide for transportation at government expense under regulations prescribed by department or agency heads, of the immediate families and household goods of civilian officers and employees of the U.S., when necessitated by military considerations or other reasons involving danger to life or property; and that such expenses shall not be incurred by the government unless and until civilian officer or employee concerned agrees to remain in government service for 12 months. Expenditures.

DAWSON (D Ill.) H Con Res 284..... 9/5/50. Authorize the printing of the symposium entitled "Executive Reorganization" as a House document, and provide for additional copies thereof. Administration.

DAWSON (D Ill.) H Res 524.....3/29/50. Provide for expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by rule XI (1) (h) incurred by Expenditures Committee. Administration.

DEANE (D N.C.) H Con Res 238..... 7/13/50. Increase compensation of employees of the Government Printing Office engaged in preparation of indexes of the Congressional Record. Administration.

DEANE (D N.C.) H Res 690.....7/3/50. Authorize funds to defray expenses of campaign expenditures investigating committee. Administration.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) HR 8208.....4/25/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) H Res 432..... 1/20/50. Amend House rules to provide that a petition signed by one-third of House membership shall discharge bill from Rules Committee, if such committee has taken no action on bill. Rules.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) H Res 678..... 6/28/50. Provide for the consideration of S 3336, a bill to provide for the organization of a constitutional government for Puerto Rico, and limit debate to one hour. Rules.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) H Res 704..... 7/18/50. Provide for consideration of HR 6836, a bill to repeal the prohibition against the filling of a vacancy in the office of district judge for the district of Delaware.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) H Res 739..... 7/31/50. Provide $50,000 for expenses of select committee to study and investigate use of chemicals, pesticides, and insecticides with respect to food products. Administration.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 8187.....4/25/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 8144.....4/21/50. Authorize sale of a small tract of land at Great Falls, Mont. Public Lands.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 8175.....4/24/50. Promote economic recovery of Blackfeet Indians and better utilization of resources of Blackfeet Reservation. Public Lands.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 8193.....4/25/50. Provide for govt. guaranty-loans made to Indians for purchase or improvement of farms and farm equipment. Public Lands.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 8463.....5/10/50. Authorize sale of certain small tracts of Indian land lying to south and east of Tongue River, Mont. Public Lands.

D'EWART (R Mont.) H J Res 457.... 4/21/50. Direct Interior Secy. to study respective tribes and groups of Indians under his jurisdiction to determine their qualifications to manage their own affairs without federal govt. supervision and control. Public Lands.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 7767.....3/20/50. Provide for payment of extra compensation for certain work heretofore performed by customs officers and employees. Civil Service.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 8977.....6/28/50. Provide for issuance of a postage stamp in commemoration of 250th anniversary of founding of Detroit, Mich. Civil Service.

DINGELL (D Mich.) H J Res 540.... 9/13/50. Provide for the establishment and maintenance of a Nation-wide whole blood and plasma bank, as a protective measure against atomic warfare or other major disaster. Commerce.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) H Res 413.... 1/4/50. Create select committee to conduct an investigation and study of American military govt. in Germany and civilian administration which succeeded it. Rules.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 7787.....3/21/50. Amend Census Act of 1929 to prohibit inquiries as to income of individuals. Civil Service.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 8456.....5/10/50. Provide for appointment to regular classified positions in postal field service of certain former war service indefinite regular carriers. Civil Service.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 8616.....5/24/50. Enumerate college students away from home as part of the census count in their home districts. Civil Service.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 9218.....7/24/50. Outlaw the Communist Party with respect to candidacy for federal or state elective offices. Administration.

DONDERO (R Mich.) H Res 530..... 3/30/50. Authorize appointment of a bipartisan committee of the House to conduct a reinvestigation of disposition of case against certain individuals charged by F.B.I. with espionage and possession of confidential govt. documents. Rules.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 8505..... 5/15/50. Rescind Postmaster General's order curtailing postal services. Civil Service.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 8714..... 6/5/50. Establish commission to investigate and make recommendations re distribution of governmental functions and sources of revenue within framework of federal, state, and local governments. Expenditures.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 9742..... 9/22/50. Establish a Federal Commission for the Physically Handicapped, and define its duties. Labor.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 9281..... 7/31/50. Provide for the dissolution of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, transfer of its functions, and amendment of the Renegotiation Act. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Con Res 192 .....3/30/50. Provide for printing of 1,000 additional copies of hearings re revenue revision held before Ways and Means Committee during current session. Administration.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 407..... 1/3/50. Inform Senate that House is ready to proceed to business.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 444..... 1/26/50. Elect Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D N.J.) to Judiciary Committee.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 445..... 1/26/50. Elect Rep. Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.) to Administration Committee.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 446..... 1/26/50. Elect Rep. John F. Shelley (D Calif.) to Expenditures Committee.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 507..... 3/13/50. Elect John F. Shelley (D Calif.) a member of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 526..... 3/30/50. Elect George H. Christopher (D Mo.) a member of Committee of House of Representatives on Agriculture.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 532..... 3/30/50. Elect Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) a member of House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 630..... 6/6/50. Elect Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) to chairmanship of Education and Labor committee.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 840..... 9/1/50. Express the condolences of the House of Representatives upon the death of Hon. Alfred L. Bulwinkle, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of North Carolina.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 858..... 9/21/50. Elect Edward J. Robeson, Jr., of Virginia, to be a member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

DOUGLAS (D Calif.) HR 6920..... 1/23/50. Provide for carrying out of Hoover Commission recommendations re Interior Dept. Expenditures.

DOUGLAS (D Calif.) HR 9737.....9/22/50. Protect internal security of the U.S., and provide for detention in time of emergency of persons who may commit acts of espionage or sabotage. Judiciary.

DOUGLAS (D Calif.) H J Res 425.... 2/27/50. Establish a National Children's Day. Judiciary.

DOUGLAS (D Calif.) H J Res 472.... 5/17/50. Designate period of July 25 through July 31 as National Inventors' Week. Judiciary.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 9689.....9/18/50. Authorize a federal civil defense program. Armed Services.

EATON (R N.J.) H Res 646.....6/13/50. Authorize Merchant Marine Committee to investigate South Amboy, N.J., harbor explosion. Rules.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 7750..... 3/16/50. Authorize purchase of certain historical documents for Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Administration.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) H Res 461... 2/6/50. Authorize a survey of feasibility of constructing a conveyor belt between House Office Building and Capitol. Administration.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 8140..... 4/21/50. Provide for economy of manpower requirements in operation of govt. and expedite application of proposals of Hoover Commission through payroll controls during determined periods. Civil Service.

ELSTON (R Ohio) HR 7525.....3/2/50. Issue special stamp in commemoration of 75th anniversary of Cincinnati zoo. Civil Service.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 7636.....3/9/50. Impose certain restrictions on change of venue of U.S. district courts hearing civil cases in which plaintiff has a choice of forum. Judiciary.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 8340.....5/3/50. Extend rights and responsibilities of Indians of Calif. Public Lands.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 8821.....6/13/50. Authorize payments to states of amounts withheld from grazing fees on public lands. Public Lands.

EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 7720.....3/15/50. Provide for construction of post office buildings in local communities where residents purchase bonds in an amount sufficient to finance construction cost. Ways and Means.

EVINS (D Tenn.) H Res 711.....7/18/50. Provide funds for expenses of investigation and study of veterans' education authorized by H Res 710. Administration.

FALLON (D Md.) HR 8322.....5/2/50. Provide for construction of a suitable building in or near Baltimore, Md., for use of Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. Public Works.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 7000 .....1/26/50. Authorize issuance of certain Hawaiian public-improvement bonds and confirm certain act re Hawaiian Civilian Conservation Corps. Public Lands.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 7133 .....2/2/50. Amend Hawaiian Organic Act to permit a vacancy on Supreme Court to be filled temporarily by a circuit court judge. Judiciary.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 7211 .....2/8/50. Provide that a vacancy within Hawaiian Supreme Court may be temporarily filled by appointment from Territory circuit judges by remaining justices or Govenor. Public Lands.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 7672 .....3/13/50. Reduce from 16 years to 10 years service requirement re resignation and retirement of federal judges in territories and possessions. Judiciary.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 7742 .....3/16/50. Authorize annual appropriation to provide more adequate facilities for care and treatment of leprosy in Territory of Hawaii. Public Lands.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 8490... 5/11/50. Provide for retirement after ten years' service of any judge in the U.S. Dist. Courts in Districts of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska, the Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands, and any judge in the Supreme Court and Circuit Court of Terr. of Hawaii. Judiciary.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 9053... 7/10/50. Authorize the establishment of the City of Refuge National Historical Park, in the Territory of Hawaii. Public Lands.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 9640 .....9/13/50. Authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the admission of the Territory of Hawaii to the United States as a State. Banking and Currency.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 9641 .....9/13/50. Provide for the issuance of a special air mail postage stamp in commemoration of the admission of the Territory of Hawaii to the United States as a State. Civil Service.

FEIGHAN (D Ohio) HR 7570.....3/6/50. Provide for appointment of one additional district judge for northern district of Ohio. Judiciary.

FELLOWS (R Maine) HR 8649.....5/25/50. Rescind Postmaster General's order curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

FENTON (R Pa.) H Con Res 151..... 1/6/50. Create a joint Congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on Fuel Policy. Rules.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 7344..... 2/20/50. Authorize an appropriation for cooperation with Gallup Board of Education, N.M., for construction and maintenance of school buildings to be available for Indians and non-Indians. Public Lands.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 8675..... 5/31/50. Allow Albuquerque, N.M. to sell up to one half of land granted it by U.S., proceeds to be used for building of public auditorium. Public Lands.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. Puerto Rico) HR 7674.....3/13/50. Provide for organization of a constitutional government by people of Puerto Rico. Public Lands.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 8928.....6/22/50. Create in Executive Office of President a Council on Chronic Unemployment Areas to be composed of Secretaries of Defense, Agriculture, Labor, Interior, and Commerce, the Federal Security Administrator, and Director of Bureau of Budget. Public Works.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 8960.....6/27/50. Establish Office of Permanent Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs. Foreign Affairs.

FLOOD (D Pa.) H Res 698.....7/18/50. Authorize the D.C. Committee to investigate and study recent increase in price of bread in D.C. Rules.

FLOOD (D Pa.) H Res 699.....7/18/50. Provide funds for expenses of investigation and study of D.C. bread price increases authorized by H Res 698. Administration.

FLOOD (D Pa.) H Res 726.....7/20/50. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of price increases and hoarding in the U.S. Rules.

FLOOD (D Pa.) H Res 727.....7/20/50. Provide funds for expenses of investigation and study of price increases and hoarding in the U.S. Administration.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 7799.....3/22/50. Establish Ft. Adams Natl. Monument at Newport, R.I. Public Lands.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 9341.....8/4/50. Authorize certain national-forest and other work projects as an aid in rehabilitating inmates of federal and state penal and correctional institutions. Labor.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 9482.....8/21/50 Provide for the deportation of certain aliens relieved from liability for training and service in the armed forces. Armed Services.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 9659....9/14/50. Amend title 28, U.S. Code, so as to permit certain suits for the recovery of taxes to be brought in the district of the taxpayer's residence. Judiciary.

FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 6848.....1/18/50. Authorize courts to impose either a fine or imprisonment, or both, for certain offenses re distillers and distilling business. Ways and Means.

FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 7675.....3/13/50. Authorize addition of certain land to Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Mil. Res., Tenn. Public Lands.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 7716.....3/15/50. Protect U.S. security by permitting, until July 1, 1951, summary termination of employment of any officer or employee of State Dept. or Defense Dept. whenever respective department heads deem such termination advisable in interest of national security. Civil Service.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 8941.....6/26/50. Permit national banks to give security in the form required by state law for deposits of funds by local public agencies and officers. Banking and Currency.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 9159.....7/18/50. Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to reduce the federal employee payroll by providing additional opportunities for optional retirement. Civil Service.

FULTON (R Pa.) H Res 719.....7/20/50. Create a select committee to investigate and study the high cost of living. Rules.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 9111.....7/13/50. Incorporate the U.S. Olympic Association. Judiciary.

GARMATZ (D Md.) HR 7192.....2/7/50. Provide benefits for widows of certain persons who were retired or eligible for retirement from Lighthouse Service. Civil Service.

GARY (D Va.) HR 7472.....2/28/05. Create a committee to study feasibility of federal participation in American Negro Progress Exposition. Administration.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) H Res 611.....5/23/50. Authorize House Members to insert Capitol phone number as their business telephone number in the Washington telephone directory. Administration.

GILMER (D Okla.) HR 7867.....3/27/50. Provide for relief of State of Oklahoma for damages growing out of WPA abandonment of highway-relocation project in vicinity of Grand River Dam, Okla. Judiciary.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 8419.....5/8/50. Provide that a tort claim against U.S. shall be forever barred unless begun within 2 years after date of origin of such claim or within 1 year after date of enactment of this clause. Judiciary.

GORE (D Tenn.) HR 9674.....9/15/50. Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the National Guard. Civil Service.

GORSKI (D N.Y.) HR 9748.....9/22/50. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of the centennial of the founding of the first settlement of Polish immigrants in the U.S. at Panna Maria, Texas. Civil Service.

GORSKI (D N.Y.) H Con Res 229.....6/29/50. Prohibit admission to Senate and House press galleries of representatives of Tass News Agency, Federated Press, New York Daily Worker, and New York Daily Compass. Rules.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 8239.....4/26/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 8888.....6/20/50. Provide retroactive compensation for federal employees whose positions were first classified downward and then reclassified upward within one year. Civil Service.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) H J Res 456.....4/20/50. Designate third Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day. Judiciary.

GRANGER (D Utah) HR 8782.....6/12/50. Continue operation of D.C. day nurseries and nursery schools through June 30, 1951. D.C.

GRANGER (D Utah) H Con Res 184 .....3/14/50. Authorize holding of ceremonies in Capitol rotunda in connection with presentation of a statue of Brigham Young. Administration.

GRANGER (D Utah) H Con Res 185 .....3/14/50. Accept statue of Brigham Young to be placed in Statuary Hall, U.S. Capitol. Administration.

GREEN (D Pa.) HR 8274.....4/27/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 8280.....4/27/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

GROSS (R Iowa) H Res 575.....5/2/50. Improve rural delivery service. Civil Service.

GUILL (R Tex.) H J Res 514.....7/27/50. Create a bipartisan advisory committee to study agricultural problems and make recommendations for the establishment of a sound farm program. Rules.

GWINN (R N.Y.) H Res 730.....7/20/50. Protect the U.S. against Communists and fellow travelers. Judiciary.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 6600.....1/4/50. Provide automatic annual pay increases for postmasters. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 6774.....1/16/50. Provide for uniforms for certain U.S. govt. employees. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 7445.....2/27/50. Authorize village of Baudette, Minn., to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rainy River at or near Baudette, Minn. Foreign Affairs.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 7936.....3/30/50. Provide that Postmaster General may hire vehicles under an allowance basis for use in delivery of special delivery mail only when such vehicles owned by special delivery messengers is not available. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 8323.....5/2/50. Authorize exchange of wildlife refuge lands within Minn. Merchant Marine.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 8852.....6/15/50. Extend rural mail delivery service by establishing new routes if they will serve an average of two families for each mile of their length. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 9017.....6/30/50. Promote rehabilitation of certain bands of Chippewa Indians in State of Minnesota. Public Lands.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 9369.....8/8/50. Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide increased retirement benefits for certain officers and employees of the Bureau of Customs and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 9401.....8/10/50. Provide for the relief of Pennington County, Minn. Judiciary.

HAGEN (R Minn.) H Res 525.....3/29/50. Authorize Public Lands Committee to conduct a full and complete investigation and study to promote rehabilitation of Chippewa Indians in Minn. Rules.

HAGEN (R Minn.) H Res 528.....3/30/50. Provide funds to Public Lands Committee for expenses of investigation and study to promote rehabilitation of Chippewa Indians in Minn. Administration.

HAGEN (R Minn.) H Res 541.....4/5/50. Oppose Reorganization Plan No. 18 of 1950 which would provide for operation of federal buildings (except post offices) outside D.C. by General Services Administration. Expenditures.

HAGEN (R Minn.) H Res 573.....5/2/50. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of flood conditions in Red River of the North drainage basin. Rules.

HAGEN (R Minn.) H Res 574.....5/2/50. Provide for expenses of committee investigating flood conditions in Red River of the North drainage basin. Administration.

HALE (R Maine) HR 7130.....2/2/50. Make certain unsolicited merchandise nonmailable and transmission thereof through U.S. mails a criminal offense. Civil Service.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 8822.....6/13/50. Grant 25 minutes daily wash-up time for Post Office employees. Civil Service.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) H Res 422.....1/12/50. Include rural mail carriers and custodial workers under postal officers and employees benefits and compensation provisions. Civil Service.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) H Res 744.....8/1/50. Grant 6 months' salary and $350 funeral expenses to the estate of Arthur Hall, late an employee of the House of Representatives. Administration.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) H Res 745.....8/2/50. Provide for all candidates for public office equality of opportunity and freedom of expression in public print and radio speechmaking. Commerce.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 8905.....6/21/50. Deduct contributions toward certain prepayment health service plans for purposes of federal income tax. Ways and Means.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 9616.....9/1/50. Provide that espionage and advocation of the overthrow of the U.S. Government by force or violence shall be capital offenses at all times. Judiciary.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 9680.....9/15/50. Provide for observing certain legal public holidays on Monday. Judiciary.

HAND (R N.J.) H Res 468.....2/9/50. Provide funds to Ways and Means Committee for expenses to study desirability and feasibility of a national retirement system. Administration.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 7345.....2/20/50. Designate lake created by Narrows Dam, Ark., as Lake Greeson in honor of late Martin W. Greeson. Public Works.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 8434.....5/9/50. Provide for a D.C. delegate to House of Representatives, for an elective Board of Education of D.C. and for reorganization of executive depts. of D.C. D.C.

HARRIS (D Ark.) H J Res 467.....5/9/50. Amend Constitution to empower Congress to grant representation in Congress and among electors of President and Vice President to citizens of D.C. Judiciary.

HARRISON (D Va.) HR 6726.....1/12/50. Provide that President may reduce any appropriations for any agency of executive branch that he deems will cause an increase in public debt. Expenditures.

HARRISON (D Va.) H Res 503.....3/6/50. Declare William W. Blackney the legally elected Representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Michigan, over claim of George D. Stevens. Administration.

HART (D N.J.) HR 7689.....3/14/50. Amend certain acts re retired status of Director of Coast and Geodetic Survey to provide for retirement with vice admiral's pay after 4 years' service. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 8677.....5/31/50. Reorganize administration of the Canal Zone government. Merchant Marine.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 6925.....1/23/50. Provide that district courts shall not hinder a state administrative agency's actions affecting a public utility where such jurisdiction is based on diversity of citizenship, or action does not affect interstate commerce. Judiciary.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 8306.....5/1/50. Abolish position of mail handler in postal service. Civil Service.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 8307.....5/1/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 6668.....1/9/50. Aid in promoting employment opportunities for members of minority groups. Labor.

HAYS (D Ohio) H Res 687.....6/29/50. Authorize $300 increase in stationery allowance of each Member of House of Representatives for second session of 81st Congress. Administration.

HEDRICK (D W.Va.) HR 8392.....5/5/50. Designate Sept. 2 of each year as Victory Day. Judiciary.

HEFFERNAN (D N.Y.) HR 8728.....6/6/50. Issue special postage stamp in commemoration of 175th anniversary of Battle of Brooklyn. Civil Service.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 8467.....5/10/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 8729.....6/6/50. Issue special postage stamp in commemoration of 175th anniversary of Battle of Brooklyn. Civil Service.

HELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 465.....4/26/50. Prohibit discrimination by states, their political subdivisions, and their institutions in distribution of benefits under federal grants-in-aid programs. Ways and Means.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 7488.....3/1/50. Provide that registrant of a trade mark shall be notified of time of pending expiration and of time to file an affidavit of continuing use. Judiciary.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 7492.....3/1/50. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to eliminate certain inequities in provisions re retention of compensation rates in effect prior to such act. Armed Services.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 8366.....5/4/50. Supplement act of June 29, 1936 re Castillo de San Marcos Natl. Monument in Fla. Public Lands.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 7771..... 3/20/50. Provide equitable relief to contractors supplying dairy products to armed forces. Agriculture.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 7883..... 3/28/50. Permit civil officers and employees of U.S. to hold certain municipal positions. Civil Service.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 7884..... 3/28/50. Permit Post Office Dept. officers and employees to hold certain municipal positions. Civil Service.

HESELTON (R Mass.) H Res 470..... 2/13/50. Amend rule XI of Rules of House of Representatives. Rules.

HESELTON (R Mass.) H Res 570..... 4/28/50. Amend rule XI of rules of House of Representatives. Rules.

HOBBS (D Ala.) HR 7423.....2/23/50. Provide for trials of and judgment upon issues of good behavior in case of certain judges, as an alternative to impeachment. Judiciary.

HOBBS (D Ala.) HR 9489.....8/21/50. Provide increased fire protection for occupants of hotels and apartment houses in the District of Columbia. D.C.

HOBBS (D Ala.) HR 9633.....9/11/50. Amend the Federal Tort Claims Act to grant to the U.S. district courts exclusive jurisdiction to hear, determine, and render judgment on certain monetary claims against the U.S. Judiciary.

HOBBS (D Ala.) H J Res 538.....9/5/50. Propose an amendment for the repeal of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Judiciary.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 516..... 3/20/50. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 12 of 1950 which would abolish office of general counsel of NLRB and transfer his duties to board and its chairman. Expenditures.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 520..... 3/24/50. Propose an investigation of homosexuality among federal employees. Rules.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 633..... 6/6/50. Direct lobby investigation committee to file with House Clerk a list of its staff members and employees and all others giving it information, as well as detailed statement of their sources of compensation. Rules.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 638..... 6/8/50. Create a committee to investigate the Select Committee on Lobbying Activities. Rules.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 647..... 6/13/50. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 27, which would establish a Department of Welfare. Expenditures.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 648..... 6/13/50. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 24, which would put RFC in Commerce Department. Expenditures.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 7429..... 2/27/50. Clarify certain authority of General Services Administrator re transportation, and traffic management, and provide for an adequate traffic-management service in federal govt. Expenditures.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 7430..... 2/27/50. Create a new title under Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide for an adequate traffic-management service in federal govt. Expenditures.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 9214..... 7/24/50. Amend Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act to prohibit employment of RFC personnel by organizations receiving loans or financial assistance from RFC. Banking and Currency.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) H Con Res 196.....4/26/50. Create a joint committee on organization of Congress. Rules.

HOLMES (R Wash.) HR 7436.....2/27/50. Authorize expenditure of funds for construction, reconstruction, or improvement of roads certified as necessary in connection with national defense. Public Works.

HOPE (R Kan.) H Res 409.....1/3/50. Express condolences of House on occasion of death of Senator Clyde M. Reed.

HORAN (R Wash.) H Res 616.....5/24/50. Direct Post Office Committee to investigate and study Post Office field services for purpose of reorganizing them. Civil Service.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 6817.....1/17/50. Prohibit payment of awards of annuity under Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 in case of govt. officers and employees convicted of a felony. Civil Service.

HUBER (D Ohio) HR 9042.....7/7/50. Provide that a term of the U.S. District Court for the northern district of Ohio shall be held at Akron. Judiciary.

JACKSON (R Calif.) H Res 729..... 8/28/50. Direct the Attorney General to transmit to the House of Representatives certain information with respect to the arrest, detention, and deportation of Rafael Garcia Travesi-Carral. Judiciary.

JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 8160.....4/24/50. Include certain lands in Olympic Natl. Forest, Wash. Agriculture.

JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 8730.....6/6/50. Authorize Interior Secy. to exchange certain damaged timber in Olympic National Park for buildings, structures or other property located in park. Public Lands.

JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 9215.....7/24/50. Authorize control of anchorage of foreign-flag vessels in U.S. waters when national security is endangered. Judiciary.

JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 9569.....8/29/50. Provide for a vehicular bridge across the Portage Canal in the State of Washington to the naval ammunition depot on Indian Island, Jefferson County, Washington. Armed Services.

JACOBS (D Ind.) HR 9227.....7/25/50. Require federal district courts to enforce support orders of state courts. Judiciary.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 9758.....9/23/50. Protect internal security of the U.S. against certain un-American and subversive activities, and provide for emergency detention of persons who may commit acts of sabotage or espionage. Un-American Activities.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H J Res 515.....7/27/50. Provide for appointment by President of a Mobilization Production Board and a Food Conservation Agency. Armed Services.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 601.....5/11/50. Rescind Postmaster General's order curtailing postal service. Civil Service.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 641.....6/12/50. Appoint a select committee to investigate adequacy of participation by citizens in elections of federal officials. Rules.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 718.....7/20/50. Create a select committee to investigate and study the high cost of living. Rules.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 724.....7/20/50. Provide funds for expenses of investigation and study of high cost of living. Administration.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 9172.....7/19/50. Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930, to provide increased retirement benefits for immigrant inspectors, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice. Civil Service.

JENNINGS (R Tenn.) HR 7724.....3/15/50. Amend Contract Settlement Act of 1944 to provide that no payments thereunder shall be made prior to audit by Comptroller General. Judiciary.

JENNINGS (R Tenn.) HR 8275.....4/27/50. Increase area of Cumberland Natl. Forest by acquisition of lands in Tenn. Agriculture.

JENNINGS (R Tenn.) H Res 543.....4/6/50. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation of sale by Public Housing Administration of federal housing project known as Eagleton Village, Blount Co., Tennessee. Rules.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 8038.....4/5/50. Provide for payment of sums in lieu of real-property taxes on govt. properties transferred to natl. industrial reserve. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 8483.....5/11/50. Confer jurisdiction on the U.S. Dist. Court for Northern Dist. of Calif. to hear, determine and render judgment upon certain claims of the State of California. Judiciary.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 7864.....3/27/50. Provide for admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital, D.C. of certain citizens of U.S. adjudged insane in foreign nations. Labor.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 8367.....5/4/50. Authorize exchange of wildlife refuge lands within Minn. Merchant Marine.

JUDD (R Minn.) H Res 538.....4/4/50. Amend rule XIII of rules of House re committee reports on bills and joint resolutions authorizing new programs of grants-in-aid. Rules.

KARST (D Mo.) HR 7909.....3/29/50. Provide that Postmaster General may hire vehicles under an allowance basis for use in delivery of special delivery mail only when such vehicles owned by special delivery messengers are not available. Civil Service.

KARST (D Mo.) HR 7913.....3/29/50. Establish and maintain a federal fidelity trust fund and a federal surety board to operate a procedure in lieu of surety bonds for all federal employees who are required by law or regulation to furnish surety bonds. Civil Service.

KARST (D Mo.) HR 9380.....8/9/50. Provide for the construction of an amphitheater in Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, Missouri. Public Lands.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 6626.....1/6/50. Prohibit payment of awards of annuity under Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 in case of govt. officers and employees convicted of a felony. Civil Service.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 8528.....5/16/50. Provide for the purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of the government. Expenditures.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 8706.....6/5/50. Provide for purchase of surety bonds to cover government officers and employees. Expenditures.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 9038.....7/5/50. Authorize President to determine form of the national budget and of departmental estimates, and to modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing methods and procedures. Expenditures.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) H J Res 427.....2/27/50. Consent to agreement between Missouri and Illinois for comprehensive development of metropolitan St. Louis. Judiciary.

KEARNS(R Pa.) HR 8161.....4/24/50. Establish a Board of Education in federal govt. and define its organization, powers, and duties. Labor.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 9381.....8/9/50. Provide for the relief of the Greenwood Township school district, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 7676.....3/13/50. Prohibit payment of awards of annuity in case of government officers and employees convicted of a felony. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 8008.....4/4/50. Authorize the President to veto individual items of appropriation bills. Expenditures.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H J Res 449.....4/4/50. Propose an amendment to U.S. Constitution re disapproval of items in general appropriation bills. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H Res 471.....2/13/50. Amend rule XI of rules of House of Representatives. Rules.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H Res 571.....4/28/50. Amend rule XI of rules of House of Representatives. Rules.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 7958.....3/31/50. Extend certain privileges to representatives of member states on Council of Organization of American States. Foreign Affairs.

KEE (D W.Va.) H Res 731.....7/24/50. Authorize reprint of House Report No. 2495, "Background Information on Korea". Administration.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 8508.....5/15/50. Rescind Postmaster General's order curtailing postal services. Civil Service.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 8731.....6/6/50. Issue special postage stamp commemorating 175th anniversary of Battle of Brooklyn. Civil Service.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 9399....8/10/50. Provide a more effective method of delivering applications for absentee ballots to members of the armed forces and certain other persons. Administration.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 6872.....1/19/50. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of 175th anniversary of Battle of Bunker Hill, Mass. Civil Service.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 8376.....5/4/50. Provide for acquisition of a certain tract of land in D.C. for use as a park or memorial site. D.C.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 8542.....5/18/50. Authorize coinage of 25-cent pieces in commemoration of the tricentennial of the pine-tree shilling. Banking and Currency.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 8966.....6/27/50. Amend section 7 of act entitled 'An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.' D.C.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) H Con Res 252.....8/24/50. Provide for the printing as a House document of the publication of the Atomic Energy Commission entitled "The Effects of Atomic Weapons". Administration.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 7347.....2/20/50. Permit certain war-service indefinite employees to acquire competitive civil service status and permanent status by qualifying in noncompetitive examinations. Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 8732.....6/6/50. Issue special postage stamp commemorating 175th anniversary of Battle of Brooklyn. Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 9694.....9/19/50. Increase the compensation of the Chief Justice of the U.S., the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the federal circuit and district judges. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) H J Res 386.....1/3/50. Revise "Pledge of Allegiance to Flag" to stipulate that pledge shall begin with "I pledge undivided allegiance to flag." Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) H J Res 431.....3/1/50. Permit certain war service indefinite employees to acquire competitive civil service status and permanent tenure by qualifying in noncompetitive examinations. Civil Service.

KING (D Calif.) H J Res 517.....8/1/50. Create a joint congressional committee to study and investigate the administration of the defense program. Rules.

KING (D Calif.) H Res 412.....1/3/50. Create select committee to investigate economic and social effects of certain wartime and postwar developments in Calif., Ore., and Wash. Rules.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 7386.....2/21/50. Extend and protect federal government employees rights with respect to participation in local political activities. Administration.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 8543.....5/18/50. Rescind Postmaster General's order curtailing postal services. Civil Service.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 9431.....8/14/50. Provide for the construction and maintenance of the National Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Theater. Administration.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 9710.....9/20/50. Assist the large cities of the U.S. in planning and constructing facilities to serve as garage and parking areas in time of peace and as protective shelters in time of atomic war. Armed Services.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) H Res 439.....1/24/50. Authorize study of feasibility and desirability of purchase and operation of Capital Transit Co., by D.C. Government. Rules.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) H Res 694.....7/17/50. Authorize investigation of profiteering and the cost of living. Rules.

KUNKEL (R Pa.) HR 8842.....6/15/50. Issue special postage stamps in honor of Dr. John Robert Gregg, shorthand system originator. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 6821.....1/17/50. Provide for issuance of a special stamp in commemoration of 100th anniversary of City of Lynn, Mass. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 7261.....2/13/50. Provide better promotion opportunities for federal employees in executive depts. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 7328.....2/16/50. Provide for severance pay to certain federal employees separated from federal govt., or of D.C. municipal govt. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 8551.....5/18/50. Issue a special postage stamp in honor of freedom of the press, showing a likeness of Heywood Broun. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) H J Res 479.....5/24/50. Designate period of September 3-9 as Civil Rights Week. Judiciary.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) H Res 556.....4/26/50. Create a select committee to investigate curtailment of postal services. Rules.

LEMKE (R N.D.) HR 7262.....2/13/50. Provide for rehabilitation of Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, Turtle Mt. Res., N.D. Public Lands.

LEMKE (R N.D.) HR 7263.....2/13/50. Provide for donation by U.S. of site of original Ft. Buford, N.D., to State of N.D. Agriculture.

LEMKE (R N.D.) HR 8595.....5/22/50. Authorize the issuance of trust patents in lieu of land-use exchange assignments issued on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation in N.D. and S.D., prior to 1950. Public Lands.

LEMKE (R N.D.) HR 8597.....5/22/50. Waive in certain cases the priority of payment of debts owing to the United States in the administration of a deceased debtor's estate. Public Lands.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 7100.....2/1/50. Remove certain inequities by fixing hours of work and overtime compensation practices in cases of certain U.S. employees. Labor.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 7244.....2/9/50. Provide true time-and-one-half for overtime and true double time for Sunday and holiday duty for federal employees. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 8242.....4/26/50. Extend the national system of public employment offices to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands without the requirements as to a local unemployment compensation law. Labor.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) H J Res 393.....1/9/50. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1950, as General Pulaski Memorial Day. Judiciary.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) H Con Res 191.....3/29/50. Authorize printing of committee print entitled "Financing Public School Construction" as a House document. Administration.

LODGE (R Conn.) HR 9382.....8/9/50. Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Middletown, Conn. Civil Service.

LOVRE (R S.D.) H J Res 422.....2/23/50. Designate period beginning May 1 and ending May 7 of each year as National Correct Posture Week. Judiciary.

LUCAS (D Tex.) H Res 552.....3/28/50. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1950, relative to centralization of authority in head of Labor Department. Expenditures.

LYLE (D Tex.) H Res 706.....7/18/50. Provide for consideration of HR 5137, a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional federal district judge for the eastern district of Texas.

LYNCH (D N.Y.) HR 9115.....7/13/50. Incorporate the U.S. Olympic Association. Judiciary.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 7715.....3/15/50. Provide minimum life annuity for retired civil service employees and survivors of deceased employees which shall be equal to lesser of $600 or 40 per cent of highest average annual basic salary received by such employee during 5 consecutive years of allowable service. Civil Service.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 8529.....5/16/50. Provide retroactive promotions for certain postal transportation clerks engaged in military service or service on war transfer during World War II. Civil Service.

McCONNELL (R Pa.) HR 6841.....1/18/50. Establish an FEPC and aid in eliminating discrimination in employment because of race, creed, or color. Labor.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 7868....3/27/50. Impose restrictions on change of venue of U.S. District courts hearing civil cases in which plaintiff has a choice of forum. Judiciary.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 7885....3/28/50. Impose certain restrictions on change of venue of U.S. District Courts hearing civil cases in which plaintiff has a choice of forum. Judiciary.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 9023....6/30/50. Amend the Hatch Act to allow imposition of lesser penalties than removal of violators from office. Administration.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 9295....8/1/50. Authorize the making of grants for D.C. hospital facilities, and provide a basis for repayment to the government by the D.C. Commissioners. D.C.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H J Res 542.....9/15/50. Give the consent of Congress for state agreements or compacts to promote cooperative effort and mutual assistance in civil defense activities. Judiciary.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Con Res 150.....1/3/50. Join with Senate in House chamber at 1:00 p.m. Jan. 4 to receive message from President

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Con Res 193.....3/31/50. Provide that when House adjourns on Thursday, April 6, it stand adjourned until 12 o' clock meridian Tuesday, April 18.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 406.....1/3/50. Appoint committee of Representatives to join with Senate committee to inform President that Congress is ready to receive his message.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 427 .....1/18/50. Provide that no evidence of a documentary nature can by mandate of process of an ordinary court be taken from control or possession of the House without its consent.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 453 .....1/30/50. Provide that James Shera Montgomery shall be appointed Chaplain Emeritus of House of Representatives when he resigns as Chaplain of the House.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 460 .....2/2/50. Authorize Rep. John Lesinski to appear in response to the U.S. District Court for D.C. subpena when House is not sitting in session, but he shall not take any House papers or documents with him as requested in said subpena.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 537 .....4/4/50. Increase salary of House Parliamentarian to $12,500 effective April 1, 1950.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 587 .....5/4/50. Effective May 1, 1950, there shall be paid from House contingent fund, until otherwise provided by law, sum of $1,000 additional annual compensation to Assistant Parliamentarian of House.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 618 .....5/29/50. Express condolences of House at the death of Rep. John Lesinski (Mich.).

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 635 .....6/8/50. Provide for the appointment of a special committee of the House to investigate campaign expenditures of various candidates for House of Representatives. Rules.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 9485..... 8/21/50. Authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish and conduct an effective program of research and development to increase the effectiveness of the measures for the protection of the civil population of the U.S. in the event of military attack. Armed Services.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) HR 8894.....6/ 29/50. Revise classification status of VA registration officers. Civil Service.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) H Res 562..... 4/27/50. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and to determine an appropriate design for U.S. flag, should Alaska and Hawaii be admitted to Union. Rules.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) H Res 563..... 4/27/50. Provide for funds for expenses to select committee investigating and determining appropriate design for U.S. flag, should Alaska and Hawaii be admitted to Union. Administration.

McKINNON (D Calif.) HR 7473.....2/ 28/50. Extend personal rights and duties of California Indians. Public Lands.

McKINNON (D Calif.) H J Res 434.... 3/6/50. Provide for recognition and endorsement of California World Progress Exposition. Foreign Affairs.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 6779.....1/ 16/50. Provide for voluntary control of alcoholic beverage industry in D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 7623.....3/ 8/50. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to appoint to District Boxing Commission a retired member of Metropolitan Police force. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 7662.....3/ 13/50. Provide that persons employed by D.C. Boxing Commission may receive authorized compensation from such Commission without forfeiting right to receive other benefits from previous service with D.C. or federal government. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 8609.....5/ 23/50. Authorize D.C. government to establish an Office of Civilian Defense. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 8709.....6/ 5/50. Change designations of D.C. Health Officer and Assistant Health Officer to Director of Public Health and Assistant Director of Public Health, respectively. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 8710.....6/ 5/50. Provide for improvement of stadium facilities at Eastern Senior High School, D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 8909.....6/ 21/50. Authorize D.C. government to establish Office of Civilian Defense. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 8952.....6/ 26/50. Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to investigate and study feasibility of widening and improving roadway of Independence Ave., and B Street, from First Street, S.W., to Second Street, S.E., adjacent to U.S. Capitol. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 9047.....7/ 10/50. Authorize the D.C. Commissioners to regulate the keeping and running at large of goats. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 9362.....8/ 7/50. Provide for the exchange of certain national-park land in D.C. for certain lands owned by the New Temple Committee. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 9504.....8/ 22/50. Authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to issue regulations as to keeping of domestic animals in the District of Columbia. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 9707.....9/ 20/50. Provide for the transfer of District of Columbia registration of motor vehicles upon the death of owners without payment of a new registration fee. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) H J Res 488 .....6/13/50. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to permit importation of milk and cream into D.C. when shortage emergency exists. D.C.

McSWEENEY (D Ohio) H Res 707 .....7/18/50. Provide for consideration of HR 7570, a bill to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the northern district of Ohio.

MACK (D Ill.) H Res 484.....2/21/ 50. Authorize House Clerk to transmit to Abraham Lincoln Assn. at Springfield, Ill., copies of certain Abraham Lincoln documents. Administration.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 7619.....3/8/ 50. Make clear that chapter 61, U.S. Criminal Code, re lotteries, does not apply to certain contests to advertise or develop natural or recreational resources of a state or any region or section thereof. Judiciary.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 9048.....7/10/ 50. Provide for the relief of the Dept. of Labor and Industries of the State of Washington. Judiciary.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 9049.....7/10/ 50. Provide for the relief of the Dept. of Labor and Industries of the State of Washington. Judiciary.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 9600.....8/31/ 50. Create a U.S. Academy of Foreign Service. Foreign Affairs.

MACY (R N.Y.) H J Res 451.....4/5/ 50. Provide a method for obtaining additional information for 17th Decennial Census. Civil Service.

MACY (R N.Y.) H J Res 464.....4/ 26/50. Provide for creation of a joint committee to investigate crime. Rules.

MACY (R N.Y.) H Res 509.....3/14/ 50. Investigate nationwide organized crime. Rules.

MADDEN (D Ind.) HR 7841.....3/24/ 50. Impose certain restrictions on change of venue of U.S. District Courts hearing civil cases in which plaintiff has a choice of forum. Judiciary.

MADDEN (D Ind.) H Res 501.....3/ 6/50. Create a select committee to investigate apparent breakdown under Taft-Hartley Act, of good-faith collective bargaining in labor-management disputes. Rules.

MADDEN (D Ind.) H Res 703.....7/ 18/50. Provide for consideration of HR 6240, a bill to authorize the appointment of a district judge for the northern and southern districts of Indiana.

MAHON (D Tex.) HR 6860.....1/19/50. Provide for construction of a federal building at Snyder, Tex., to accommodate postal service and other federal agencies entitled to office space in such building. Public Works.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 7257.....2/13/50. Provide for construction of buildings essential for forest-fire control operations of Forest Service, Agriculture Dept., near Missoula, Mont. Agriculture.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 8162.....4/24/50. Provide a lump-sum death payment to beneficiaries of employees of Forest Service killed while combatting forest fires. Civil Service.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 8199.....4/25/50. Amend certain provision of act of May 25, 1948, P.L. 554, 80th Congress, re Flathead Indian irrigation project. Public Lands.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 8871.....6/19/50. Promote rehabilitation of landless Montana Indians. Public Lands.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 9452.....8/16/50. Authorize Secretary of the Interior to issue to the town of St. Ignatius, Mont., a patent in fee to certain Indian land. Public Lands.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) H J Res 510.....7/24/50. Exempt from certain federal laws counsel employed under Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures. Judiciary.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) H Res 420....1/9/50. Require all Members of Congress to make complete annual statements of amount and source of income received by them during preceding year, and require House Clerk to publish Members' annual voting records on all roll-call votes. Rules.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) H Res 589....5/6/50. Elect Rep. John W. McCormack, Mass., Speaker pro tempore during absence of Speaker.

MARCANTONIO (ALP N.Y.) HR 7383.....2/21/50. Repeal sec. 2385 of title 18, U.S. Code, thereby removing penalties upon advocacy of overthrow of government of U.S. and of the states and their subdivisions. Judiciary.

MARCANTONIO (ALP N.Y.) HR 7746.....3/16/50. Provide for withdrawal of U.S. sovereignty over Puerto Rico, and recognition of its independence. Public Lands.

MARCANTONIO (ALP N.Y.) HR 8346.....5/3/50. Remove restriction on entry of anarchists or persons whom the Attorney General believes will endanger the public safety of the U.S. Judiciary.

MARCANTONIO (ALP N.Y.) H J Res 485.....6/7/50. Provide for appointment of a Congressional committee on the needs of American youth. Rules.

MARCANTONIO (ALP N.Y.) H Res 549.....4/21/50. Favor rescission of order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

MARCANTONIO (ALP N.Y.) H Res 622.....6/5/50. Provide for House recess to hear an address by UN Secretary General Trygve Lie. Rules.

MARSALIS (D Colo.) HR 7982.....4/3/50. Abolish Wheeler Natl. Monument, Colo., and provide administration of such lands as a part of natl. forest within which such natl. monument is situated. Public Lands.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Con Res 189.....3/24/50. Express sense of Congress that it is contrary to Nation's interests and unjust to federal officers and employees to subject them to reprisals for testifying before Congressional committees. Rules.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 410.....1/3/50. Express condolences of House of Representatives on occasion of death of Rep. George J. Bates.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 527.....3/30/50. Elect Earl Wilson, Ind., a member of House Committee on Appropriations.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 536.....4/4/50. Elect Carroll D. Kearns, (Pa.), a member of House District of Columbia Committee.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 609.....5/23/50. Express condolences of House at death of John Andrews, a veteran employee of the House.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 658.....6/20/50. Elect Edward H. Jenison (Ill.), to the House Public Lands Committee.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 713.....7/19/50. Designate Irving W. Swanson a minority employee and compensate him at basic rate of $7,000 per annum.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 830.....8/29/50. Elect Rep. Norris Cotton of New Hampshire to be a member of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on Appropriations.

MASON (R Ill.) H J Res 509.....7/24/50. Amend the U.S. Constitution to limit the taxing and spending powers of the Congress. Judiciary.

MEYER (R Kan.) H Con Res 197.....4/27/50. Designate Tax Freedom Day. Judiciary.

MICHENER (R Mich.) H J Res 392....1/6/50. Request President to issue a proclamation designating May 30, Memorial Day, as a day for nation-wide prayer for peace. Judiciary.

MILES (D N.M.) HR 7349.....2/20/50. Authorize an appropriation for cooperation with Gallup Board of Education, N.M., for construction and maintenance of school building to be available for Indians and non-Indians. Public Lands.

MILES (D N.M.) HR 8678.....5/31/50. Allow Albuquerque, N.M., to sell up to one half of land granted it by U.S., proceeds to be used for building public auditorium. Public Lands.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 8922.....6/22/50. Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to prescribe regulations with respect to milk and milk products. D.C.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 9069.....7/11/50. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to prescribe regulations with respect to milk and milk products. D.C.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 7914.....3/29/50. Amend chapter 61 (re lotteries) of title 18, U.S. Code, to make clear that such chapter does not apply to contests wherein prizes are awarded for species, size, weight, or quality of fish caught by contestant. Judiciary.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 9074.....7/11/50. Amend U.S. Code relating to lotteries, to make clear that chapter 61 does not apply to nonprofit contests wherein prizes are awarded for the species, size, weight, or quality of fish caught by contestants. Judiciary.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 6684.....1/9/50. Provide for promotion of postal field service employees to meritorious and longevity salary grades. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 6685.....1/9/50. Permit certain govt. employees to receive credit for military service. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 7397.....2/22/50. Provide for promotion of postal field service postmasters, officers, and employees in recognition of longevity of service. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 7360.....2/20/50. Amend D.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Act re definition of hotel, restaurant, and table. D.C.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 7640.....3/9/50. Impose certain restrictions on change of venue of U.S. District Courts hearing civil cases in which plaintiff has a choice of forum. Judiciary.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 7997.....4/4/50. Provide that per diem rates of D.C. employees shall not be less than those paid for work of comparable skill in Defense Dept. in area of D.C. D.C.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 8085.....4/18/50. Provide for a minimum rate of pay for Veterans' Canteen Service employees in VA. Veterans' Affairs.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 8194.....4/25/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 8310.....5/1/50. Abolish free transmission of official govt. mail matter under penalty privilege. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 8311.....5/1/50. Create position of mail handler-in-charge in postal transportation service. Civil Service.

MILLS (D Ark.) H Res 488.....2/23/50. Elect Edward J. Hart (N.J.), chairman of standing committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 8843.....6/15/50. Establish temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Expenditures.

MONRONEY (D Okla.) HR 7645.....3/9/50. Deny benefits, under federal retirement systems, to persons convicted of felonies involving improper use of their authority, power, influence, or privileges as officers or employees of U.S. or D.C. Civil Service.

MORRIS (D Okla.) HR 7638.....3/9/50. Promote rehabilitation of Indians of western Oklahoma. Public Lands.

MORRIS (D Okla.) HR 9272.....7/31/50. Extend effective period of permits covering lands located on the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation. Public Lands.

MORRIS (D Okla.) HR 9339.....8/4/50. Authorize Interior Secy. to compromise, adjust or cancel certain debts of individual Indians and Indian tribal organizations. Public Lands.

MORRIS (D Okla.) HR 9655.....9/14/50. Amend the Act of June 21, 1934 entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to the numbered school sections in place, granted to the States by the Act approved February 22, 1889, by the Act approved January 25, 1927, and by any other Act of Congress". Public Lands.

MORRIS (D Okla.) H J Res 545.....9/22/50. Establish a commission to study the need for simplification, modernization, and consolidation of the public-land laws, and make appropriate recommendations for an effective public-land law system. Public Lands.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 7387.....2/21/50. Provide for payment of severance pay to certain officers and employees separated from federal govt. service or D.C. municipal govt. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 8195.....4/25/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 7301.....2/15/50. Broaden authority for judicial relief under Administrative Procedures Act pending review of administration action. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 8053.....4/6/50. Provide for issuance of a special stamp in honor of Col. David (Mickey) Marcus. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 8326.....5/2/50. Remove certain restrictions re clerk hire for Members of House of Representatives. Administration.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 8370.....5/4/50. Rescind order of postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 8733.....6/6/50. Issue special postage stamp commemorating 175th anniversary of Battle of Brooklyn. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 9249.....7/26/50. Amend section 402 (a) of the National Housing Act to change the name of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation to Federal Savings Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) HR 8910.....6/21/50. Promote rehabilitation of Papago Indian tribe and provide for better utilization of tribe resources. Public Lands.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) HR 8694.....6/1/50. Prohibit utilization of military personnel in Public Health Service positions customarily held by civilians. Commerce.

MURRAY (R Wis.) HR 7332.....2/16/50. Authorize an appropriation for construction of public-school buildings at Bowler, Wis., to be available for both Indians and non-Indians. Public Lands.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 6553.....1/3/50. Provide for promotion of carriers in rural-delivery service in recognition of longevity of service. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 6603.....1/4/50. Provide that certain service performed in Post Office Dept. custodial service and mail equipment shops be credited toward promotion to meritorious and longevity grades. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 6950.....1/24/50. Provide for promotion of certain employees of postal field service motor vehicle service in recognition of longevity of service. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7041.....1/30/50. Credit, for purpose of promotion to meritorious grades, certain service performed by postal field service employees transferred from one position to another within service. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7264.....2/13/50. Authorize establishment of methods for evaluation of performance of work of federal employees. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7265.....2/13/50. Provide for conduct of a periodic census of state and local governments with respect to finances. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7419.....2/23/50. Impose demurrage charge not to exceed 5 cents per day on any C.O.D. parcel not claimed by addressee from Post Office within 15 days. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7420.....2/23/50. Provide that Postmaster General may renew star-route contract at rate prevailing at end of contract term for an additional term of 4 years. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7438.....2/27/50. Authorize Post Office Dept. to forward second-, third-, and fourth-class matter to addressee on return to sender under such conditions as Postmaster may prescribe. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7439.....2/27/50. Protect national security by permitting summary suspension of employment of civilian officers and employees of various depts. and agencies of federal govt. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7866.....3/27/50. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 to provide an order of precedence for lump-sum payments. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7888.....3/28/50. Amend Classification Act of 1949 to make it inapplicable to postal employees of Panama Canal Zone. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7889.....3/28/50. Postpone application of Classification Act of 1949 to certain employees of Selective Service System. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 8270.....4/27/50. Permit the Postmaster General to renew star-route mail contracts for 4 years at the same rate as the original contract, and permit renewals with subcontractors who have performed satisfactorily for at least 1 year. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 8660.....5/29/50. Permit secretaries and law clerks to federal judges separated from service involuntarily to acquire classified civil service status. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 8711.....6/5/50. Provide full compensation and leave benefits for custodial employees transferred from Post Office Dept. to GSA under Reorganization Plan 18. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 8767.....6/8/50. Authorize exclusion from mails of obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy, or vile articles, matters, things, devices or substances. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 8923.....6/22/50. Provide improved procedures with respect to financial control of Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 8925.....6/22/50. Provide recruitment procedure for competitive civil service in order to insure selection of personnel on basis of open competition and merit. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) H Res 472.....2/13/50. Provide for further amounts to cover expenses incurred by Civil Service Committee investigating matters within its jurisdiction. Administration.

NELSON (R Maine) HR 7489.....3/1/50. Provide for conveyance of a tract of land in Kennebec Co., Maine, to town of Chelsea. Veterans' Affairs.

NELSON (R Maine) HR 7575.....3/6/50. Make clear that chapter 61 of U.S. Criminal Code re lotteries does not apply to certain contests to advertise or develop natural or recreational resources of a state or any region or section thereof. Judiciary.

NELSON (R Maine) HR 8845.....6/15/50. Provide for conveyance of tract of land in Kennebec County, Maine, to town of Chelsea. Veterans' Affairs.

NIXON (R Calif.) HR 7595.....3/7/50. Protect U.S. against certain un-American and subversive activities. Un-American Activities.

NIXON (R Calif.) H Res 665.....6/22/50. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of administrative and apportionment of hospital facilities for veterans. Rules.

NOLAND (D Ind.) HR 7266.....2/13/50. Issue stamp commemorating 150th anniversary of formation of Indian Territory. Civil Service.

NOLAND (D Ind.) H Res 491.....2/27/50. Authorize preliminary preparation for installation of mechanism for visual recording and automatic counting of yeas and nays and of answers to quorum calls in House. Administration.

NORBLAD (R Ore.) HR 7150.....2/6/50. Prohibit commercially-sponsored radio broadcasts on streetcars and busses in D.C. D.C.

NORBLAD (R Ore.) HR 9279.....7/31/50. Authorize transfer of certain temporary war housing to Housing Authority of Clackamas County. Banking and Currency.

NORRELL (D Ark.) HR 8354.....5/3/50. Require execution of a loyalty affidavit by every officer or employee in or under executive, legislative, or judicial branch of U.S. govt. Civil Service.

NORRELL (D Ark.) HR 8680.....5/31/50. Provide for execution of a loyalty affidavit by every officer and employee in or under the executive, legislative and judicial branch of U.S. Government. Judiciary.

NORTON (D N.J.) HR 6670.....1/9/50. Incorporate Girl Scouts of America. D.C.

NORTON (D N.J.) HR 8951.....6/26/50. Increase compensation of Members of Congress to $20,000 per year. Civil Service.

NORTON (D N.J.) HR 9291.....8/1/50. Authorize the printing of the annual reports of the Girl Scouts of America as separate House documents. Administration.

NORTON (D N.J.) H J Res 501.....7/10/50. Authorize the procurement of an oil portrait and a marble bust of the late Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone. Administration.

NORTON (D N.J.) H J Res 518.....8/10/50. Authorize the printing and binding of a revised edition of Cannon's Procedure in the House of Representatives, subject to copyright by the author. Administration.

NORTON (D N.J.) H Res 414.....1/4/50. Provide for employment of one additional laborer in cloakroom, Doorkeeper's Dept. Administration.

NORTON (D N.J.) H Res 434.....1/20/50. Provide for additional compensation per annum to House disbursing clerk. Administration.

NORTON (D N.J.) H Res 443.....1/25/50. Provide an amount not to exceed $50 for official use of office staff of a deceased or resigned Member. Administration.

NORTON (D N.J.) H Res 492.....2/27/50. Provide for employment of 10 additional telephone operators, office of Clerk. Administration.

NORTON (D N.J.) H Res 493.....2/27/50. Provide for employment of a foreman of laborers, Doorkeeper's Dept. Administration.

NORTON (D N.J.) H Res 494....2/27/50. Provide for employment of a secretary to Sergeant-at-Arms. Administration.

NORTON (D N.J.) H Res 595.....5/9/50. Authorize printing of manuscript entitled "The Making of a Congressman". Administration.

NORTON (D N.J.) H Res 805....8/15/50. Provide for six additional telephone pages for the House of Representatives. Administration.

NORTON (D N.J.) H Res 815....8/16/50. Provide for the employment of an auditor-accountant in the House stationery room. Administration.

O'BRIEN (D Mich.) HR 8552.....5/18/50. Give special delivery messengers right to use, and be compensated for, their own automotive vehicles in the fulfillment of their duties. Civil Service.

O'BRIEN (D Mich.) HR 8650.....5/25/50. Make customs inspectors eligible for annuities paid personnel engaged in hazardous service. Civil Service.

O'BRIEN (D Mich.) HR 8985.....6/28/50. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of 250th anniversary of founding of Detroit, Mich. Civil Service.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 8890.....6/20/50. Empower Government Printing Office to remit, where just and equitable, the whole or any part of liquidated damages under contracts. Expenditures.

O'HARA (D Ill.) H Res 411.....1/3/50. Express condolences of House of Representatives on occasion of death of Rep. Martin Gorski (Ill.).

O'HARA (D Ill.) H Res 855.....9/15/50. Create a select committee to investigate fire-insurance underwriters and their agents with particular reference to the methods and practices employed by them in the settlement of fire-insurance claims. Rules.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 7024.....1/27/50. Exempt from the D.C. sales tax furnishing of coats, aprons, and other apparel, to barber shops and like establishments under a continuous service agreement. D.C.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 7182.....2/7/50. Exempt from the D.C. sales tax, sales of certain articles of cloth to persons who furnish coats, aprons and other apparel, to barber shops and like establishments under a continous service agreement. D.C.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 7744.....3/16/50. Pay tribal funds to members or issue of members of Ojibway or Chippewa Tribe. Public Lands.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 8783.....6/12/50. Promote rehabilitation of Chippewa, Potawatomi, Oneida, Winnebago, Stockbridge-Munsee and other Wisconsin Indians. Public Lands.

O'NEILL (D Pa.) HR 7183.....2/7/50. Provide that Hawaiian Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and 2 associate justices, who shall be citizens of Hawaii and appointed by U.S. President with advice and consent of the Senate. Public Lands.

O'NEILL (D Pa.) HR 7405.....2/22/50. Provide for acquisition of a site for, and construction of, a federal building in Scranton, Pa. Public Works.

O'NEILL (D Pa.) HR 8229.....4/26/50. Provide for establishment of Glacial Pothole National Monument. Public Lands.

O'NEILL (D Pa.) HR 8377.....5/4/50. Abolish positions of mail handler and substitute mail handler in field service of Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

O'SULLIVAN (D Neb.) HR 7998..... 4/4/50. Restrict U.S. citizenship to bona fide residents and citizens and voters of Alaska when such territory is admitted to U.S. as a state; establish voting procedures to be followed in elections prerequisite to statehood. Judiciary.

O'SULLIVAN (D Neb.) HR 7999..... 4/4/50. Restrict U.S. citizenship to bona fide residents and citizens and voters of Hawaii when such territory is admitted to U.S. as a state; establish voting procedures to be followed in elections prerequisite to statehood. Judiciary.

O'SULLIVAN (D Neb.) HR 9001..... 6/29/50. Limit receipts allowable to Members of Congress for speaking or writing engagements; prohibit use of franking privilege for lobbying activities. Judiciary.

O'SULLIVAN (D Neb.) H J Res 460 .....4/24/50. Propose amendment to Constitution which provides a new basis for apportionment of each state's membership in House of Representatives by ascertaining average number of persons actually voting for certain natl. offices within last 20 years and using that figure as norm of each state's representation therein. Judiciary.

O'SULLIVAN (D Neb.) H Res 553..... 4/25/50. Create a select committee to investigate curtailment of postal services. Rules.

O'SULLIVAN (D Neb.) H Res 554..... 4/25/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

O'TOOLE (D N.Y.) HR 8734.....6/6/50. Issue special postage stamp commemorating 175th anniversary of Battle of Brooklyn. Civil Service.

O'TOOLE (D N.Y.) H Res 677.....6/28/50. Create special committee to provide for operation of House in event that House is unable to meet by reason of hostile action of a foreign power. Rules.

PATMAN (D Tex.) H Res 436.....1/23/50. Provide funds for expenses of committee investigating problems of small business. Administration.

PATMAN (D Tex.) H Res 557.....4/26/50. Authorize printing as a House document of committee print entitled "Congress and the Monopoly Problem - Fifty Years of Antitrust Development, 1900-1950". Administration.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 7893.....3/28/50. Impose certain restrictions on change of venue of U.S. District Courts hearing civil cases in which plaintiff has a choice of forum. Judiciary.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 8853.....6/15/50. Promote better utilization of resources of Papago Indian tribe and assist Papago rehabilitation. Public Lands.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 8874.....6/19/50. Authorize sale of certain lands to Flagstaff, Ariz. Public Lands.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 8984.....6/28/50. Promote rehabilitation of Papago Tribe of Indians and better utilization of resources of Papago Tribe. Public Lands.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) H J Res 405..... 1/27/50. Establish National Children's Day. Judiciary.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 7698..... 3/14/50. Provide that postal field service employees shall receive same annual leave privileges as other employees of the executive branch of govt. Civil Service.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 6862.....1/19/50. Provide for disposition of tribal funds of Confederated Tribes of Colville Res., Wash. Public Lands.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 6863.....1/19/50. Return to public domain a tract of land known as Battle Mt. Sanitarium Reservation, S.D. Public Lands.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 6900.....1/20/50. Provide an accelerated program for surveying and mapping of U.S., its territories, and posessions. Public Lands.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 7272.....2/13/50. Provide that annuities or other moneys received by U.S. employees engaged in Panama Canal construction (1904-1914) shall not be subject to income tax or other tax. Merchant Marine.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 7273.....2/13/50. Establish a civil government for Guam. Public Lands.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 7302.....2/15/50. Authorize sum not to exceed $80,000 to acquire land for establishment of George Washington Carver Natl. Monument. Public Lands.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 7479.....2/28/50. Authorize district court for southern district of Fla. to hear, determine and render judgment upon certain claims of Tampa Shipbuilding Realty Corp., without regard of lapse of time. Judiciary.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 7984.....4/3/50. Authorize conveyance to city of Miles City, Mont., of certain lands in Custer Co., Mont. Public Lands.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 8164.....4/24/50. Ratify organization and operation of Island Trading Co. of Micronesia and provide for its incorporation. Public Lands.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 8230.....4/26/50. Amend act of Mar. 11, 1948 re establishment of De Soto Natl. Memorial in Fla. Public Lands.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 8610.....5/23/50. Allow temporary, part-time and unpaid employees of the Bureau of Land Management to purchase public lands. Public Lands.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 8651.....5/25/50. Grant disability compensation to draft board employees who incurred 50% disability in course of employment. Armed Services.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 8887.....6/20/50. Declare that U.S. holds in trust certain lands acquired for use of Seminole Indians. Public Lands.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 8906.....6/21/50. Repeal certain legislation relating to the Gallup-Durango Highway and the Gallup-Window Rock Highway at the Navajo Indian Reservation. Public Lands.

PETERSON (D Fla.) (by request) HR 9656.....9/14/50. Authorize the erection of buildings and structures to facilitiate administration and to accomodate the public in National Capital Park areas in the District of Columbia. Public Lands.

PETERSON (D Fla.) H Res 695..... 7/17/50. Authorize the printing as a House document of the manuscript relative to accelerated mapping and water resources basic-date programs. Administration.

PFEIFER, J. L. (D N.Y.) HR 8735.... 6/6/50. Issue special postage stamp commemorating 175th anniversary of Battle of Brooklyn. Civil Service.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 6734.....1/12/50. Authorize issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of 100th anniversary of death of John James Audubon. Civil Service.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 6901.....1/20/50. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of 100th anniversary of the town of Clinton, Mass. Civil Service.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 8237.....4/26/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

PHILLIPS (R Tenn.) HR 6927.....1/23/50. Authorize development of Rhododendron Gardens, in Pisgah and Cherokee Natl. Forests, as a recreational area. Public Lands.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 7934.....3/30/50. Reduce and revise boundaries of Joshua Tree Natl. Monument in Calif. Public Lands.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 8553.....5/18/50. Provide for preference to states in U.S. sale of isolated or disconnected tracts of public lands. Public Lands.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 8554.....5/18/50. Provide for preference to states on selection of lands under school indemnity selection laws. Public Lands.

PLUMLEY (R Vt.) H J Res 504..... 7/17/50. Provide that the housing developments known as Westview and Southview in the town of Springfield, Vt., shall for the purposes of the 17th Decennial Census be treated as a part of the village of Springfield, Vt. Civil Service.

POTTER (R Mich.) HR 8784.....6/12/50. Provide that when New Year's, Lincoln's Birthday, Memorial Day, July 4th or Independence Day fall on days other than Monday they shall be observed on the Monday nearest the day on which they actually occur. Judiciary.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 7153.....2/6/50. Authorize Interior Secy. to accept voluntary conveyances of lands owned by Waccamaw Indians in N.C. and issue trust patents for such lands. Public Lands.

POULSON (R Calif.) H J Res 442.... 3/24/50. Authorize President to call upon government officials to fly flag at half-staff on Good Friday. Judiciary.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 8592.....5/22/50. Rescind Postmaster General's order curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 7844.....3/24/50. Impose certain restrictions on change of venue of U.S. District Courts hearing civil cases in which plaintiff has a choice of forum. Judiciary.

PRICE (D Ill.) H J Res 424.....2/27/50. Grant consent of Congress to compact between Missouri and Illinois for creation of Bi-State Metropolitan Development District for development of metropolitan St. Louis. Judiciary.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 7494.....3/1/50. Authorize Commerce Dept. upon written request of any state or political subdivision, or civilian organization to make statistical studies of economic matters falling within province of Commerce Dept. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H J Res 454.....4/18/50. Provide that clerical assistants appointed by a Member who subsequently dies shall be retained on House payroll until successor to such Member is elected.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H Con Res 287.... 9/22/50. Adjourn both Houses of Congress on Saturday, September 23, 1950, until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, November 27, 1950.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H Con Res 288.... 9/22/50. Authorize the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, during the adjournment of the two Houses, to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H Res 626.....6/5/50. Authorize employment at $3,000 per annum, of 2 additional clerks, one each for the majority and minority leaders.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H Res 838.....9/1/50. Authorize the House of Representatives to meet in the caucus room in the New House Office Building on Tuesday, September 5, 1950, and to continue to meet there until otherwise ordered. (Necessitated during repair of House chamber in Capitol.)

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H Res 839.....9/1/50. Elect Hon. Francis E. Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania, to be Speaker pro tempore of the House of Representatives during the absence of the Speaker.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H Res 863.....9/22/50. Print as House documents of the second session of the 81st Congress the reports of the Comptroller General of the U.S. made to the Congress pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act, during the recesses of the 81st Congress.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H Res 864.....9/22/50. Provide that no evidence of a documentary character in the possession of the House of Representatives can, by the mandate of process of the ordinary courts, be taken from such control; authorize the Clerk of the House to appear in court to answer to subpena but not take with him any papers or documents in control of the House; and provide for any court to make copies of papers and documents called for in the subpena at any place under the orders and control of the House.

RABAUT (D Mich.) H J Res 493.... 6/27/50. Authorize issuance of stamp to commemorate 250th anniversary of founding of Detroit, Mich. Civil Service.

RABAUT (D Mich.) H Res 732....7/24/50. Create a select committee to investigate and study the high cost of living. Rules.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 6873.....1/19/50. Create a govt. corporation to operate cafeterias and conduct certain other activities in govt. buildings and on govt. property. Public Works.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) H Res 848..... 9/13/50. Create a select committee to investigate the importation of convict-made goods. Rules.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) H Res 849..... 9/13/50. Provide funds for the expenses of the investigation of the importation of convict-made goods. Administration.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 7056.....1/31/50. Authorize construction of a new post office at Baldwyn, Miss. Public Works.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 8129.....4/20/50. Extend rural mail delivery service. Civil Service.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 9271.....7/31/50. Prohibit conspiracy, against the U.S. government, deny passports to Communists, register Communist political organizations, prohibit Communists from holding public office, establish subversive control board, and otherwise protect the U.S. against subversive activities. Un-American Activities.

REDDEN (D N.C.) HR 7216.....2/8/50. Erect a post office and courthouse building in Bryson City, N.C. Public Works.

REDDEN (D N.C.) HR 7217.....2/8/50 Provide for furnishing of quarters at Bryson City, N.C. for U.S. District Court for Western District of North Carolina. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 9366.....8/8/50. Provide for extension of terms of patents where the use, exploitation, or promotion thereof was prevented, impaired, or delayed by war, national emergency, or other causes. Judiciary.

REES (R Kan.) HR 6564.....1/3/50. Provide for promotion of mail carriers in rural delivery service in recognition of longevity of service. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 6633.....1/6/50. Provide that certain services performed in Post Office Dept.'s custodial service and mail equipment shops be credited toward promotion to meritorious and longevity grades established for postal field service. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 6864.....1/19/50. Provide 3 additional longevity increases for hourly employees of postal field service. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 7129.....2/2/50. Provide for determination of claims to enrollment on rolls of Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Seminole, Delaware, and Osage Indian Tribes. Public Lands.

REES (R Kan.) HR 7491.....3/1/50. Prohibit lithographing or engraving on envelopes sold by Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 7790.....3/21/50. Amend Census Act of 1929 to prohibit inquiries as to income of individuals. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 7854.....3/24/50. Confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick Co., Kan. Judiciary.

REES (R Kan.) HR 8736.....6/6/50. Provide proper compensation and benefit privileges for Post Office custodial employees transferred to GSA under Reorganization Plan 18, 1950. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 8926.....6/22/50. Provide improved procedures with respect to financial control of Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

REGAN (D Tex.) HR 6929.....1/23/50. Authorize acquisition by U.S. of remaining non-federal lands within Big Bend Natl. Park. Public Lands.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 6845.....1/18/50. Provide that clerks assigned to airmail field railway terminal, railway post offices, and transfer offices shall be allowed not less than 30 minutes per day for 253 days per year for all service required on lay-off periods. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 7305.....2/15/50. Provide for uniforms for certain government employees. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 8204.....4/25/50. Maintain and increase efficiency of postal service re delivery of mail matter. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 8232.....4/26/50. Abolish position of mail handler in postal service. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 8611.....5/23/50. Reduce federal payrolls by liberalizing civil service retirement provisions. Civil Service.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) HR 8785..... 6/12/50 Issue special postage stamp in commemoration of New Britain, Conn., centenary. Civil Service.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) H J Res 468..... 5/11/50. Designate June 26 of each year as National Baseball Day. Judiciary.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) H J Res 516..... 7/31/50. Authorize President to conclude and give effect to agreements for the settlement of intercustodial conflicts involving enemy property. Foreign Affairs.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) H Res 720..... 7/20/50. Create a select committee to investigate and study the high cost of living. Rules.

RICH (R Pa.) HR 7352.....2/20/50. Guarantee to American employers free exercise of certain prerogatives in selection of personnel for employment. Labor.

RICH (R Pa.) H J Res 420.....2/20/50. Amend Constitution to provide for a term of 4 years for Representatives in Congress. Judiciary.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) HR 9002.....6/29/50. Make certain cost-of-living increases in annuities under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system. Foreign Affairs.

RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) H J Res 450 .....4/4/50. Designate period beginning June 5, 1950, and ending June 10, 1950, as Natl. Holstein Week. Judiciary.

RIVERS (D S.C.) H Res 631.....6/6/50. Authorize employment of additional assistant file clerk at $5,000 salary annually. Administration.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 8210.....4/25/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

RODINO (D N.J.) H Res 721.....7/20/50. Create a select committee to investigate and study the high cost of living. Rules.

ROGERS (D Fla.) H Res 450.....1/26/50. Amend House rules to require yeas and nays in case of final action on appropriation bills. Rules.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 9181.....7/19/50. Provide for the creation of the Office for Coordination of Civilian Defense. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H J Res 412..... 2/2/50. Provide for observance and celebration of 175th anniversary of Patriot's Day. Judiciary.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Con Res 190 .....3/27/50. Provide for observance and celebration of 175th anniversary of Patriot's Day. Judiciary.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 564..... 4/28/50. Create a select committee to attend third round of tariff negotiations under general agreement on tariffs and trade. Rules.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 8339.....5/3/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

ROOSEVELT (D-Lib N.Y.) HR 9729 .....9/21/50. Amend the Social Security Act to provide more adequate federal grants to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for public assistance. Ways and Means.

SABATH (D Ill.) HR 7714.....3/15/50. Authorize General Services Administrator to design and construct a new federal office building at Chicago, Ill., on land now owned or hereafter acquired by U.S. Public Works.

SABATH (D Ill.) HR 7985.....4/3/50. Provide for an increase in salary for an employee of the House of Representatives. Administration.

SABATH (D Ill.) H J Res 421.....2/20/50. Authorize issuance of a stamp commemorative of 100th anniversary of birth of Thomas G. Masaryk. Civil Service.

SABATH (D Ill.) H Res 540.....4/5/50. Provide for an increase in salary for an employee of House of Representatives. Administration.

SABATH (D Ill.) H Res 681.....6/28/50. Provide for the consideration of H J Res 453, re the First U.S. International Trade Fair, to be held at Chicago, Ill., August 7-20, 1950, and limit debate to one hour. Rules.

SABATH (D Ill.) H Res 683.....6/28/50. Provide for the consideration of HR 7439, a bill to protect national security by permitting summary suspension of civilian officers and employees of departments and agencies of the government. Rules.

SABATH (D Ill.) H Res 702.....7/18/50. Provide for consideration of HR 6454, a bill to authorize the appointment of two additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 8947.....6/22/50. Amend Classification Act of 1949 to ensure that registration officers in VA regional offices will not be placed in any grade below grade 9 of the general schedule. Civil Service.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 9438.....8/15/50. Provide expeditious naturalization for non-citizens serving in U.S. armed forces in the Korean hostilities. Judiciary.

SADLAK (R Conn.) H J Res 389..... 1/4/50. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1950, as Gen. Pulaski Memorial Day. Judiciary.

SADLAK (R Conn.) H Res 552.....4/24/50. Authorize an investigation by Civil Service Committee of order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal service. Rules.

SADOWSKI (D Mich.) H J Res 499.... 6/29/50. Issue stamp commemorating 250th anniversary of found ing of Detroit, Mich. Civil Service.

SANBORN (R Idaho) HR 7006.....1/26/50. Authorize an appropriation for construction of a high school and junior high school building at Blackfoot, Idaho, including Ft. Hall Indian Reservation. Public Lands.

SANBORN (R Idaho) HR 7667.....3/13/50. Direct transfer to Interior Dept. by General Services of certain property in Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho. Expenditures.

SANBORN (R Idaho) HR 9175.....7/19/50. Provide for the grant of certain lands to the American Falls school, district No. 381, American Falls, Idaho. Public Lands.

SANBORN (R Idaho) H Con Res 198 .....5/1/50. Provide for appointment of a joint committee to study UN organization. Rules.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) H J Res 486.....6/12/50. Provide that boroughs and townships adjacent to Johnstown, Pa., be treated as part of that city for purposes of 1950 census. Civil Service.

SCOTT, HARDIE (R Pa.) HR 8241 .....4/26/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 8196.....4/25/50. Authorize adjustments of rentals paid for premises leased for use during a natl. emergency. Public Works.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 8486.....5/11/50. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. District Court in the Northern Dist. of Calif., to hear, determine and render judgment upon certain claims of the State of California. Judiciary.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 8060.....4/6/50. Amend the Renegotiation Act to provide a floor of $500,000 per fiscal year for contracts and $25,000 per fiscal year for subcontracts below which no contract or subcontract will be reduced. Ways and Means.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) H J Res 415..... 2/7/50. Designate 1950 as American Enterprise Centennial Year. Judiciary.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) H Con Res 213 .....5/22/50. Create a joint Congressional committee to investigate federal grant-in-aid programs. Rules.

SHEPPARD (D Calif.) H Res 430..... 1/18/50. Provide additional compensation for bookkeeper-cashier of House stationery room. Administration.

SHEPPARD (D Calif.) H Res 431..... 1/18/50. Provide for employment of a laborer for joint recording facility. Administration.

SHEPPARD (D Calif.) H Res 733..... 7/24/50. Increase compensation to certain employees under the jurisdiction of the Doorkeeper. Administration.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 7356.....2/20/50. Increase from $500 to $1,000 total amount of charges for communication services which will be paid from contingent fund for individual House Members. Administration.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 8028.....4/5/50. Authorize Interior Secy. to dispose of remaining govt. lots in town site of St. Marks, Fla. Public Lands.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 8787.....6/12/50. Provide for conveyance of portion of Santa Rose Island to Okaloosa County, Fla. Armed Services.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 8979.....6/28/50. Provide for transfer or quitclaim of title to certain lands in Florida. Public Lands.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) HR 7007.....1/26/50. Withhold funds to states under Federal Road Act and Federal Highway Act until governor certifies that state will match federal grant. Public Works.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) HR 8055.....4/6/50. Allow D.C. banks check clearance period of 24 hours beyond midnight of business day on which checks are received. D.C.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) HR 9571.....8/29/50. Create a temporary additional judgeship district for the southern district of Florida. Judiciary.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) H J Res 409..... 1/31/50. Authorize President to proclaim February 3rd of each year as Dorchester Day in commemoration of deaths and heroic act of the 4 chaplains lost aboard vessel during World War II. Judiciary.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) H Res 435.....1/20/50. Create a special committee to investigate election of Members of House of Representatives. Rules.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 8001.....4/4/50. Amend act entitled "an act to define real property exempt from taxation in D.C.", approved Dec. 22, 1942. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 8106.....4/19/50. Amend D.C. Teachers' Salary Act to require new group C teachers and salary class 13 to 30 teachers to have earned a master's degree from an accredited institution. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 8372.....5/4/50. Amend certain tax laws applicable to D.C. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 8516.....5/15/50. Authorize loans from U.S. Treasury for expansion of the D.C. water system, and allow U.S. to pay for water and water services secured from it. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 8555.....5/18/50. Promote extension of the national capital park, parkway and playground system in northern Virginia environs of Washington. Public Works.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 8578.....5/19/50. Authorize loans from the U.S. Treasury for expansion of the D.C. water system. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 9251.....7/26/50. Fix the responsibilities of the disbursing officer and the auditor of the District of Columbia. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) H Res 455.....1/31/50. Provide that a Budget Bureau report must accompany all bills authorizing appropriations. Rules.

SMITH (D Va.) H Res 475.....2/15/50. Provide for reading of Washington Farewell Address on Feb. 22, 1950. Rules.

SMITH (D Va.) H Res 476.....2/16/50. Express condolences of House on occasion of death of Rep. Schuyler O. Bland (Va.).

SMITH (D Va.) H Res 709.....7/18/50. Provide for consideration of HR 6869, a bill to repeal the prohibition against the filling of the vacancy in the office of district judge for the western district of Pennsylvania.

SMITH (R Wis.) HR 8171.....4/24/50. Provide for establishment of a U.S. Foreign Service Academy. Foreign Affairs.

SMITH (R Wis.) H Res 462.....2/7/50. Authorize Foreign Affairs Committee to investigate and study extent to which subversive activities in State Dept. have influenced U.S. foreign policy. Rules.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 8471..... 5/10/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 9539..... 8/25/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. by providing for the prosecution of active Communists; by denying citizenship to subscribers to the revolutionary doctrines of the Communist movement; by deporting undesirable aliens; by requiring foreign agents to register with the Attorney General; and by strengthening and enforcing existing legislation pertaining to the protection of the internal security of the U.S. Judiciary.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) H J Res 478 .....5/24/50. Authorize President to issue a proclamation designating October 31 of each year as Youth Honor Day. Judiciary.

STANLEY (D Va.) H J Res 418..... 2/13/50. Authorize purchase of automatic typing equipment for use in offices of Members, officers, and committees of House of Representatives. Administration.

STANLEY (D Va.) H Con Res 284.... 9/21/50. Print as a House document the symposium entitled "Executive Reorganization" and make available 2,000 copies for the use of the House Expenditures Committee and 500 copies for the use of the Senate Expenditures Committee. Administration.

STANLEY (D Va.) H Res 534.....4/3/50. Provide for additional compensation for certain employees of House. Administration.

STANLEY (D Va.) H Res 823.....8/29/50. Pay to Mrs. Carolyn Muldowney, widow of Joseph D. Muldowney, Jr., late an employee of the House of Representatives, an amount equal to 6 months salary at the rate he was receiving at the time of his death and an additional amount not to exceed $350 toward defraying the funeral expenses of the deceased. Administration.

STANLEY (D Va.) H Res 859.....9/21/50. Pay out of the contingent fund of the House to Mrs. Elizabeth Green, widow of Preston Green, late an employee of the House of Representatives, an a amount equal to 6 months' salary at the rate he was receiving at the time of his death. Administration.

STANLEY (D Va.) H Res 860.....9/21/50. Authorize the Clerk of the House during the period of any adjournment or recess after the close of the second session of the 81st Congress until January 3, 1951, to pay out of the contingent fund of the House an amount equal to 6 months' salary of any deceased employee of the House at the rate such employee was receiving at the time of his or her death. Administration.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 6903.....1/20/50. Establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission. Labor.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 7938.....3/30/50. Designate second Sunday in April as National Daughter's Day. Judiciary.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 8348.. ..5/3/50. Amend act of Feb. 15, 1923, to release certain rights and interests of U.S. in and to certain lands conveyed to city of Chandler, Okla. Armed Services.

STEFAN (R Neb.) HR 7677.....3/13/50. Provide for perfecting title of State of Nebraska to certain property heretofore known as Genoa Indian School. Public Lands.

STIGLER (D Okla.) HR 9219.....7/24/50. Promote rehabilitation of Five Civilized Tribes and Indians of eastern Oklahoma. Public Lands.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 7808..... 3/22/50. Authorize administration of fishing and other activities of Indians who have been fishing at or in vicinity of Celilo Falls, Columbia River, Ore. Public Lands.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 8459..... 5/10/50. Provide for final settlement of individual shares in tribal estate and assets of Klamath Indians through voluntary withdrawal from membership in Klamath Tribe of Indians, Ore. Public Lands.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 8460..... 5/10/50. Authorize payment of salaries and expenses of officials of Klamath Tribe. Public Lands.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 8750..... 6/7/50. Authorize Secy. of Interior to convey to city of Klamath Falls, Ore., all right, title, and interest of U.S. in certain lands in Klamath Co., Ore. Public Lands.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 8999..... 6/29/50. Designate lake created in States of Oregon and Washington by McNary lock and dam as Lake Umatilla. Public Works.

SULLIVAN (D Mo.) HR 6573.....1/3/50. Provide for construction of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at site of Old St. Louis, Mo., in accordance with plan approved by U.S. Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission. Administration.

SULLIVAN (D Mo.) HR 8591.....5/22/50. Provide for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at site of old St. Louis, Mo. Administration.

SUTTON (D Tenn.) H J Res 484..... 6/5/50. Return to Treasury unexpended and unobligated balance of National Capital Sesquicentennial appropriation. Administration.

SUTTON (D Tenn.) H Res 861..... 9/21/50. Create a select committee to investigate alleged practices in the "sale" of children by institutions charged with their care. Rules.

TACKETT (D Ark.) HR 6676.....1/9/50. Grant certain land to State of Arkansas. Public Lands.

TACKETT (D Ark.) HR 7933.....3/30/50. Provide for sale of certain lands acquired by U.S. in connection with construction of Narrows and Blakely Mountain Dams in Ark. Public Works.

TACKETT (D Ark.) HR 8006.....4/4/50. Provide for sale of certain lands in Ouachita and Ozark Natl. Forests. Agriculture.

TACKETT (D Ark.) HR 8029.....4/5/50. Authorize an appropriation to Mt. Ida, Ark., for sewer-construction purposes. Public Works.

TALLE (R Iowa) HR 6686.....1/9/50. Extend rural mail delivery service. Civil Service.

TALLE (R Iowa) HR 7132.....2/2/50. Establish Sept. 17th of each year a legal holiday to be known as Constitution Day. Judiciary.

TAURIELLO (D N.Y.) HR 7805.....3/22/50. Authorize D.C. Board of Commissioners to establish daylight-saving time in D.C. D.C.

TAURIELLO (D N.Y.) HR 8176.....4/24/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

TAURIELLO (D N.Y.) HR 8623.....5/24/50. Declare October 12 a legal holiday. Judiciary.

TAURIELLO (D N.Y.) H Res 655....6/19/50. Create select committee to study and investigate meat industry to determine causes of sharp meat price increases. Rules.

TAURIELLO (D N.Y.) H Res 656....6/19/50. Provide funds for expenses of meat industry investigating committee. Administration.

TAURIELLO (D N.Y.) H Res 722....7/20/50. Create a select committee to investigate and study the high cost of living. Rules.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) HR 8976.....6/28/50. Provide for issuance of a postage stamp in commemoration of diamond jubilee of American Chemical Society. Civil Service.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) HR 9054.....7/10/50. Rescind the order of the Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) H J Res 411.....2/2/50. Establish a commission for review of federal criminal procedure for purpose of studying existing statutes and rules of criminal procedure. Judiciary.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) H J Res 390.....1/4/50. Propose amendment to Constitution empowering Congress to grant representation in Congress and among President and Vice-President electors to D.C. citizens. Judiciary.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) H Res 832.....8/29/50. Provide for the expenses of the select committee investigating the education and training program under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. Administration.

THORNBERRY (D Tex.) HR 6569....1/3/50. Provide additional benefits for certain postal field service employees re sick leave, promotion, and longevity pay. Civil Service.

THORNBERRY (D Tex.) HR 6570.....1/3/50. Provide for promotion of carriers in rural delivery service in recognition of longevity of service. Civil Service.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 6678.....1/9/50. Relieve postmasters and other paying employees of postal service from accountability for wrong payment of money orders in certain cases. Civil Service.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 8851.....6/15/50. Transfer to Browns Point Improvement Club a small strip of land at Coast Guard light station, Browns Point, Washington. Merchant Marine.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) H Res 725.....7/20/50. Create a select committee to investigate and study high cost of living. Rules.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 8108.....4/19/50. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930, to provide minimum annuity payments for certain officers, employees, and widows. Civil Service.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 8112.....4/19/50. Provide for transfer to states of replicas of state seals removed from chamber of U.S. House of Representatives. Administration.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) H Res 483.....2/21/50. Authorize Public Works Committee to determine a policy to govern use of public land acquired in course of construction of flood control dams. Rules.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) H Res 701.....7/18/50. Fix salary of House messengers. Administration.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) H Res 746.....8/4/50. Increase salary of certain employees of the House of Representatives. Administration.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 8271.....4/27/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) H Con Res 199.....5/2/50. Establish Joint Committee on Fuel Policy. Rules.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) H Con Res 200.....5/2/50. Provide for expenses of Joint Committee on Fuel Policy. Administration.

VELDE (R Ill.) HR 8007.....4/4/50. Authorize survey of a proposed Illinois River Parkway for purpose of determining feasibility of such a national parkway. Public Lands.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 8003.....4/4/50. Provide for sundry administrative matters affecting Defense Dept. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 9246.....7/26/50. Provide for renegotiation of defense contracts to recover excessive profits. Ways and Means.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 9537.....8/25/50. Authorize the Secretary of the Army to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior certain lands on which the Seattle Fish and Wildlife Service Laboratory is located. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 9564.....8/28/50. Provide for the elimination of excessive profits in the renegotiation of contracts by government departments and agencies exercising functions in connection with the national defense. Ways and Means.

VINSON (D Ga.) H Con Res 201.....5/9/50. Authorize additional printings of hearings before Armed Services Committee re natl. defense. Administration.

VINSON (D Ga.) H Res 551.....4/24/50. Authorize printing of report entitled "Unification and Strategy" as a House document. Administration.

VINSON (D Ga.) H Res 617.....5/25/50. Give Armed Services Committee subpena powers for remainder of 81st Congress. Rules.

VINSON (D Ga.) H Res 624.....6/5/50. Provide funds for expenses of investigations authorized by H Res 617, re Army finance center operations. Administration.

VURSELL (R Ill.) H J Res 491.....6/26/50. Modify authority of the White County Bridge Commission and authorize Commission to purchase or construct and maintain and operate bridges across the Wabash River, and to purchase, maintain, and operate ferries thereon. Public Works.

VURSELL (R Ill.) H J Res 506.....7/19/50. Modify the authority of the White County Birdge Commission; authorize commission and its successors to purchase or construct, and to maintain and operate, bridges across the Wabash River at various locations and to purchase, maintain, and operate ferries thereon. Public Works.

WADSWORTH (R N.Y.) HR 7670.....3/13/50. Regulate height, exterior design, and construction of private and semipublic buildings in Georgetown area of National Capital. D.C.

WAGNER (D Ohio) H J Res 400.....1/23/50. Designate 7-day period beginning Oct. 22, 1950, as Smoke Abatement Week. Judiciary.

WALSH (D Ind.) HR 6847.....1/18/50. Improve govt. service; facilitate transfer, reinstatement, and promotion of career employees, and effect economies in federal payroll. Civil Service.

WALSH (D Ind.) HR 8172.....4/24/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

WALSH (D Ind.) H Res 547.....4/21/50. Create a select committee to investigate curtailment of postal services. Rules.

WALSH (D Ind.) H Res 548.....4/21/50. Provide funds for expenses of select committee investigating curtailment of postal services. Administration.

WALSH (D Ind.) H Res 667.....6/26/50. Provide for consideration of HR 8195, a bill to rescind the order of the Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Rules.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 6606.....1/4/50. Provide that district judge for Pa. eastern, middle, and western districts shall become district judge for Pa. middle district alone when first vacancy occurs in that district. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 6607.....1/4/50. Provide for modification or cancellation of certain free licenses granted to govt. by private holders of patents and rights thereunder. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 6869.....1/19/50. Repeal prohibition against filling of vacancy in office of district judge for western district of Pa. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 8200.....4/25/50. Include U.S. Attorneys and assistant U.S. Attorneys within the Classification Act of 1949 with certain specific districts exempted. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 8201.....4/25/50. Protect public re practitioners before administrative agencies. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 8202.....4/25/50. Authorize and direct Attorney General separately to itemize budget estimates for salaries and expenses for U.S. Attorney for D.C. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 8884.....6/20/50. Provide for extension of terms of patents in cases where their exploitation was hampered by war or national emergency. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 9050.....7/10/50. Amend title 18, U.S. Code, relating to testimony before Congress; immunity, so as to include testimony before loyalty and loyalty review boards. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 9306.....8/2/50. Provide that civil actions granted original jurisdiction in federal district courts must involve sums of $10,000 or more, where such actions arise under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the U.S., or where principals in such actions are of diverse citizenship. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 9310.....8/2/50. Make compulsory the registration of members of the Communist Party as foreign agents. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) H Res 454.....1/30/50. Provide that Rev. Bernard Braskamp be appointed Chaplain of House of Representatives.

WALTER (D Pa.) H Res 464.....2/8/50. Provide for 2 additional clerks for Judiciary Committee. Administration.

WALTER (D Pa.) H Res 465.....2/8/50. Authorize Clerk of House to appear before District Court of U.S. for D.C., under subpena, but stipulate that he shall not take with him papers or documents mentioned in such subpena.

WALTER (D Pa.) H Res 614.....5/23/50. Increase salary of the assistant to the House Disbursing Clerk to $4,250 per annum.

WALTER (D Pa.) H Res 670.....6/27/50. Rescind, effective June 9, 1950, H Res 614, fixing salary of assistant to disbursing clerk of the House.

WALTER (D Pa.) H Res 692.....7/11/50. Authorize additional messengers for the Office of the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. Administration.

WELCH (D Mo.) HR 7009.....1/26/50. Repeal proviso against filling of vacancy in office of district judge for eastern and western districts of Missouri. Judiciary.

WELCH (D Mo.) H J Res 402.....1/24/50. Give consent of Congress to agreement between Missouri and Kansas establishing a boundary between such states. Judiciary.

WERDEL (R Calif.) HR 7915.....3/29/50. Provide for protection of water rights of water users of Kings River, Calif. Public Works.

WERDEL (R Calif.) HR 8679.....5/31/50. Allow Kern Co., Calif., to convey certain lands to Taft School Board, while reserving mineral rights. Public Lands.

WHEELER (D Ga.) HR 6986.....1/25/50. Increase maximum acreage of Ft. Frederica National Monument to 100 acres. Public Lands.

WHEELER (D Ga.) H Res 866.....9/23/50. Make available so much as may be necessary of the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, miscellaneous items, 1951," for the payment of salaries of 50 pages for the House of Representatives, at the basic rate of $1,800 per annum each during the period of any recess or adjournment of the second session of the 81st Congress.

WHITAKER (D Ky.) HR 6680.....1/9/50. Provide clerical allowances at certain post offices of fourth class. Civil Service.

WHITE (D Calif.) HR 7361.....2/20/50. Amend act of July 14, 1943, re establishment of George Washington Carver Natl. Monument. Public Lands.

WHITE (D Idaho) HR 8084.....4/18/50. Advance knowledge on history and culture of American Indian through acquisition and preservation of irreplaceable artifacts and relics. Public Lands.

WHITE (D Idaho) HR 8577.....5/19/50. Direct Secy. of Interior to abolish all area offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, except that located in Alaska. Public Lands.

WHITE (D Idaho) HR 8713.....6/5/50. Authorize $150,000 appropriation to enable Interior Secy. to establish museum for displaying Indian relics and artifacts and historical material relating to the early history of Idaho. Public Lands.

WHITTINGTON (D Miss.) HR 7219.....2/8/50. Authorize acquisition by General Services Administrator of certain land and improvements thereon in D.C. Public Works.

WHITTINGTON (D Miss.) HR 7399.....2/22/50. Amend title 28, U.S. Code, to create a Greenville division in northern district of Mississippi, with terms of court to be held at Greenville. Judiciary.

WHITTINGTON (D Miss.) HR 7873.....3/27/50. Authorize construction of buildings for Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. Public Works.

WHITTINGTON (D Miss.) H Con Res 274.....8/29/50. Make certain corrections in the text of HR 7941, the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1950.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 8036.....4/5/50. Provide for national recognition of Adelaide Johnson, sculptor of Woman's Monument. Administration.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) H J Res 495.....6/29/50. Authorize proclamation of April 12 of each year as Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Day. Judiciary.

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WIDNALL (R N.J.) HR 7745.....3/16/50. Authorize Housing and Home Finance Administrator to convey certain land to Housing Authority of Town of Phillipsburg, N.J. Banking and Currency.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 7664.....3/13/50. Promote and maintain amicable relations between Second Asst. Postmaster General's Office and field service employees of surface and air postal transport by establishing an arbitration board. Civil Service.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 6871.....1/19/50. Provide that if combined salaries of a married couple employed by federal govt. exceed $7,500 per year, one of the two shall resign; if either one of their salaries exceeds $5,000, one of them shall resign. Civil Service.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 7908..... 3/29/50. Provide for uniforms for certain U.S. govt. employees required by law or regulation to wear them. Civil Service.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 8142..... 4/21/50. Extend rural mail delivery service. Civil Service.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 8143.....4/21/50. Provide automatic annual pay increases for postmasters. Civil Service.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 8495..... 5/11/50. Amend previous legislation to give postmasters and postal employees twenty days' leave of absence and twelve days sick leave annually. Civil Service.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 8593..... 5/22/50. Grant credit under Civil Service Retirement Act, for annual leave accumulated in excess of 60 days. Civil Service.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 8664..... 5/29/50. Relieve Hazelhurst, Miss., of repayments under War Reconversion Act which are in excess of value of work done in authorized projects. Judiciary.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) H J Res 458.... 4/21/50. Fix date of termination of World War II for purposes of section 2 of Veterans' Preference Act of 1944. Civil Service.

WILSON (D Okla.) HR 6640.....1/6/50. Extend to 3 years period of filing application for patents of land in Okla. between Cimarron base line and north boundary of Texas. Public Lands.

WILSON (D Okla.) HR 7554.....3/3/50. Create a commission to study administration of govt. overseas activities and to make recommendations to Congress re thereto. Expenditures.

WILSON (D Okla.) HR 7673.....3/13/50. Authorize Housing and Home Finance Administration to transfer to city of Tonkawa, Okla., title to certain temporary housing, including land, located on site of prisoner-of-war camp at Tonkawa, Okla. Banking and Currency.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 8791..... 6/12/50. Repeal Contract Settlement Act of 1944 and route government's financial operations through regular accounting procedure. Judiciary.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) H J Res 413 .....2/2/50. Amend Constitution to provide for filling of Senate and House vacancies in event of a major disaster. Judiciary.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 6745.....1/12/50. Clarify longevity status of supervisors in postal field service. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 7358.....2/20/50. Provide for payment of severance pay to certain officers and employees separated from federal govt. service or of D.C. municipal govt. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 8190.....4/25/50. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 8293.....4/28/50. Abolish position of mail handler in postal service. Civil Service.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) H Res 831.... 8/29/50. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the extent of the exportation of war materials to countries whose possessions thereof is inimical to the defense and security of the U.S. Rules.

WOOD (D Ga.) HR 7109.....2/1/50. Lengthen periods of limitations applicable to certain offenses affecting, or which might affect, the national security. Judiciary.

WOOD (D Ga.) HR 9490.....8/21/50. Protect the U.S. against un-American and subversive activities by requiring registration of Communist organizations. Un-American Activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 482.....2/20/50. Authorize expenditure of certain funds for expenses of Un-American Activities Committee. Administration.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 749.....8/10/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Julius Emspak to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 750.....8/10/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Steve Nelson to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 751.....8/10/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Philip Bart to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 752.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of James J. Matles to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 753.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Thomas J. Fitzpatrick to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 754.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Thomas Quinn to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 755.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Frank Panzino to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 756.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Ralph Tokunaga to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 757.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Charles Fujimoto to answer questions, and to produce certain data relative to the Communist Party in Hawaii, during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 758.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Dwight James Freeman to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 759.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Esther Bristow

to answer questions, and to produce any and all financial statements of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 760.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Rachel Saiki to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 761.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of John Reinecke to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 762.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Ernest Arena to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 763.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Koichi Imori to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 764.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Denichi Kimoto to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 765.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Pearl Freeman to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 766.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Marshall McEuen to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 767.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Ruth Ozaki to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 768.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Stephen Murin to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 769.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Jack Hall to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 770.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Frank Silva to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 771.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Jack Kawano to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 772.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of John Akana to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 773.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Yukio Abe to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 774.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Yasuki Arakaki to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 775.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Edward Hong to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 776.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Kameo Ichimura to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 777.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Douglas Inouye to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 778.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Levi Kealoha to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 779.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Adele Kensinger to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 780.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Benjamin Kaahawinui to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 781.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Frank Kalua to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 782.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Yoshita Marumo to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 783.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Robert Murasaki to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 784.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Robert McElrath to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 785.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Julian Napuunoa to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 786.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Tadashi Ogawa (also known as "Castner" Ogawa) to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 787.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Hideo Okada to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 788.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Wilfred Oka to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 789.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Jeanette Nakama Rohrbough to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 790.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Mitsuo Shimizu to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 791.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Frank Takahashi to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 792.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Shigeo Takemoto to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 793.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Ralph Vossbrink to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 794.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Thomas Yagi to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 795.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 796.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of David Joseph Bohm to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 797.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Irving David Fox to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 798.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Clarence Hiskey to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 799.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Frank Hashmall to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 800.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Talmadge Raley to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 801.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Esther Tice to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.). H Res 802.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Marcel Scherer to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 803.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Mrs. Louise Berman to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 804.....8/11/50. Certify the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as to the refusal of Pasquale Leonard James Branca to answer questions during the course of hearings on Communist-front activities.

WOODHOUSE (D Conn.) HR 7722.....3/15/50. Provide for acquisition and preservation, as a part of Natl. Capital Parks system, the Old Stone House in D.C. Public Lands.

WOODHOUSE (D Conn.) HR 9024.....6/30/50. Amend the Hatch Act to allow imposition of lesser penalties than removal of violators from office. Administration.

WOODRUFF (R Mich.) HR 9486.....8/21/50. Provide for the deportation of certain citizens of foreign countries relieved from liability for training and service in the armed forces. Armed Services.

YATES (D Ill.) H J Res 443.....3/27/50. Authorize President to proclaim February 3rd of each year as Dorchester Day, in observance of deaths of the four heroic ship chaplains. Judiciary.

YATES (D Ill.) H Res 723.....7/20/50. Create a select committee to investigate and study the high cost of living. Rules.

NOV. 27 - JAN. 2

Senate

Following are bills in Miscellaneous & Administrative category for the period Nov. 27, 1950, through Jan. 2, 1951, when 81st Congress adjourned. For the list of Miscellaneous & Administrative bills introduced in the Senate for the period Jan. 3, 1950 through Sept. 23, 1950, when Congress adjourned temporarily, see preceding pages. A listing of Miscellaneous & Administrative bills introduced in the House for the Nov. 27-Jan. 2 period follows this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 4218.....12/1/50. Authorize Secy. of the Smithsonian Institution and Trustees of the National Gallery of Art to designate employees of their respective agencies as special policemen, without additional compensation, for duty in connection with policing of Smithsonian Institution and its constituent bureaus. Administration.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 4236.....12/8/50. Provide for the development and regulation of methods of weather modification and control. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 4230.....12/7/50. Authorize the President of the U.S. to proclaim the first Monday in February of each year as National Children's Dental Health Day. Judiciary.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S Res 363.....11/28/50. Authorize Secretary of the Senate to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Emma W. Wilson, sister of Evelynn Walker, late an employee of the Senate, a sum equal to 6 months' compensation at the rate she was receiving at the time of her death. Rules.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 4199.....11/28/50. Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims for just compensation of the Oregon-Washington Bridge Co., its successors in interest or assigns. Judiciary.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 4219.....12/1/50. Authorize a federal civil-defense program.

CHAPMAN (D Ky.) for KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 4268.....12/19/50. Authorize a federal civil-defense program. Armed Services.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) (by request) S 4232.....12/7/50. Authorize a program to provide for the construction of federal buildings outside of, but in the vicinity of, and accessible to, the District of Columbia. Public Works.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S Res 372..... 12/7/50. Authorize Secy. of the Senate to pay from contingent fund of the Senate to Daisy Adena Smith and Homer S. Smith, parents of Isabel M. Smith, late an employee of the Senate, a sum equal to 6 months compensation at the rate she was receiving by law at the time of her death. Rules.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S Res 366..... 11/30/50. Authorize Judiciary Committee to investigate the administration, operation, and enforcement of the Internal Security Act of 1950; the administration, operation, and enforcement of other laws relating to espionage, sabotage, and the protection of internal security of U.S.; and the extent, nature, and effects of subversive activities in the U.S., its Territories and possessions. Judiciary.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 4214.....11/30/ 50. Amend the Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce the number of grades for the various positions under such act. Civil Service.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 4215.....12/1/50. Increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the federal government. Civil Service.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Res 366..... 11/30/50. Authorize Judiciary Committee to investigate the administration, operation, and enforcement of the Internal Security Act of 1950; the administration, operation, and enforcement of other laws relating to espionage, sabotage, and the protection of internal security of U.S.; and the extent, nature, and effects of subversive activities in the U.S., its Territories and possessions. Judiciary.

GEORGE (D Ga.) (by request) S 4212 .....11/30/50. Authorize and direct the Court of Claims to render judgment upon the merits of the claim of John J. Harte Co. Judiciary.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Res 361..... 11/27/50. Continue until Feb. 28, 1951, the authority of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, with respect to an investigation of the production of agricultural crops. Agriculture.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 379.....12/ 21/50. Elect Mr. Clements (Ky.) a member on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee on Printing, vice Mr. Withers of Kentucky.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 380.....12/ 21/50. Continue on the payroll of the Senate at their respective salaries until the end of the 81st Congress, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, the administrative and clerical assistants in the office of Senator Edward L. Leahy, appointed by him and borne on the payroll of the Senate when displaced by his elected successor.

HOEY (D N.C.) S 4260.....12/15/50. Amend laws re obscene or indecent exposure acts committed in D.C. D.C.

JENNER (R Ind.) S Res 366.....11/30/ 50. Authorize Judiciary Committee to investigate the administration, operation, and enforcement of the Internal Security Act of 1950; the administration, operation, and enforcement of other laws relating to espionage, sabotage, and the protection of internal security of U.S.; and the extent, nature, and effects of subversive activities in the U.S., its Territories and possessions. Judiciary.

JOHNSON (D Tex.) S Res 375.....12/ 18/50. Extend to January 31, 1951, Senate Resolution 93, 81st Congress, agreed to June 22, 1949, increasing the limitation of expenditures for hearings and investigations by the Armed Services Committee. Rules.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 4214.....11/30/ 50. Amend the Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce the number of grades for the various positions under such act. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 4215.....12/1/ 50. Increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the federal government. Civil Service.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 4219.....12/ 1/50. Authorize a federal civil-defense program.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 368..... 12/4/50. Authorize the President of the Senate issue his warrants commanding the Sergeant at Arms to take into custody the bodies of Anthony "Tony" Accardo, alias Joe Batters; Patrick James Burns; Murray Llewellyn Humphreys; Rocco Fischetti, alias Ralph Fisher; Charles Fischetti, alias Charles Fisher; Dr. Charles Fisher, Charles Brown, and Ralph Fields; Joseph Sica; Martin M. Hartman; Ben Marden; John Patton; Elmer (Bones) Remmer; and Morris Rosen. Commerce.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 4214.....11/30/ 50. Amend the Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce the number of grades for the various positions under such act. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 4215.....12/1/ 50. Increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the federal government. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 366.....11/ 30/50. Authorize Judiciary Committee to investigate the administration, operation, and enforcement of the Internal Security Act of 1950; the administration, operation, and enforcement of other laws relating to espionage, sabotage, and the protection of internal security of U.S.; and the extent, nature, and effects of subversive activities in the U.S., its territories and possessions. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 376.....12/ 20/50. Request Director of Administrative Office of U.S. Courts to report to Senate not later than January 15, 1951, the names of all judges of the U.S. district courts and U.S. Courts of Appeals who have not been able to perform their duties as judges because of disabilities or for other reasons for at least 6 months immediately prior to date of such report and who are eligible for retirement. Judiciary.

LEAHY (D R.I.) S 4214.....11/30/50. Amend the Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce the number of grades for the various positions under such act. Civil Service.

LEAHY (D R.I.) S 4215.....12/1/50. Increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the federal government. Civil Service.

LUCAS (D Ill.) S 4264.....12/19/50. Amend and extend certain provisions of the First War Powers Act, 1941. Expenditures.

LUCAS (D Ill.) S Res 381.....1/2/51. Rescind Senate Resolution providing for sessions of the Senate in the old Supreme Court room, and authorize Senate at the beginning of the 82nd Congress, to resume its sessions in the Senate Chamber.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 4267.....12/ 19/50. Amend the act entitled "An act to provide better facilities for the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws" approved June 26, 1930, as amended. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Res 366..... 11/30/50. Authorize Judiciary Committee to investigate the administration, operation, and enforcement of the Internal Security Act of

1950; the administration, operation, and enforcement of other laws relating to espionage, sabotage, and the protection of internal security of U.S.; and the extent, nature, and effects of subversive activities in the U.S., its Territories and possessions. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Res 378..... 12/20/50. Suggest that the churches of the Nation of all creeds and faiths set aside, and dedicate, Sunday, December 24, 1950, as a time for prayers and supplication for divine guidance of the men and women elected and appointed, civilian and military, on whose shoulders rests the responsibility for leadership in this time of crisis, and for strength and unity to enable people of U.S. to persevere with other freedom-loving people, in the effort to bring about peace and justice in the world. Judiciary.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S 4217.....12/1/50. Authorize a federal civil-defense program.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S J Res 210 .....12/1/50. Provide that a copy of the document entitled "Survival Under Atomic Attack" be furnished to every home in the U.S. Rules.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 4223.....12/6/50. Prohibit the exportation from the U.S., its Territories, and possessions of any articles, materials or supplies including technical data to areas under control of international Communist movement or to any other area for transshipment. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S Res 370.....12/6/50. Print 1,000 additional copies of the hearings conducted before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on S 3936, 81st Congress and on the Defense Production Act of 1950, and make such copies available for the use of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Rules.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 4259.....12/15/50. Permit certain lands heretofore conveyed to the city of Canton, S.D., for park, recreation, airport, or other public purposes to be leased by it so long as the income therefrom is used for such purposes. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 4194.....11/27/50. Amend Public Law 441, 81st Congress, to provide for the annual proclamation of National Children's Dental Health Day. Judiciary.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 4214.....11/30/50. Amend the Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce the number of grades for the various positions under such act. Civil Service.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 4215.....12/1/50. Increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the federal government. Civil Service.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S J Res 209..... 11/30/50. Amend and extend the provisions of the D.C. Emergency Rent Act. D.C.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 366.....11/30/50. Authorize Judiciary Committee to investigate the administration, operation, and enforcement of the Internal Security Act of 1950; the administration, operation, and enforcement of other laws relating to espionage, sabotage, and the protection of internal security of the U.S.; and the extent, nature, and effects of subversive activities in the U.S., its Territories and possessions. Judiciary.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 4028.....11/30/50. Authorize Army Secy. to transfer to Interior Secy. certain lands on which the Seattle Fish and Wildlife Service Laboratory is located. Commerce.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 4205.....11/29/50. Confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon a certain claim of the Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kan. Judiciary.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S Res 364..... 11/28/50. Express sorrow of Senate at death of Hon. Herbert A. Meyer, late a Representative from the State of Kansas.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 4246.....12/12/50. Provide for the establishment of a Universal Civilian Defense Training Corps for the purpose of training high school students in civilian defense. Armed Services.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S Res 373.....12/12/50. Authorize and direct Secretary of Senate to pay, out of contingent fund of Senate, to respective pages carried on Senate payroll on 7th day of October 1950, a sum equal to the compensation they would have respectively received by law if they had been retained on such payroll from October 8, 1950 to November 23, 1950; provided that the above order shall apply only to those pages who were reinstated on the payroll during the month of November, 1950. Rules.

WILEY (R Wis.) S Res 366.....11/30/50. Authorize Judiciary Committee to investigate the administration, operation and enforcement of the Internal Security Act of 1950; the administration, operation and enforcement of other laws relating to espionage, sabotage, and the protection of internal security of U.S.; and the extent, nature, and effects of subversive activities in the U.S., its Territories and possessions. Judiciary.

NOV. 27 - JAN. 2

House

Following are bills in Miscellaneous & Administrative category for the period Nov. 27, 1950, through Jan. 2, 1951, when 81st Congress adjourned. For the list of Miscellaneous & Administrative bills introduced in the House for the period Jan. 3, 1950, through Sept. 23, 1950, when Congress adjourned temporarily, see preceding pages. A listing of Miscellaneous & Administrative bills introduced in the Senate for the Nov. 27-Jan. 2 period precedes this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

ANGELL (R Ore.) H J Res 551..... 12/15/50. Provide for the conveyance to Portland, Ore. of certain property to be maintained by such city as an air-raid shelter during emergencies and for other public and municipal purposes at all other times. Public Works.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 9793..... 11/30/50. Make inapplicable section 1214 of the General Appropriations Act of 1951, Public Law 759, with regard to the item "Grants for hospital construction" contained in chapter V of said act. Appropriations.

BARRETT (R Wyo.) HR 9849.....12/5/50. Grant the consent of Congress to the States of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for the disposition, allocation, diversion and apportionment of the waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries. Public Lands.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) H Con Res 292 .....12/5/50. Authorize printing of additional copies of House Report No. 3137, re expenditures to influence legislation. Administration.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) H Con Res 293 .....12/5/50. Authorize printing of additional copies of hearings held before Select Committee on Lobbying Activities. Administration.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) H Res 875.....12/5/50. Authorize printing of additional copies of House Report No. 3138, (General Interim Report of the House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities.) Administration.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) H Res 880..... 12/11/50. Provide for the payment of 6 months gratuity and $350 funeral expenses to William Earle Griffin, son of Helen M. Griffin, late an employee of the House. Administration.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 9850.....12/5/50. Increase the rates of basic compensation provided for government officers and employees by the Classification Act of 1949. Civil Service.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 9921.....12/15/50. Amend the Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce the number of grades for the various positions under such act. Civil Service.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 9922.....12/15/50. Prohibit age requirements or limitations with respect to appointment of persons to positions in the competitive civil service during periods of war or national emergency. Civil Service.

CANNON (D Mo.) HR 9764.....11/27/50. Protect the internal security of the U.S. by providing penalties for the gathering, transmitting or losing of defense information to the detriment of the U.S. Judiciary.

CANNON (D Mo.) HR 9795.....11/30/50. Authorize Secy. of the Smithsonian Institution and Trustees of the National Gallery of Art to designate employees of their respective agencies as special policemen, without additional compensation for duty in connection with policing of Smithsonian Institution and its constituent bureaus. Administration.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9828.....12/1/50. Authorize relief of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by the Department of Labor. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9881.....12/7/50. Prohibit officers or employees of the U.S. from accepting payments for appointments or retention of a person in office or employment under the U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9932.....12/19/50. Amend and extend certain provisions of the First War Powers Act, 1941. Judiciary.

CHELF (D Ky.) HR 9923.....12/15/50. Provide that the House of Representatives shall be composed of 450 Members. Judiciary.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 9851..... 12/5/50. Amend title 28, U.S. code, to require federal grand and petit jurors to take an oath of allegiance. Judiciary.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) H Res 881..... 12/13/50. Call upon Attorney General and Postmaster General to investigate television service racket. Judiciary.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) H Res 885..... 12/15/50. Provide for investigation of low-flying airliners. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) H Res 883.....12/14/50. Provide for one additional clerical assistant for the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Administration.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 9944.....1/2/51. Provide for the more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in D.C. D.C.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) HR 9869.....12/6/50. Amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of June 23, 1938, by providing for compensation for death by wrongful act in air commerce. Commerce.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 9890.....12/11/50. Authorize the restoration to tribal ownership of certain lands upon the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont. Public Lands.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 871..... 11/30/50. Amend rule XI (1) (s) of the rules of House of Representatives re the Committee on Ways and Means. Rules.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 879..... 12/11/50. Elect F. Ertel Carlyle (N.C.) a member of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 9798.....11/30/50. Authorize a federal civil-defense program. Armed Services.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 9855.....12/5/50. Amend Postal Salary Classification Act of 1945 to reduce the number of grades for the various positions under such act. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 9800.....11/30/50. Amend the Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce the number of grades for the various positions under such act. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 9829.....12/1/50. Increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the federal government. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 9871.....12/6/50. Promote the rehabilitation of the band of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota located on the Red Lake Indian Reservation. Public Lands.

HAYS (D Ark.) H Res 891.....12/22/50. Elect Hon. Wilbur D. Mills, a Representative from the State of Arkansas, Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker; notify the President of the Senate of the election of Hon. Wilbur D. Mills as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

HEDRICK (D W.Va.) H Con Res 294 .....12/14/50. Express the sense of Congress that a civilian physical fitness and training program should be established in the interest of national security. Commerce.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9765.....11/27/50. Provide pay increases for employees of the U.S. Civil Service.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9766.....11/27/50. Authorize the President to award posthumously a Congressional Medal of Honor to Al Jolson. Armed Services.

HERTER (R Mass.) HR 9767.....11/27/50. Designate the 24th day of October as United Nations Day, and make such day a legal holiday. Judiciary.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 9830.....12/1/50. Amend and extend the provisions of the D.C. Emergency Rent Act. D.C.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 9842.....12/4/50. Amend Public Law No. 441, 81st Congress, to provide for the annual proclamation of National Children's Dental Health Day. Judiciary.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 9872.....12/6/50. Increase the compensation of certain laundry employees at U.S. naval hospitals. Civil Service.

LARCADE (D La.) H Res 873.....12/5/50. Provide for the payment of certain additional charges for telephone and telegraph service furnished Members of the House during fiscal 1950. Administration.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 9848..... 12/5/50. Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. Civil Service.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Con Res 297.....1/2/51. Adjourn the two House of Congress sine die on Tuesday, January 2, 1951.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Con Res 298.... 1/2/51 Authorize the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the two Houses, to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 890 .....12/20/50. Make available appropriations under the heading "Contingent expenses of the House, 1951" for such additional numbers of books, pamphlets, and documents as the Doorkeeper may find necessary to complete allotments to Members.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 895 .....1/2/51. Appoint a committee of two Members to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President of the U.S. and inform him that the two Houses have completed their business of the session and are ready to adjourn, unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 9892.....12/11/50. Exempt from the D.C. sales tax act sales of food for human consumption in hotels, restaurants, cafes, bars, and other establishments where the sales price of the food furnished an individual patron is more than $1.25. D.C.

MARCANTONIO (ALP N.Y.) HR 9880.....12/7/50. Repeal Public Law No. 831, 81st Congress, the "Internal Security Act of 1950". Un-American Activities.

MARCANTONIO (ALP N.Y.) H Res 869.....11/27/50. Investigate the crash on the Long Island Railroad on Wednesday, November 22, 1950. Rules.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 882.....12/14/50. Elect Donald L. Jackson (Calif.) a member of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H Res 896.....1/2/51. Present the thanks of the House to the Hon. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over the deliberations and performed the arduous duties of the Chair during the present term of Congress.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 9804.....11/30/50. Amend the Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce the number of grades for the various positions under such act. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 9831.....12/1/50. Increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the federal government. Civil Service.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) H J Res 549....12/1/50. Provide that a copy of the document entitled "Survival Under Atomic Attack" be furnished to every home in the U.S. Administration.

O'BRIEN (D Mich.) HR 9924.....12/15/50. Authorize a federal civil-defense program. Armed Services.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 9806.....11/30/50. Declare title to the Chicale Day School site to be vested in the U.S. in trust for the pueblo of Isleta. Public Lands.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 9841.....12/4/50. Authorize a federal civil-defense program. Armed Services.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 9914.....12/13/50. Amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize assistance to states and political subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units, particularly in national defense areas. Commerce.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 9833.....12/1/50. Increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the federal government. Civil Service.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request). HR 9915.....12/13/50. Provide that House of Representatives shall be composed of 450 Members. Judiciary.

RAYBURN (D Tex.) H Res 884..... 12/14/50. Grant 6 months' salary and $350 funeral expenses to Mrs. Amlye E. Aston, widow of J. Lee Aston, late an employee of the House of Representatives. Administration.

REES (R Kan.) HR 9808.....11/30/50. Confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon a certain claim of the Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kan. Judiciary.

REES (R Kan.) H Res 868.....11/27/50. Express sorrow of House at the death of Hon. Herbert A. Meyer, late a Representative from State of Kansas.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 9809.....11/30/50. Amend the Postal Salary Reclassification Act of 1945 to reduce the number of grades for the various positions under such act. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 9810.....11/30/50. Increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the federal government. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 9856.....12/5/50. Amend section 3 of Postal Salary Classification Act of 1945 re compensatory time. Civil Service.

ROGERS (D Fla.) H Res 886.....12/15/50. Provide for a national call to prayer on Sunday, December 24, 1950. Judiciary.

SABATH (D Ill.) HR 9942.....12/22/50. Repeal the Internal Security Act of 1950. Un-American Activities.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) HR 9778.....11/27/50. Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's becoming President of the U.S. Civil Service.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 9835.....12/1/50. Authorize the acceptance of conditional gifts to further the defense effort. Armed Services.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 9780.....11/27/50. Provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the U.S. to all aliens having a legal right to permanent residence. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 9811.....11/30/50. Amend chapter 19, title 5, of the U.S. Code entitled "Administrative Procedure Act" to prohibit the employment by any person of any member, official, attorney, or employee of a government agency except under certain conditions. Judiciary.

WEICHEL (R Ohio) HR 9936.....12/20/50. Make available, free of cost, information re survival under atomic attack. Administration.

WERDEL (R Calif.) H J Res 550..... 12/6/50. Create a joint congressional committee to study and investigate cloud nucleation. Rules.

WHITTINGTON (D Miss.) HR 9854.... 12/5/50. Amend the act entitled "An act to provide better facilities for the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws" approved June 26, 1930. Public Works.

WHITTINGTON (D Miss.) HR 9864.... 12/6/50. Authorize a program to provide for the construction of federal buildings, outside of, but in the vicinity of, and accessible to, the District of Columbia. Public Works.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) H Res 892 .....12/22/50. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the farm machinery and equipment industry of the U.S. Rules.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) H Res 893 .....12/22/50. Provide funds for the expenses of the investigation and study of the farm machinery and equipment industry of the U.S. Administration.

Senate Votes: Equal Rights, Electoral College

1. Equal Rights Amendment (S J Res 25). Amend U.S. Constitution to provide that equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the U.S. or by any state on account of sex. Hayden (D Ariz.) amendment to provide that no rights, benefits, or exemptions now or hereafter conferred by law upon women shall be impaired. Agreed to, 51-31, Jan. 25, 1950. (See p. 419)
2. Equal Rights Amendment (S J Res 25). Kefauver (D Tenn.) substitute in the form of a bill to eliminate discrimination against women on the basis of sex, and set up a Commission on the Legal Status of Women to investigate any such discrimination. Rejected, 18-65, Jan. 25, 1950.
3. Equal Rights Amendment (S J Res 25). Adoption of resolution. (Two-thirds majority, or 55 yeas, required). Adopted, 63-19, Jan. 25, 1950.
4. Electoral College Amendment (S J Res 2). Amend U.S. Constitution relative to election of President and Vice President. Langer (R N.D.) substitute amendment to provide for nomination of candidates by direct vote in a primary election, and election by direct vote, the House to choose President and the Senate, the Vice President, in case of a tie. Rejected, 31-60, Feb. 1, 1950. (See p. 388)
5. Electoral College Amendment (S J Res 2). Humphrey (D Minn.) substitute amendment to provide for election of President and Vice President by direct vote, with the House or Senate to choose between the two or more persons receiving the highest number of votes for President or Vice President, in case of a tie. Rejected, 28-63, Feb. 1, 1950.
6. Electoral College Amendment (S J Res 2). Mundt (R S.D.) amendment to provide that the electoral votes of each state be divided proportionately between the two Presidential candidates receiving the largest percentage of votes cast in that state. Rejected, 23-67, Feb. 1, 1950.
7. Electoral College Amendment (S J Res 2). Ferguson (R Mich.) amendment to provide that the candidate receiving the largest number of votes in a state shall receive the total electoral votes of that state, but in the event of a tie a subsequent election shall be held in that state; and that a person receiving a majority of electoral votes shall be elected President, but if no person has a majority, the Senate and House in joint session shall choose between the two having the highest number of electoral votes. Rejected, 20-71, Feb. 1, 1950.
8. Electoral College Amendment (S J Res 2). Amend Constitution to provide that electoral votes of each state for President and Vice President shall be divided in proportion to popular vote within the state; that if no candidate receives at least 40 per cent of total electoral votes, the Senate and House in joint session on January 6 following election shall choose President from the three receiving the highest number of electoral votes. Adoption of resolution. (Two-thirds majority, or 61 yeas, required). Adopted, 64-27, Feb. 1, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	51	18	63	31	28	23	20	64
NAYS	31	65	19	60	63	67	71	27

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	36	18	30	11	13	0	0	46
NAYS	13	31	19	39	37	49	50	4

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	15	0	33	20	15	23	20	18
NAYS	18	34	0	21	26	18	21	23

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
McFarland (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
McClellan (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Knowland (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Millikin (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
McMahon (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Williams (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Pepper (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Russell (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Taylor (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Lucas (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	?	?	✓	N	N	Y	Y	N
Jenner (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	Y	✓	✓	X	X	✓
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	?	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Schoeppel (R)	X	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Withers (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	X
Long (D)	Y	Y	N	✓	✓	X	X	✓
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Smith (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Tydings (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Saltonstall (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Vandenberg (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Thye (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Stennis (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Kem (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Murray (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?	✓
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Wherry (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	✓	✓	✓	N	N	Y	Y	N
McCarran (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	?	?	✓	N	N	N	Y	N
Tobey (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Chavez (D)	?	?	✓	Y	Y	X	N	Y
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Hoey (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Young (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Taft (R)	X	?	✓	N	N	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Thomas (D)	?	?	✓	N	N	N	N	N
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Morse (R)	X	✓	✓	Y	Y	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Myers (D)	?	?	✓	N	N	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Leahy (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Maybank (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Mundt (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
McKellar (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Watkins (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Flanders (R)	?	?	✓	N	N	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Robertson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	N	N	✓	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Magnuson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Neely (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Wiley (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y

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* Morse (R Ore.) corrected CR 1/30/50, p. 1097.

Senate Votes: Reorganization Plans

1. NLRB Reorganization (S Res 248). Taft (R Ohio) motion to proceed to consideration of resolution to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 12. Passed, 50-22, May 10, 1950. (See p. 367)
2. NLRB Reorganization (S Res 248). Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 12. Adoption of resolution. (49 yeas required). Adopted, 53-30, May 11, 1950.
3. Treasury Department Reorganization (S Res 246). Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1. Adoption of resolution. (49 yeas required). Adopted, 65-13, May 11, 1950. (See p. 363)
4. Interstate Commerce Commission Reorganization (S Res 253). Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 7. Adoption of resolution. (49 yeas required). Adopted, 66-13, May 17, 1950. (See p. 366)
5. Federal Communications Commission Reorganization (S Res 256). Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 11. Adoption of resolution. (49 yeas required). Adopted, 50-23, May 17, 1950. (See p. 367)
6. Maritime Commission Reorganization (S Res 265). Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 21. Adoption of resolution. (49 yeas required). Rejected, 14-59, May 19, 1950. (See p. 371)
7. Federal Trade Commission Reorganization (S Res 254). Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 8. Adoption of resolution. (49 yeas required). Rejected, 34-37, May 22, 1950. (See p. 367)
8. Federal Power Commission Reorganization (S Res 255). Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 9. Adoption of resolution. (49 yeas required). Rejected, 37-36, May 22, 1950. (See p. 367)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	50	53	65	66	50	14	34	37
NAYS	22	30	13	13	23	59	37	36

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	20	18	29	33	24	5	18	18
NAYS	18	25	10	11	15	37	22	23

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	30	35	36	33	26	9	16	19
NAYS	4	5	3	2	8	22	15	13

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Sparkman (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
McFarland (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	Y	√	√	?	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
McMahon (D)	X	X	?	N	N	N	N	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	?	?	√	?	?	?	?	?
Williams (R)	Y	Y	N	N	X	N	N	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Pepper (D)	X	X	?	?	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA								
George (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Russell (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Taylor (D)	X	N	?	Y	N	X	N	N
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	N
Lucas (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	?	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	N
Hickenlooper (R)	√	Y	Y	√	√	?	√	√
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Withers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	N
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Long (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	N	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N
Tydings (D)	?	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	X	N	N	Y	N	N	?	?
Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N	N
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Vandenberg (R)	?	√	?	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	X	?	N	N	N	N	N
Thye (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	√	N	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stennis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kem (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Murray (D)	X	X	X	?	?	?	?	?
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	√
McCarran (D)	?	?	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
Tobey (R)	Y	N	Y	?	N	N	X	X
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	N	N	N
Chavez (D)	N	N	?	√	?	?	√	√
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Hoey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	?	?
Young (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Taft (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
Thomas (D)	N	N	Y	Y	√	?	?	?
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
Morse (R)	X	X	?	√	X	?	X	X
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Myers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	X	X
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	X	X
Leahy (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	√	?
Maybank (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?	?
McKellar (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Flanders (R)	√	Y	√	?	?	X	N	N
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
Robertson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	N	N	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson (D)	X	X	√	?	X	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Neely (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Wiley (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
O'Mahoney (D)	X	X	X	?	?	N	N	N

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Senate Votes: Reorganization, Small Business

1. Commerce Department Reorganization (S Res 259). Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 5. Adoption of resolution. (49 yeas required). Rejected, 29-43, May 23, 1950. (See p. 365)
2. Public Works Planning Reorganization (S Res 271). Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 17, relating to transfer of public works planning from GSA to HHFA. Adoption of resolution. (49 yeas required). Rejected, 29-43, May 23, 1950. (See p. 370)
3. Federal Buildings Operation Reorganization (S Res 270). Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 18, relating to transfer of federal buildings operation to GSA. Adoption of resolution. (49 yeas required). Rejected, 7-69, May 23, 1950. (See p. 370)
4. FNMA Reorganization (S Res 299). Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 22 to transfer Federal National Mortgage Association from Reconstruction Finance Corporation to Housing and Home Finance Agency. Adoption of resolution. (49 yeas required). Rejected, 30-43, July 6, 1950. (See p. 372)
5. Small Business Committee (S Res 58). Create standing committee on small business. Holland (D Fla.) substitute to have five Senators (representing Finance, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Judiciary Committees) serve as ex officio members of Banking and Currency Committee on any matters relating to small business. Rejected, 33-49, Feb. 20, 1950. (See p. 406)
6. Small Business Committee (S Res 58). Murray (D Mont.) substitute to create a Special Committee on Small Business during 81st and 82nd Congresses. Rejected, 31-51, Feb. 20, 1950.
7. Small Business Committee (S Res 58). Wherry (R Neb.) substitute to create a select committee on small business without the power to consider or report legislation. Agreed to, 56-26, Feb. 20, 1950.
8. District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act Extension (S 3776). Extend rent controls in D.C. to January 31, 1951; allow extension thereafter to June 30, 1951, by joint record vote of Congress. Conference report. Passed, 45-23, June 29, 1950. (See p. 429)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	29	29	7	30	33	31	56	45
NAYS	43	43	69	43	49	51	26	23

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	5	4	3	7	24	29	25	33
NAYS	33	33	38	31	22	17	21	3

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	24	25	4	23	9	2	31	12
NAYS	10	10	31	12	27	34	5	20

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
McClellan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	✓
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	?	?	?	?	N	N	Y	?
Knowland (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	?	Y	N	N	?
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	N
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
McMahon (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N	N
Williams (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Pepper (D)	?	?	?	Y	X	✓	✓	✓
GEORGIA								
George (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
Russell (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
Taylor (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	N	Y	?
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Lucas (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	N	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	✓	✓	✓	Y	?	?	?	N
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	N	N	N	X	N	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	X
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	N	N	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
Withers (D)	N	?	N	?	?	?	?	Y
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Long (D)	N	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	?
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	?	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	?
Smith (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	?
Tydings (D)	✓	X	N	?	✓	X	X	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	?	?	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	N	N	N	✓	✓	✓	Y
Thye (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	?	N	Y	?	?	?	?
Stennis (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Kem (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Murray (D)	?	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	Y	N	?	X	X	✓	N
McCarran (D)	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	X	X	✓	N
Tobey (R)	X	X	X	X	Y	N	N	?
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Smith (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	X	X	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Chavez (D)	?	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	✓
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	?	?	?	N	?	?	?	✓
Hoey (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Young (R)	?	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Taft (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Thomas (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Morse (R)	X	X	X	N	N	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	N
Myers (D)	X	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	X	X	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Leahy (D)	N	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	?	?	✓	?	Y	N	N	?
Maybank (D)	X	X	X	?	Y	N	N	✓
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	X	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
McKellar (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Johnson (D)	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	X	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Watkins (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Flanders (R)	Y	Y	N	X	Y	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	N
Robertson (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Magnuson (D)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
Neely (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	?
Wiley (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y

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Senate Votes: Hatch Act, Cloture, Loyalty Probe

1. Hatch Act Amendment (HR 1243). Give Civil Service Commission discretionary powers in dealing with certain violations of Hatch Act. Conference report. Passed, 42-32, June 21, 1950. (See p. 384)
2. Federal Fair Employment Practice Act (S 1728). Invoke cloture on motion to take up the bill. (64 yeas required). Rejected, 52-32, May 19, 1950. (See p. 375)
3. Federal Fair Employment Practice Act (S 1728). Invoke cloture on Lucas (D Ill.) motion to take up the bill. (64 yeas required). Rejected, 55-33, July 12, 1950.
4. Loyalty Investigation. Lucas (D Ill.) motion to adjourn during McCarthy (R Wis.) speech on Communists in State Department. Rejected, 16-18, Feb. 20, 1950. (See p. 444)
5. Loyalty Investigation Report. Lucas (D Ill.) motion to table Wherry (R Neb.) appeal from ruling of Chair. (Wherry had made a point of order against filing of the report, and the Chair had overruled the point of order, whereupon Wherry appealed the ruling, and Lucas moved to table the appeal.) Agreed to, 45-37, July 20, 1950.
6. Loyalty Investigation Report. Lucas (D Ill.) motion to table Wherry (R Neb.) appeal from ruling of Chair. (Wherry moved to recommit the report with instructions, Lucas had raised a point of order against Wherry's motion, and the Chair had sustained the point of order; Wherry appealed, and Lucas moved to table the appeal.) Agreed to, 46-37, July 20, 1950.
7. Loyalty Investigation Report. Benton (D Conn.) motion to table Donnell (R Mo.) appeal from ruling of Chair. (Donnell moved to recommit the report, the Chair ruled the motion out of order, Donnell appealed the ruling, and Benton moved to table the appeal.) Agreed to, 45-35, July 20, 1950.
8. Loyalty Investigation Report. Lucas (D Ill.) motion to table Wherry (R Neb.) appeal from ruling of Chair. (Wherry had raised a point of order against presence on the floor of the counsel of the Foreign Relations subcommittee, on grounds that the subcommittee had been discharged and was no longer in existence. The Chair overruled the point of order, Wherry appealed the ruling, and Lucas moved to table the appeal.) Agreed to, 43-31, July 20, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X -Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	42	52	55	16	45	46	45	43
NAYS	32	32	33	18	37	37	35	31

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	40	19	22	16	45	46	45	41
NAYS	0	26	27	0	0	0	0	0

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	2	33	33	0	0	0	0	2
NAYS	32	6	6	18	37	37	35	31

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McFarland (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	X	?	?	?
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	√	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	N	√	Y	?	N	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
McMahon (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	Y	√	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pepper (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA								
George (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?
Russell (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?
Taylor (D)	?	Y	√	?	√	?	?	?
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Jenner (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
Hickenlooper (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	N	Y	?	N	N	N	N	N
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Withers (D)	Y	X	X	?	?	?	?	?
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long (D)	?	N	N	Y	?	?	?	?
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	√	Y	?	?	√	√	√	√
Tydings (D)	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
Saltonstall (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	?
Vandenberg (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thye (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	Y	N	N	?	√	√	√	?
Stennis (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Kem (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Murray (D)	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
Wherry (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	N
McCarran (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	N
Tobey (R)	?	Y	√	?	?	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez (D)	?	√	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	?	?	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hoey (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	?	√	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Young (R)	?	N	N	?	N	N	X	N
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	?
Taft (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	?
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	Y	N	N	Y	√	Y	Y	Y
Thomas (D)	?	√	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	√
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Morse (R)	?	√	Y	N	N	N	X	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
Myers (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Leahy (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	?	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maybank (D)	√	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	?
Mundt (R)	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	N
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	Y	N	N	?	√	?	?	?
McKellar (D)	?	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Johnson (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Watkins (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Flanders (R)	?	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	N	N	?	?	?	?	?
Robertson (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	N	Y	√	N	X	?	?	?
Magnuson (D)	√	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neely (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Wiley (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y

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Senate Votes: Security, War Contractors

1. Internal Security Act of 1950 (S 4037). Establish a Subversive Activities Control Board, require registration of Communist-controlled organizations, and deny certain privileges to members of such organizations. Lucas (D Ill.) amendment to delete registration and substitute provisions for detention, in periods of national emergency, of persons who may reasonably be suspected of engaging in espionage or sabotage. Rejected, 29-45, Sept. 12, 1950. (See p. 390)
2. Internal Security Act of 1950 (S 4037). Lucas (D Ill.) amendment to add detention provisions, as modified by Holland (D Fla.) limiting definition of emergency to actual invasion, declaration of war by Congress, or insurrection within the U.S. (McCarran (D Nev.) substitute for this amendment later adopted by voice.) Rejected, 35-37, Sept. 12, 1950.
3. Internal Security Act of 1950 (S 4037). Kilgore (D W.Va.) amendment in the nature of a substitute, to strengthen espionage laws and provide for detention, in periods of national emergency, of persons who may reasonably be suspected of engaging in espionage or sabotage. Rejected, 23-50, Sept. 12, 1950.
4. Internal Security Act of 1950 (S 4037). Connally (D Tex.) amendment to delete provisions for establishment in the State Department of an autonomous Bureau of Passports and Visas. Agreed to, 40-33, Sept. 12, 1950.
5. Internal Security Act of 1950 (HR 9490). Passage of bill (as amended by substitution of text of S 4037). Passed, 70-7, Sept. 12, 1950.
6. Internal Security Act of 1950 (HR 9490). Establish a Subversive Activities Control Board, require registration of Communist-controlled organizations, deny certain privileges to members of such organizations, and provide for internment of subversives in a national emergency. Conference report. Agreed to, 51-7, Sept. 20, 1950.
7. Internal Security Act of 1950 (HR 9490). Establish a Subversive Activities Control Board, require registration of Communist-controlled organizations, deny certain privileges to members of such organizations, and provide for internment of subversives during a national emergency. Passage of bill over President's veto (two-thirds majority, or 45 yeas, required). Passed, 57-10, Sept. 23, 1950.
8. War Contractors Relief Act (S 3906). Passage over President's veto (two-thirds majority, or 46 yeas, required). Rejected, 30-39, Sept. 13, 1950. (See p. 402)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	29	35	23	40	70	51	57	30
NAYS	45	37	50	33	7	7	10	39

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	27	32	20	35	38	24	26	13
NAYS	16	10	22	7	7	6	10	27

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	2	3	3	5	32	27	31	17
NAYS	29	27	28	26	0	1	0	12

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Sparkman (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	✓	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	?	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?
McFarland (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
McClellan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Knowland (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Millikin (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	N
McMahon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pepper (D)	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y	N
Russell (D)	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Taylor (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	X	N
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	?	N	Y
Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	X	X	X	N	Y	✓	Y	✓
Jenner (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y	✓
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓	?	N
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Schoeppel (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Withers (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Long (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?
Smith (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tydings (D)	N	?	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
Saltonstall (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	?
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Vandenberg (R)	X	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
Thye (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	X	?	X	?	✓	✓	✓	?
Stennis (D)	X	?	X	?	✓	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	?
Kem (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	✓	✓	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N	N
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wherry (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
McCarran (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	?
Tobey (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	Y	✓	?
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Smith (R)	X	X	X	?	✓	✓	✓	?
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	N
Chavez (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	N
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Hoey (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y
Young (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y	N
Taft (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	Y	?
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
Thomas (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	✓	✓	N
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morse (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Myers (D)	✓	✓	✓	Y	Y	✓	✓	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Leahy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	X	?	X	?	✓	Y	Y	?
Maybank (D)	?	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Mundt (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
McKellar (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Johnson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	X	?	X	?	✓	✓	✓	?
Watkins (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	?	?	✓	?	✓	?	✓	X
Flanders (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y	?
Robertson (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Neely (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	N
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	N	N	N	?	Y	✓	Y	?
Wiley (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	N
O'Mahoney (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	✓	N

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House Votes: Rules Change

1. House Rules Change (H Res 133). Martin (R Mass.) motion to adjourn. Rejected, 161-255, Jan. 20, 1950. (See p. 384)

2. House Rules Change (H Res 133). Amend paragraph (2) (c) of rule XI (relating to powers of Rules Committee) to read as it read during the 80th Congress. Rejected, 183-236, Jan. 20, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	DEMOCRATS	1	2	REPUBLICANS	1	2
YEAS	161	183	YEAS	4	85	YEAS	156	98
NAYS	255	236	NAYS	250	171	NAYS	5	64

	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
ALABAMA			5 Patterson (R)	Y	N	9 Yates (D)	N	N	2 Bolton (D)	N	Y
3 Andrews (D)	N	Y	1 Ribicoff (D)	N	N	**INDIANA**			4 Fallon (D)	N	Y
9 Battle (D)	N	Y	AL Sadlak (R)	Y	N	3 Crook (D)	N	N	3 Garmatz (D)	N	N
1 Boykin (D)	Y	Y	2 Woodhouse (D)	N	N	8 Denton (D)	N	N	1 Miller (R)	Y	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	Y	**DELAWARE**			2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	5 Sasscer (D)	?	?
7 Elliott (D)	N	Y	AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	**MASSACHUSETTS**		
2 Grant (D)	N	Y	**FLORIDA**			10 Harvey (R)	Y	N	6 Bates (R)		
4 Hobbs (D)	?	Y	2 Bennett (D)	N	Y	11 Jacobs (D)	?	N	4 Donohue (D)	N	N
8 Jones (D)	N	Y	5 Herlong (D)	N	Y	4 Kruse (D)	N	N	2 Furcolo (D)	N	N
5 Rains (D)	N	Y	1 Peterson (D)	N	Y	1 Madden (D)	N	N	8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y
ARIZONA			6 Rogers (D)	N	Y	7 Noland (D)	N	N	10 Herter (R)	Y	Y
AL Murdock (D)	N	N	3 Sikes (D)	N	Y	5 Walsh (D)	N	N	1 Heselton (R)	Y	N
AL Patten (D)	N	N	4 Smathers (D)	N	Y	9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	11 Kennedy (D)	N	N
ARKANSAS			**GEORGIA**			**IOWA**			7 Lane (D)	N	N
1 Gathings (D)	N	Y	10 Brown (D)	N	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	14 Martin (R)	Y	Y
7 Harris (D)	N	Y	4 Camp (D)	N	Y	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	12 McCormack (D)	N	N
5 Hays (D)	N	N	2 Cox (D)	N	Y	3 Gross (R)	N	N	9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y
2 Mills (D)	N	Y	5 Davis (D)	N	Y	8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	3 Philbin (D)	N	N
6 Norrell (D)	N	Y	7 Lanham (D)	N	Y	7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	5 Rogers (R)	Y	N
4 Tackett (D)	N	Y	3 Pace (D)	N	Y	4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	N	N	1 Preston (D)	N	Y	1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	**MICHIGAN**		
CALIFORNIA			6 Vinson (D)	N	Y	2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	12 Bennett (R)	Y	N
7 Allen (R)	√	?	8 Wheeler (D)	N	Y	**KANSAS**			6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	9 Wood (D)	N	Y	1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	8 Crawford (R)	N	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	**IDAHO**			5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	9 Engel (R)	Y	N
2 Engle (D)	N	N	2 Sanborn (R)	Y	Y	3 Vacancy			5 Ford (R)	Y	N
4 Havenner (D)	N	N	1 White (D)	N	N	4 Rees (R)	?	Y	4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	Y	N	**ILLINOIS**			2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	2 Michener (R)	Y	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	N	N	16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	11 Potter (R)	Y	N
6 Miller (D)	N	N	17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	**KENTUCKY**			3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	26 Bishop (R)	Y	N	8 Bates (D)	N	Y	7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	Y	4 Chelf (D)	N	N	10 Woodruff (R)	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	N	N	23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	9 Golden (R)	Y	N	**Detroit—Wayne County**		
21 Sheppard (D)	N	N	21 Mack (D)	N	N	1 Gregory (D)	N	Y	15 Dingell (D)	N	N
10 Werdel (R)	Y	Y	15 Mason (R)	N	Y	3 Morton (R)	Y	N	17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y
9 White (D)	N	N	22 McMillen (R)	Y	Y	7 Perkins (D)	N	N	16 Vacancy		
Los Angeles County			25 Price (D)	N	N	5 Spence (D)	N	N	13 O'Brien (D)	N	N
14 Douglas (D)	N	N	14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	6 Underwood (D)	N	N	14 Rabaut (D)	N	N
18 Doyle (D)	N	N	20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	2 Whitaker (D)	N	N	1 Sadowski (D)	N	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	18 Velde (R)	Y	N	**LOUISIANA**			**MINNESOTA**		
19 Holifield (D)	N	N	24 Vursell (R)	?	?	8 Allen (D)	N	Y	7 Andersen (R)	Y	N
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	**Chicago—Cook County**			2 Boggs (D)	N	Y	1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y
17 King (D)	N	N	4 Buckley (D)	N	N	4 Brooks (D)	N	Y	8 Blatnik (D)	N	N
15 McDonough (R)	Y	N	11 Chesney (D)	N	N	1 Hebert (D)	N	Y	9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y
12 Nixon (R)	Y	Y	13 Vacancy			7 Larcade (D)	N	Y	5 Judd (R)	Y	N
13 Poulson (R)	Y	N	1 Dawson (D)	N	N	6 Morrison (D)	N	Y	6 Marshall (D)	N	N
COLORADO			8 Gordon (D)	N	N	5 Passman (D)	N	Y	4 McCarthy (D)	N	N
4 Aspinall (D)	N	N	10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	3 Willis (D)	N	Y	2 O'Hara (R)	Y	N
1 Carroll (D)	N	N	12 Jonas (R)	Y	N	**MAINE**			3 Wier (D)	N	N
2 Hill (R)	Y	N	5 Vacancy			3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	**MISSISSIPPI**		
3 Marsalis (D)	N	N	3 Linehan (D)	N	N	1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	4 Abernethy (D)	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			6 O'Brien (D)	N	N	2 Nelson (R)	Y	N	6 Colmer (D)	N	Y
4 Lodge (R)	Y	N	2 O'Hara (D)	N	N	**MARYLAND**			1 Rankin (D)	N	Y
3 McGuire (D)	N	N	7 Sabath (D)	N	N	6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	2 Whitten (D)	N	Y

	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
3 Whittington (D)	N	Y	33 Taylor (R)	Y	N	**OKLAHOMA**			2 Jennings (R)	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	N	Y	41 Wadsworth (R)	Y	Y	3 Albert (D)	N	N	8 Murray (D)	N	Y
5 Winstead (D)	N	Y	**New York City**			1 Gilmer (D)	X	?	1 Phillips (R)	Y	N
MISSOURI			25 Buckley (D)	N	N	5 Monroney (D)	N	N	6 Priest (D)	N	N
5 Bolling (D)	N	N	15 Celler (D)	N	N	6 Morris (D)	N	N	7 Sutton (D)	N	N
9 Cannon (D)	N	N	4 Clemente (D)	N	N	4 Steed (D)	N	N	**TEXAS**		
8 Carnahan (D)	N	N	17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	2 Stigler (D)	N	N	3 Beckworth (D)	N	N
6 Christopher (D)	N	N	6 Delaney (D)	N	N	7 Wickersham (D)	N	N	15 Bentsen (D)	N	N
4 Irving (D)	N	N	24 Dollinger (D)	N	N	8 Wilson (D)	N	N	17 Burleson (D)	N	Y
10 Jones (D)	N	N	11 Heffernan (D)	N	N	**OREGON**			2 Combs (D)	N	N
12 Karst (D)	N	N	7 Heller (D)	N	N	3 Angell (R)	Y	N	21 Fisher (D)	N	Y
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	21 Javits (R)	Y	N	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	13 Gossett (D)	N	Y
1 Magee (D)	N	N	10 Kelly (D)	N	N	1 Norblad (R)	Y	N	20 Kilday (D)	N	Y
2 Moulder (D)	N	N	9 Keogh (D)	N	N	2 Stockman (R)	Y	Y	12 Lucas (D)	N	Y
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	19 Klein (D)	N	N	**PENNSYLVANIA**			14 Lyle (D)	N	Y
11 Sullivan (D)	N	N	3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	33 Buchanan (D)	N	N	19 Mahon (D)	N	Y
3 Welch (D)	N	N	23 Lynch (D)	N	N	23 Cavalcante (D)	N	N	1 Patman (D)	N	N
MONTANA			18 Marcantonio ALP	Y	N	30 Corbett (R)	Y	N	7 Pickett (D)	N	Y
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	26 McGrath (D)	N	N	9 Dague (R)	Y	N	11 Poage (D)	N	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	N	N	14 Multer (D)	N	N	29 Davenport (D)	N	N	4 Rayburn (D)	-	-
NEBRASKA			16 Murphy (D)	X	?	32 Eberharter (D)	N	N	16 Regan (D)	N	Y
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	N	N	12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	6 Teague (D)	N	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	N	N	11 Flood (D)	N	N	8 Thomas (D)	N	Y
2 O'Sullivan (D)	N	N	22 Powell (D)	Y	N	31 Fulton (R)	Y	N	9 Thompson (D)	N	N
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	5 Quinn (D)	N	N	19 Gavin (R)	Y	N	10 Thornberry (D)	N	N
NEVADA			12 Rooney (D)	Y	N	14 Gillette (R)	Y	Y	5 Wilson (D)	N	Y
AL Baring (D)	N	N	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	N	25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	18 Guill (R)		
NEW HAMPSHIRE			**NORTH CAROLINA**			7 James (R)	Y	N	**UTAH**		
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	3 Barden (D)	N	Y	28 Kearns (R)	Y	N	2 Bosone (D)	N	N
1 Merrow (R)	Y	N	1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	27 Kelley (D)	N	N	1 Granger (D)	N	N
NEW JERSEY			11 Vacancy			18 Kunkel (R)	Y	Y	**VERMONT**		
11 Addonizio (D)	N	N	7 Carlyle (D)	N	Y	8 Lichtenwalter (R)	Y	N	AL Plumley (R)	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	N	5 Chatham (D)	N	Y	21 Lind (D)	N	N	**VIRGINIA**		
8 Canfield (R)	Y	N	4 Cooley (D)	N	N	16 McConnell (R)	Y	N	4 Abbitt (D)	N	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	N	8 Deane (D)	N	N	24 Morgan (D)	N	N	1 Robeson (D)		
5 Eaton (R)	Y	Y	9 Doughton (D)	N	Y	10 O'Neill (D)	N	N	6 Burton (D)	N	Y
2 Hand (R)	Y	N	6 Durham (D)	?	?	13 Rhodes (D)	N	N	9 Fugate (D)	N	N
14 Hart (D)	N	N	10 Jones (D)	N	Y	15 Rich (R)	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)	N	Y
4 Howell (D)	N	N	2 Kerr (D)	N	Y	26 Saylor (R)	Y	N	2 Hardy (D)	N	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	N	12 Redden (D)	N	Y	17 Simpson (R)	✓	✓	7 Harrison (D)	N	Y
13 Norton (D)	N	N	**NORTH DAKOTA**			22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	N	8 Smith (D)	Y	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	N	AL Burdick (R)	X	X	20 Walter (D)	N	N	5 Stanley (D)	N	Y
7 Widnall (R)			AL Vacancy			**Philadelphia**			**WASHINGTON**		
9 Towe (R)	Y	Y	**OHIO**			1 Barrett (D)	N	N	4 Holmes (R)	Y	N
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	N	22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	N	N	5 Horan (R)	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			3 Breen (D)	N	N	2 Granahan (D)	N	N	2 Jackson (D)	N	N
AL Fernandez (D)	N	N	11 Brehm (R)	Y	Y	5 Green (D)	N	N	3 Mack (R)	Y	N
AL Miles (D)	N	N	7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	N	1 Mitchell (D)	N	N
NEW YORK			9 Burke (D)	N	N	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	N	6 Tollefson (R)	Y	N
32 Byrne (D)	N	N	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	**RHODE ISLAND**			**WEST VIRGINIA**		
39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	21 Crosser (D)	N	N	2 Fogarty (D)	N	N	3 Bailey (D)	N	N
35 Davies (D)	N	N	1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	1 Forand (D)	N	N	4 Burnside (D)	N	N
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	20 Feighan (D)	N	N	**SOUTH CAROLINA**			6 Hedrick (D)	N	N
44 Gorski (D)	N	N	18 Hays (D)	N	N	4 Bryson (D)	N	Y	5 Kee (D)	N	N
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	14 Huber (D)	N	N	3 Hare (D)	N	Y	1 Ramsay (D)	N	N
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	N	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	6 McMillan (D)	N	Y	2 Staggers (D)	N	N
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	Y	Y	19 Kirwan (D)	N	N	5 Richards (D)	N	Y	**WISCONSIN**		
31 Kearney (R)	Y	N	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	1 Rivers (D)	N	Y	5 Biemiller (D)	N	N
40 Keating (R)	Y	N	17 McGregor (R)	Y	N	2 Sims (D)	N	N	8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	16 McSweeney (D)	N	N	**SOUTH DAKOTA**			2 Davis (R)	Y	N
30 LeFevre (R)	Y	Y	6 Polk (D)	N	N	2 Case (R)	Y	Y	9 Hull (R)	N	N
1 Macy (R)	✓	✓	15 Secrest (D)	N	N	1 Lovre (R)	Y	N	6 Keefe (R)	Y	N
42 Pfeiffer, W.L. (R)	Y	Y	8 Smith (R)	✓	?	**TENNESSEE**			7 Murray (R)	Y	N
45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	9 Cooper (D)	N	Y	10 O'Konski (R)	Y	N
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	N	2 Wagner (D)	N	N	10 Davis (D)	N	Y	1 Smith (R)	Y	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	5 Evins (D)	N	N	3 Withrow (R)	N	N
38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	AL Young (D)	N	N	3 Frazier (D)	N	N	4 Zablocki (D)	N	N
43 Tauriello (D)	N	N				4 Gore (D)	N	N	**WYOMING**		
									AL Barrett (R)	Y	Y

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House Votes: Postal Rates and Delivery, Hatch Act

1. Postal Rate Increase (HR 2945). Hagen (R Minn.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 149-219, Feb. 9, 1950. (See p. 427)
2. Postal Delivery Service Restoration (HR 8195). Signers of Discharge Petition No. 31 to bring H Res 667, providing for consideration of HR 8195, out of Rules Committee. Entered July 24, 1950. (218 signatures)
3. Postal Delivery Service Restoration (HR 8195). Murray (D Tenn.) motion to adjourn to delay taking up bill. Rejected, 48-274, Aug. 14, 1950. (See p. 416)
4. Postal Delivery Service Restoration (HR 8195). Rescind Postmaster General's order curtailing postal deliveries. Resolution (H Res 667) providing for consideration and 2 hours of debate on HR 8195. Adopted, 249-81, Aug. 14, 1950.
5. Postal Delivery Service Restoration (HR 8195). Thornberry (D Tex.) amendment providing that other postal services shall not be curtailed, and authorizing appropriations necessary to carry out purposes of the act. Rejected, 159-213, Aug. 16, 1950.
6. Postal Delivery Service Restoration (HR 8195). Rich (R Pa.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 111-261, Aug. 16, 1950.
7. Postal Delivery Service Restoration (HR 8195). Passage of bill. Passed, 264-108, Aug. 16, 1950.
8. Hatch Act Amendment (HR 1243). Give Civil Service Commission discretionary powers in dealing with certain violations of Hatch Act. Conference report. Passed, 203-140, May 4, 1950. (See p. 384)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	149	218	48	249	159	111	264	203
NAYS	219		274	81	213	261	108	140

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	35	132	47	147	134	73	158	186
NAYS	200		155	63	95	156	71	10

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	113	85*	1	102	25	38	105	17
NAYS	19		119	18	117	104	37	129

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Battle (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
1 Boykin (D)	N	√	N	?	Y	Y	N	?
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	√	N	Y	?	?	?	?
7 Elliott (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
2 Grant (D)	N		N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 Hobbs (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jones (D)	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rains (D)	N		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	N		N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Patten (D)	N	√	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	N		Y	N	?	Y	N	Y
7 Harris (D)	N		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	N		?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mills (D)	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	√		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Anderson (R)	Y	√	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Engle (D)	N		N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Havenner (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	Y		?	?	?	?	?	N
23 McKinnon (D)	N		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Miller (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
22 Phillips (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Scudder (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Shelley (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
21 Sheppard (D)	N		?	Y	?	N	Y	?
10 Werdel (R)	?	√	?	?	X	X	√	?
9 White (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	N		N	Y	N	N	Y	?
18 Doyle (D)	N	√	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y		?	?	?	?	?	N
19 Holifield (D)	N		?	?	Y	N	N	Y
16 Jackson (D)	Y		N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
17 King (D)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
15 McDonough (R)	√	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 Nixon (R)	√		?	?	N	Y	N	?
13 Poulson (R)	Y		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Carroll (D)	N		?	?	?	X	√	Y
2 Hill (R)	√		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Marsalis (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	Y	√	?	√	N	N	Y	N
3 McGuire (D)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
5 Patterson (R)	?	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
AL Sadlak (R)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Woodhouse (D)	N		N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	Y	√	?	?	?	?	?	N
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Peterson (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
3 Sikes (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Smathers (D)	?	√	?	?	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	X		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Camp (D)	?		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cox (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Davis (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Lanham (D)	N		?	?	Y	Y	N	N
3 Pace (D)	N		?	?	Y	Y	N	?
1 Preston (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Vinson (D)	N		?	?	?	?	?	?
8 Wheeler (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
9 Wood (D)	Y		Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	√		N	?	N	N	Y	N
1 White (D)	?		?	?	?	?	?	Y
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 Arends (R)	Y		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
26 Bishop (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	√	?	?	N	N	Y	?
23 Jenison (R)	Y		N	Y	N	Y	N	N
21 Mack (D)	N		?	?	N	N	Y	N
15 Mason (R)	Y		?	?	?	?	?	N
22 McMillen (R)	N		?	?	?	?	?	?
25 Price (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
14 Reed (R)	√		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Simpson (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
18 Velde (R)	Y	√	?	?	N	N	Y	N
24 Vursell (R)	Y		?	?	N	Y	N	N
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Chesney (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Vacancy								
1 Dawson (D)	N		N	?	?	?	?	N
8 Gordon (D)	N		N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Hoffman (R)	Y	√	?	?	N	N	Y	N
12 Jonas (R)	N	√	?	?	N	N	Y	N
5 Vacancy								
3 Linehan (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
6 O'Brien (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara (D)	N	√	?	?	N	N	Y	Y
7 Sabath (D)	X		?	?	N	N	Y	?
9 Yates (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Denton (D)	N	√	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Halleck (R)	N		N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Harden (R)	Y	√	?	Y	N	N	Y	?
10 Harvey (R)	N		N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs (D)	N		N	N	N	Y	N	?
4 Kruse (D)	Y	√	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Madden (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
7 Noland (D)	N		N	X	Y	√	X	?
5 Walsh (D)	N	√	?	√	?	X	√	?
9 Wilson (R)	?	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Dolliver (R)	?		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Gross (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	√	?	?	X	X	√	N
7 Jensen (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 LeCompte (R)	Y		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Martin (R)	Y		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Talle (R)	Y	√	?	?	?	?	?	N
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Hope (R)	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Vacancy								
4 Wheeler (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	X		N	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Chelf (D)	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Golden (R)	√	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Gregory (D)	N		Y	N	?	√	X	Y
3 Morton (R)	?		?	X	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins (D)	N		N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
5 Spence (D)	N		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Underwood (D)	Y		?	?	Y	Y	N	?
2 Whitaker (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	N		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Boggs (D)	N		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Brooks (D)	N		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Hebert (D)	N		?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Larcade (D)	N	√	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Morrison (D)	N		N	Y	?	X	√	Y
5 Passman (D)	N		Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Willis (D)	N		?	?	Y	N	Y	?
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Hale (R)	Y		N	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Nelson (R)	Y	√	?	?	N	N	Y	N
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Bolton (D)	X		N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	X	√	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	X	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Miller (R)	Y		N	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Sasscer (D)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)			N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Donohue (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	N	√	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
8 Goodwin (R)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Herter (R)	Y		?	√	N	N	Y	N
1 Heselton (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Kennedy (D)	X	√	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Lane (D)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
14 Martin (R)	Y		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 McCormack (D)	N		Y	X	Y	?	?	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin (D)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Rogers (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
6 Blackney (R)	Y	√	?	?	?	?	?	N
8 Crawford (R)	N		?	?	Y	N	Y	N
9 Engel (R)	Y		?	?	?	?	?	N
5 Ford (R)	Y		N	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Hoffman (R)	Y		N	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Michener (R)	Y		N	N	Y	Y	N	N
11 Potter (R)	√	√	?	?	?	?	?	N
3 Shafer (R)	√	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	√	?	?	?	?	?	N
10 Woodruff (R)	Y		N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	?		?	?	?	X	?	Y
17 Dondero (R)	Y		?	?	N	N	Y	N
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
14 Rabaut (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Sadowski (D)	?		?	?	?	?	?	Y

*Includes signature of Meyer (R Kan.), deceased.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	Y		N	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Andresen (R)	Y		N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Blatnik (D)	?	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Hagen (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Judd (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Marshall (D)	Y		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	√	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Wier (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Colmer (D)	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rankin (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten (D)	Y		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Whittington (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Williams (D)	X		?	?	?	√	X	Y
5 Winstead (D)	N		?	?	?	?	?	Y
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Cannon (D)	Y		Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Christopher (D)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Irving (D)	N		N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Jones (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Karst (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Karsten (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Magee (D)	N	√	?	?	N	N	Y	Y
2 Moulder (D)	Y	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
7 Short (R)	√	√	N	Y	?	?	?	N
11 Sullivan (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	N		N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	√	?	?	?	?	?	N
1 Mansfield (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	Y		N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Miller (R)	Y		N	N	Y	Y	N	?
2 O'Sullivan (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Stefan (R)	Y		?	?	?	?	?	N
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	Y	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Merrow (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	N	√	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Canfield (R)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Case (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Eaton (R)	?		?	?	?	?	?	N
2 Hand (R)	?	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
14 Hart (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	X		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Norton (D)	X		?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	√	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)		√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Towe (R)	N	√	?	?	Y	N	Y	?
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	N		N	?	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Miles (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
39 Cole (R)	Y		?	?	?	?	?	N
35 Davies (D)	Y	√	?	?	?	?	?	?
28 Gamble (R)	X		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
44 Gorski (D)	N	√	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y		N	Y	?	?	?	N
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	?		?	?	N	N	Y	N
31 Kearney (R)	√		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
40 Keating (R)	Y		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
34 Kilburn (R)	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	N
30 LeFevre (R)	Y		N	Y	N	N	Y	?
1 Macy (R)	?		?	?	Y	N	Y	?
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	√	√	?	?	?	?	?	?
45 Reed (R)	Y		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
36 Riehlman (R)	Y		N	Y	N	N	Y	?
29 St. George (R)	?	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
38 Taber (R)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
43 Taurtello (D)	N	√	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
33 Taylor (R)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
41 Wadsworth (R)	?		?	?	N	Y	N	?
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Celler (D)	Y		N	Y	N	N	Y	?
4 Clemente (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
17 Coudert (R)	X		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Delaney (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Heller (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
21 Javits (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Kelly (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Keogh (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
19 Klein (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
3 Latham (R)	N	√	?	?	?	?	?	N
23 Lynch (D)	N	√	?	√	N	N	Y	Y
26 McGrath (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
14 Multer (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
16 Murphy (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
13 O'Toole (D)	X	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
22 Powell (D)	Y	√	?	?	N	N	Y	?
5 Quinn (D)	N		?	?	?	?	√	?
12 Rooney (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	√	?	?	N	N	Y	?
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	N		?	?	?	?	?	Y
1 Bonner (D)	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Vacancy								
7 Carlyle (D)	N		?	?	Y	N	Y	?
5 Chatham (D)	N		?	?	Y	Y	N	?
4 Cooley (D)	N		?	?	Y	N	N	Y
9 Doughton (D)	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Durham (D)	N		N	N	?	√	X	?
10 Jones (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Redden (D)	N	√	?	?	?	?	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	?	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Breen (D)	N		N	Y	?	?	?	Y
11 Brehm (R)	Y	√	?	?	?	?	?	N
7 Brown (R)	Y		?	√	N	N	Y	N
9 Burke (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	Y		?	?	N	Y	N	N
21 Crosser (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
1 Elston (R)	Y		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Feighan (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 Hays (D)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
14 Huber (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Jenkins (R)	Y		?	?	N	Y	Y	?
19 Kirwan (D)	?		N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	Y		N	N	N	Y	N	N
17 McGregor (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
16 McSweeney (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Polk (D)	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest (D)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Smith (R)	?		?	X	√	√	X	?
12 Vorys (R)	?		?	?	N	Y	N	N
2 Wagner (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Weichel (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
AL Young (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	Y		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Gilmer (D)	X	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
5 Monroney (D)	?		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Morris (D)	N		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Steed (D)	N	√	?	Y	?	?	?	?
2 Stigler (D)	N		N	N	N	Y	N	?
7 Wickersham (D)	N	√	?	?	Y	N	Y	?
8 Wilson (D)	X	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y		N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Norblad (R)	Y		N	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Stockman (R)	?		N	N	N	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	N	√	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
23 Cavalcante (D)	N	√	?	?	N	N	Y	?
30 Corbett (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Dague (R)	Y		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
29 Davenport (D)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	Y		Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
12 Fenton (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
31 Fulton (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
19 Gavin (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
14 Gillette (R)	Y		?	?	?	?	?	N
25 Graham (R)	√		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 James (R)	Y		?	?	N	N	Y	N
28 Kearns (R)	√	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
27 Kelley (D)	N	√	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Kunkel (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	√	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
21 Lind (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 McConnell (R)	Y		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
24 Morgan (D)	Y	√	?	?	N	N	Y	?
10 O'Neill (D)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
15 Rich (R)	Y		?	X	N	Y	N	?
26 Saylor (R)	?	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 Simpson (R)	Y		N	Y	N	N	Y	?
22 Van Zandt (R)	√	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Walter (D)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
4 Chudoff (D)	N	√	?	Y	N	N	Y	?
2 Granahan (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
5 Green (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	√	?	?	?	?	?	N
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
1 Forand (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Hare (D)	?	√	?	?	?	?	?	Y
6 McMillan (D)	?		Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Richards (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Sims (D)	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	Y		N	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Lovre (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Davis (D)	N		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Evins (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Frazier (D)	N	√	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Gore (D)	N		?	?	?	?	?	Y
2 Jennings (R)	Y		N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Murray (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Phillips (R)	Y		?	?	N	N	Y	N
6 Priest (D)	N		N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
7 Sutton (D)	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	N
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	Y		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson (D)	Y		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Combs (D)	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Gossett (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Kilday (D)	Y		Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Lucas (D)	Y		?	?	√	√	X	Y
14 Lyle (D)	N		N	?	?	?	?	Y
19 Mahon (D)	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Patman (D)	?		N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Pickett (D)	N		?	?	?	?	?	Y
11 Poage (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	N		?	?	?	?	?	?
6 Teague (D)	Y		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Thomas (D)	?		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson (D)	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Wilson (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
18 Guill (R)		√	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Granger (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
1 Robeson (D)			Y	N	Y	Y	N	
6 Burton (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Fugate (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gary (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy (D)	N		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harrison (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Smith (D)	N		Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
5 Stanley (D)	N		?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	Y		N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Jackson (D)	Y		N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Mack (R)	Y		N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Mitchell (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Burnside (D)	N	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Kee (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Ramsay (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Byrnes (R)	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y		N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hull (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Keefe (R)	Y		?	?	?	?	?	Y
7 Murray (R)	Y	√	?	?	?	?	?	N
10 O'Konski (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Smith (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
3 Withrow (R)	Y	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki (D)	N	√	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	?		?	?	?	?	?	N

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House Votes: FEPC Maneuvers

1. Calendar Wednesday. (Calendar Wednesday provides for the calling of committees in regular order. When a committee is named it may call up any bill it has previously reported which is on the House Calendar.) Williams (D Miss.) motion to dispense with Calendar Wednesday. Rejected, 104-271, Feb. 1, 1950. (See p. 375)
2. Parliamentary Maneuver. Question of dispensing with further proceedings under call of the House. (The question, ordinarily carried without objection as a matter of routine, was put to the House by the Speaker after Davis (D Ga.) had objected -- a maneuver to delay consideration of FEPC). Agreed to, 258-82, Feb. 15, 1950. (See p. 375)
3. Parliamentary Maneuver. Richards (D S.C.) motion to adjourn (to delay consideration of FEPC). Rejected, 97-236, Feb. 15, 1950.
4. Parliamentary Maneuver. Williams (D Miss.) motion to dispense with Calendar Wednesday (to delay consideration of FEPC). Rejected, 94-239, Feb. 15, 1950.
5. Parliamentary Maneuver. Gossett (D Tex.) motion to adjourn (to delay consideration of FEPC). Rejected, 109-219, Feb. 15, 1950.
6. Parliamentary Maneuver. Hoffman (R Mich.) motion to adjourn (to delay consideration of FEPC). Rejected, 126-198, Feb. 15, 1950.
7. Parliamentary Maneuver. McCormack (D Mass.) motion to dispense with further proceedings under call of the House (following an objection by Pickett (D Tex.) -- a maneuver to delay consideration of FEPC). Agreed to, 243-86, Feb. 15, 1950.
8. Fair Employment Practice Act (HR 4453). Cox (D Ga.) motion to adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of George Washington. Rejected, 127-278, Feb. 22, 1950. (See p. 375)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	104	258	97	94	109	126	243	127
NAYS	271	82	236	239	219	198	86	278

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	98	158	93	91	94	93	135	108
NAYS	133	67	125	125	121	116	79	138

REPUBLICANS	.1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	6	99	4	3	15	33	107	19
NAYS	137	15	110	113	97	81	7	139

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Battle (D)	Y	?	√	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y	?	√	√	√	√	X	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
7 Elliott (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Hobbs (D)	√	?	√	√	√	√	X	Y
8 Jones (D)	Y	?	√	√	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rains (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	N	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?
AL Patten (D)	N	?	X	X	X	X	√	N
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harris (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Tackett (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
8 Anderson (R)	N	N	N	N	?	Y	?	N
11 Bramblett (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Engle (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	?	?	N
4 Havenner (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Johnson (R)	N	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N
23 McKinnon (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Miller (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
22 Phillips (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Scudder (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Shelley (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
21 Sheppard (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Werdel (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
9 White (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	N	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	N
18 Doyle (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
19 Holifield (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
16 Jackson (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
17 King (D)	N	?	X	?	N	N	Y	N
15 McDonough (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
12 Nixon (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
13 Poulson (R)	N	?	N	N	?	?	Y	N
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Carroll (D)	N	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Hill (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Marsalis (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
3 McGuire (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Patterson (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
AL Sadlak (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
2 Woodhouse (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Herlong (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Peterson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sikes (D)	Y	N	√	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Smathers (D)	Y	?	√	√	√	√	X	Y
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	√	?	√	√	√	√	X	Y
4 Camp (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cox (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Davis (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Lanham (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Pace (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Preston (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Vinson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	√	Y	N	Y
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Wood (D)	Y	?	√	√	√	√	X	Y
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
1 White (D)	?	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	?
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
17 Arends (R)	N	?	N	N	N	Y	N	√
26 Bishop (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
19 Chiperfield (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
23 Jenison (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
21 Mack (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
15 Mason (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y
22 McMillen (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
25 Price (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
14 Reed (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
20 Simpson (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
18 Velde (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Vursell (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
11 Chesney (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
13 Vacancy								
1 Dawson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
8 Gordon (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Hoffman (R)	N	?	X	X	X	X	√	N
12 Jonas (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Vacancy								
3 Linehan (D)	N	?	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
2 O'Hara (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Sabath (D)	?	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	N
9 Yates (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Denton (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Halleck (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
6 Harden (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
10 Harvey (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
11 Jacobs (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Kruse (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Madden (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Noland (D)	N	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	N
5 Walsh (D)	?	?	X	X	X	X	√	N
9 Wilson (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	N	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	N
6 Dolliver (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y
3 Gross (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Hoeven (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
7 Jensen (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Martin (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
2 Talle (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	N	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Hope (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Vacancy								
4 Rees (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Scrivner (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Smith (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	Y	?	√	√	√	√	X	Y
4 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Golden (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
1 Gregory (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Morton (R)	N	Y	N	N	?	?	?	N
7 Perkins (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Spence (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Underwood (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Whitaker (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	√
2 Boggs (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	√	√	N	Y
4 Brooks (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
1 Hebert (D)	√	N	Y	Y	Y	√	X	Y
7 Larcade (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Morrison (D)	√	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
5 Passman (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Willis (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Hale (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Nelson (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Bolton (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Garmatz (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Miller (R)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Sasscer (D)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)								N
4 Donohue (D)	N	?	X	?	X	X	?	N
2 Furcolo (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Goodwin (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Herter (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Heselton (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
11 Kennedy (D)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Lane (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
14 Martin (R)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
12 McCormack (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin (D)	N	?	X	?	X	X	?	N
5 Rogers (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
13 Wigglesworth (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Blackney (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Crawford (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y
9 Engel (R)	?	?	?	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Ford (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Michener (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
11 Potter (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
3 Shafer (R)	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Woodruff (R)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	?	?	N
17 Dondero (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
14 Rabaut (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	X
1 Sadowski (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Andresen (R)	?	Y	N	N	?	Y	?	N
8 Blatnik (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	N
9 Hagen (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Judd (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
6 Marshall (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 McCarthy (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 O'Hara (R)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Wier (D)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Colmer (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rankin (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Whittington (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Winstead (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
8 Carnahan (D)	N	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	N
6 Christopher (D)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
4 Irving (D)	N	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	N
10 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y	?	✓	Y	X	✓
12 Karst (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
13 Karsten (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Magee (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Moulder (D)	N	Y	N	?	?	?	?	N
7 Short (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y
11 Sullivan (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Welch (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Mansfield (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 O'Sullivan (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Stefan (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	?	Y	N	N	N	?	?	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Merrow (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Canfield (R)	X	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Case (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Eaton (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Hand (R)	N	?	X	X	X	X	✓	N
14 Hart (D)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Howell (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
12 Kean (R)	X	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
13 Norton (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Rodino (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Widnall (R)		Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Towe (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	?	?
1 Wolverton (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Miles (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	?	?	X	?	?	X	✓	N
39 Cole (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
35 Davies (D)	N	?	?	?	?	?	X	?
28 Gamble (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
44 Gorski (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
27 Gwinn (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	?
3 Hall, L.W. (R)	N	?	?	?	N	N	?	N
31 Kearney (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
40 Keating (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 LeFevre (R)	N	?	X	X	X	X	✓	N
1 Macy (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
45 Reed (R)	N	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	N
36 Riehlman (R)	N	?	?	?	N	N	Y	N
29 St. George (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
38 Taber (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
43 Tauriello (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
33 Taylor (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
41 Wadsworth (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
15 Celler (D)	X	Y	N	N	?	?	✓	N
4 Clemente (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
17 Coudert (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
8 Delaney (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
24 Dollinger (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
11 Heffernan (D)	N	?	X	X	X	X	✓	N
7 Keller (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
21 Javits (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Kelly (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Keogh (D)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
19 Klein (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Latham (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
23 Lynch (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
18 Marcantonio ALP	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
26 McGrath (D)	N	?	X	X	X	?	✓	N
14 Multer (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
16 Murphy (D)	X	?	X	X	X	X	✓	N
13 O'Toole (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
22 Powell (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Quinn (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
12 Rooney (D)	X	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Bonner (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Vacancy								
7 Carlyle (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Chatham (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	Y	Y	N	✓
4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	?	N	N	?	?	Y
8 Deane (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Doughton (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	?	N	Y
6 Durham (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
10 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Kerr (D)	Y	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	Y
12 Redden (D)	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	?	?	N
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	N	?	X	X	X	X	✓	N
3 Breen (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
11 Brehm (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
7 Brown (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
9 Burke (D)	N	?	?	X	?	?	?	N
5 Clevenger (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
21 Crosser (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Elston (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
20 Feighan (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
18 Hays (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
14 Huber (D)	X	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	N	N	?	?	?	N
19 Kirwan (D)	N	?	?	X	X	X	✓	X
4 McCulloch (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
17 McGregor (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
16 McSweeney (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Polk (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
15 Secrest (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Smith (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Wagner (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
13 Weichel (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
AL Young (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Gilmer (D)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
5 Monroney (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Morris (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Steed (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Stigler (D)	✓	?	N	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Wickersham (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Wilson (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Ellsworth (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Norblad (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Stockman (R)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
23 Cavalcante (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
30 Corbett (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Dague (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
29 Davenport (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
32 Eberharter (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
12 Fenton (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
11 Flood (D)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
31 Fulton (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
19 Gavin (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
14 Gillette (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Graham (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 James (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
28 Kearns (R)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
27 Kelley (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
18 Kunkel (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
21 Lind (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
16 McConnell (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
24 Morgan (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	X
10 O'Neill (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
13 Rhodes (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
15 Rich (R)	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	?	Y
26 Saylor (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
17 Simpson (R)	N	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	X
20 Walter (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	N	?	X	X	X	X	✓	N
4 Chudoff (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Granahan (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Green (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	N	Y	N	?	?	?	Y	N
1 Forand (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Hare (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Richards (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Sims (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Lovre (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Davis (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y
5 Evins (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Frazier (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Gore (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Jennings (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
8 Murray (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Phillips (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
6 Priest (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
7 Sutton (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	Y
2 Combs (D)	N	N	?	?	?	?	?	Y
21 Fisher (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Gossett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Lucas (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Lyle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
19 Mahon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
7 Pickett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Guill (R)								
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	?	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Granger (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Robeson (D)								
3 Gary (D)	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harrison (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Smith (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Stanley (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Horan (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Jackson (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Mack (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Mitchell (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	?	?	N
4 Burnside (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Hedrick (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
5 Kee (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Ramsay (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	?	?	N
2 Staggers (D)	N	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Byrnes (R)	N	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	N
2 Davis (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Hull (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Keefe (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	N
7 Murray (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
10 O'Konski (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Smith (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Withrow (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	N
4 Zablocki (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N

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XUM

House Votes: FEPC

1. Fair Employment Practice Act (HR 4453). Rogers (D Fla.) motion to dispense with Calendar Wednesday. (Calendar Wednesday provides for call of committees, with Education and Labor Committee scheduled to be called Feb. 22.) Rejected, 121-285, Feb. 22, 1950. (See p. 375)
2. Fair Employment Practice Act (HR 4453). McCormack (D Mass.) motion to dispense with further proceedings under call of the House. (If this motion had failed further delay would have ensued while absentees were called in). Agreed to, 290-115, Feb. 22, 1950.
3. Fair Employment Practice Act (HR 4453). Sikes (D Fla.) motion to adjourn. Rejected, 127-284, Feb. 22, 1950.
4. Fair Employment Practice Act (HR 4453). Smith (D Va.) question of consideration of the bill. Agreed to consider, 287-121, Feb. 22, 1950.
5. Fair Employment Practice Act (HR 4453). Smith (D Va.) motion to adjourn. Rejected, 165-239, Feb. 22, 1950.
6. Fair Employment Practice Act (HR 4453). Smith (D Va.) question of consideration of the bill. Agreed to consider, 271-133, Feb. 22, 1950.
7. Fair Employment Practice Act (HR 4453). McConnell (R Pa.) amendment substituingt text of HR 6881 (deleting reference to unlawful employment practices, and establishing FEPC with investigating and recommending powers only). Agreed to, 222-178, Feb. 22, 1950.
8. Fair Employment Practice Act (HR 4453). Brehm (R Ohio) motion to recommit. Rejected, 177-239, Feb. 23, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	121	290	127	287	165	271	222	177
NAYS	285	115	284	121	239	133	178	239

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	104	146	105	142	117	138	118	141
NAYS	141	100	142	106	131	109	128	109

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	17	143	22	144	48	132	104	35
NAYS	143	15	141	15	107	24	49	130

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Battle (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Hobbs (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Rains (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Patten (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Harris (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Mills (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Norrell (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Anderson (R)	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Engle (D)	N	?	?	Y	Y	?	Y	N
4 Havenner (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Johnson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
23 McKinnon (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Miller (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
22 Phillips (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Scudder (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Shelley (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
21 Sheppard (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Werdel (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 White (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
18 Doyle (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
19 Holifield (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
16 Jackson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
17 King (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 McDonough (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Nixon (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13 Poulson (R)	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Carroll (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Hill (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Marsalis (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 McGuire (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Patterson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
AL Sadlak (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Woodhouse (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Peterson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Sikes (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Smathers (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Camp (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Cox (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Davis (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Lanham (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Pace (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Preston (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Vinson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Wood (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 White (D)	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Arends (R)	√	?	?	X	√	X	?	Y
26 Bishop (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
19 Chiperfield (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Jenison (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 Mason (R)	Y	?	Y	N	?	?	?	Y
22 McMillen (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
25 Price (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
14 Reed (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Simpson (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Velde (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
24 Vursell (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
11 Chesney (D)	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
13 Vacancy								
1 Dawson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Gordon (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
12 Jonas (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Vacancy								
3 Linehan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 O'Hara (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Sabath (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
9 Yates (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Denton (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Halleck (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Harden (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
10 Harvey (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Jacobs (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Kruse (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Madden (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Noland (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Wilson (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Dolliver (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Gross (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Hoeven (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Jensen (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 LeCompte (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Martin (R)	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
2 Talle (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Hope (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Vacancy								
KENTUCKY								
4 Rees (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Scrivner (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Bates (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Chelf (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Golden (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Gregory (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Morton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Perkins (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Spence (D)	N	Y	N	Y	X	?	?	Y
6 Underwood (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Whitaker (D)	√	?	?	?	√	X	?	Y
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√
2 Boggs (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Brooks (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Hebert (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Larcade (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Morrison (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Passman (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Willis (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	N
1 Hale (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Nelson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Bolton (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Garmatz (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Miller (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Sasscer (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)								
2 Furcolo (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Goodwin (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Herter (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Heselton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
11 Kennedy (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Lane (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
14 Martin (R)	N	Y	N	Y	X	Y	Y	N
12 McCormack (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Rogers (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Blackney (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Crawford (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Engel (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Ford (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Michener (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Potter (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Shafer (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Wolcott (R)	N	Y	N	Y	X	√	?	X
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
17 Dondero (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
14 Rabaut (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Sadowski (D)	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen (R)	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Hagen (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Judd (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Marshall (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
4 McCarthy (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 O'Hara (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Wier (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Whittington (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Cannon (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Christopher (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Irving (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Jones (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓
12 Karst (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Karsten (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Magee (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Moulder (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Short (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Sullivan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Welch (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Mansfield (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 O'Sullivan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Stefan (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Merrow (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Canfield (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Case (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Eaton (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
2 Hand (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
14 Hart (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Howell (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
12 Kean (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
13 Norton (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Widnall (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Towe (R)	X	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Wolverton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Miles (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
39 Cole (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
35 Davies (D)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
28 Gamble (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
44 Gorski (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
27 Gwinn (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
31 Kearney (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
40 Keating (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
30 LeFevre (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Macy (R)	✓	?	?	X	✓	X	X	✓
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
45 Reed (R)	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
29 St. George (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
38 Taber (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
43 Tauriello (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
33 Taylor (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
41 Wadsworth (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	✓	X	✓	Y
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 Celler (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Clemente (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
17 Coudert (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Delaney (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
24 Dollinger (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Heller (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
21 Javits (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Kelly (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Keogh (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Klein (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Latham (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
23 Lynch (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
18 Marcantonio ALP	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
26 McGrath (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Multer (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
16 Murphy (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
13 O'Toole (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
22 Powell (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Quinn (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
12 Rooney (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Bonner (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Vacancy								
7 Carlyle (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	✓	?	✓	?	✓	?	?	?
4 Cooley (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Deane (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Doughton (D)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Redden (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Breen (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
11 Brehm (R)	N	Y	N	Y	X	✓	X	Y
7 Brown (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Burke (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
21 Crosser (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Elston (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20 Feighan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
18 Hays (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
14 Huber (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Kirwan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
17 McGregor (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
16 McSweeney (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Polk (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 Secrest (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Smith (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Wagner (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
13 Weichel (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Young (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Gilmer (D)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓
5 Monroney (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morris (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Stigler (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Wilson (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Ellsworth (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad (R)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	N
2 Stockman (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
25 Cavalcante (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
30 Corbett (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Dague (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
29 Davenport (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Fenton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Flood (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
31 Fulton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
19 Gavin (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
14 Gillette (R)	Y	N	Y	N	X	✓	✓	N
25 Graham (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 James (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
28 Kearns (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
27 Kelley (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Kunkel (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
21 Lind (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
16 McConnell (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
24 Morgan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
13 Rhodes (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 Rich (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
26 Saylor (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
17 Simpson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	N
20 Walter (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Chudoff (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Granahan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Green (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Forand (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Hare (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Richards (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rivers (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Sims (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Lovre (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Davis (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Evins (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Frazier (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Gore (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Jennings (R)	?	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Murray (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Phillips (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Priest (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Sutton (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Gossett (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Kilday (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Lucas (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Lyle (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	?	Y
7 Pickett (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Poage (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Teague (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Thomas (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
9 Thompson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Wilson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Guill (R)								
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Granger (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	Y	?	Y	✓	Y	Y	?	N
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Robeson (D)								
6 Burton (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Fugate (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Gary (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hardy (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Harrison (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Smith (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Horan (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Jackson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Mack (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Mitchell (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Burnside (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Hedrick (D)	?	?	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
5 Kee (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Ramsay (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Staggers (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Byrnes (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Davis (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Hull (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Keefe (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Murray (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Smith (R)	N	N	N	?	✓	?	X	?
3 Withrow (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N

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House Votes: FEPC, Indians, Alaska and Hawaii

1. Fair Employment Practice Act (HR 4453). Passage of bill. Passed, 240-177, Feb. 23, 1950. (See p. 375)
2. Navajo-Hopi Rehabilitation (S 2734). D'Ewart (R Mont.) amendment to extend state laws covering certain offenses to the Navajo and Hopi Reservations. Rejected, 143-196, Feb. 21, 1950. (See p. 386)
3. Indian Court Actions (S 192). Confer jurisdiction on New York state courts with respect to civil actions between Indians or to which Indians are parties. Passage of bill. Passed, 295-4, Aug. 14, 1950. (See p. 404)
4. Statehood for Alaska (HR 331). Peterson (D Fla.) motion to cut off debate and bring House to a vote on H Res 217 providing for consideration and 2 hours of general debate on HR 331. Agreed to, 373-25, Jan. 23, 1950. (See p. 410)
5. Statehood for Alaska (HR 331). Passage of bill. Passed, 186-146, March 3, 1950.
6. Statehood for Hawaii (HR 49). Passage of bill. Passed, 261-111, March 7, 1950. (See p. 410)
7. Puerto Rican Constitution S 3336). Provide constitutional government for Puerto Rico. Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) motion to recommit with instructions to report back with amendment requiring that referendum be held in accordance with Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925. Rejected, 1-260, June 30, 1950. (See p. 409)
8. Adjournment Motion. Rankin (D Miss.) motion to adjourn. Rejected, 98-170, May 8, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	240	143	295	373	186	261	1	98
NAYS	177	196	4	25	146	111	260	170

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	116	1	180	227	125	140	0	34
NAYS	134	193	4	13	66	79	155	117

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	124	142	115	145	61	120	0	64
NAYS	42	2	0	12	80	32	105	53

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Battle (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Boykin (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	?
7 Elliott (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
2 Grant (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	?
4 Hobbs (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	N	?	Y
8 Jones (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
5 Rains (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	N	?	Y
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
AL Patten (D)	Y	N	?	Y	√	N	N	N
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Harris (D)	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
5 Hays (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	√	N	N
2 Mills (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Norrell (D)	N	N	?	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Tackett (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	?	N
3 Trimble (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Anderson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Engle (D)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	√	N	?
4 Havenner (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
3 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Miller (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	N	Y
5 Shelley (D)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	N	?	Y	X	N	?	N
10 Werdel (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?	?
9 White (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	√	N	?
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	Y	X	Y	Y	?	?	N	?
18 Doyle (D)	Y	N	?	Y	√	Y	N	?
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N
19 Holifield (D)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?
16 Jackson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	X	Y	?	Y
17 King (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	√	N	N
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 Nixon (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?
13 Poulson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Carroll (D)	N	N	?	Y	√	?	?	?
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Marsalis (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	?
3 McGuire (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
5 Patterson (R)	Y	√	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	√	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
2 Woodhouse (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N
5 Herlong (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Peterson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Rogers (D)	N	X	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Sikes (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
4 Smathers (D)	N	X	?	?	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	N	X	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Camp (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Cox (D)	N	?	Y	N	N	N	N	?
5 Davis (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Lanham (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Pace (D)	N	N	?	N	N	N	?	N
1 Preston (D)	N	N	?	Y	N	N	?	N
6 Vinson (D)	N	?	?	Y	?	Y	?	Y
8 Wheeler (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
9 Wood (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
1 White (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	Y	N	?
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	N	√	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
17 Arends (R)	N	√	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield (R)	N	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 Jenison (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?
21 Mack (D)	Y	N	?	Y	√	Y	N	N
15 Mason (R)	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	?	Y
22 McMillen (R)	N	√	?	Y	N	N	?	?
25 Price (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
14 Reed (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
20 Simpson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
18 Velde (R)	Y	√	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N
24 Vursell (R)	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	?	Y
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Chesney (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
13 Vacancy								
1 Dawson (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	N	?
8 Gordon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	√	?	?	Y
12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	?
5 Vacancy								
3 Linehan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
6 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 O'Hara (D)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Sabath (D)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Yates (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Denton (D)	Y	N	?	Y	√	Y	N	N
2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
6 Harden (R)	Y	√	?	Y	N	Y	?	N
10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
11 Jacobs (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?
4 Kruse (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
1 Madden (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
7 Noland (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	√	Y	?	?
5 Walsh (D)	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	?	?
9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	N	N
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	N
7 Jensen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Martin (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Vacancy								
4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Smith (R)	N	N	?	N	N	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
4 Chelf (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Golden (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
1 Gregory (D)	N	?	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
3 Morton (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?
7 Perkins (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
5 Spence (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N
6 Underwood (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
2 Whitaker (D)	N	?	?	Y	?	X	N	N
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	X	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y
2 Boggs (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Brooks (D)	N	N	?	Y	?	N	?	N
1 Hebert (D)	N	X	?	?	√	Y	?	N
7 Larcade (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
6 Morrison (D)	N	N	Y	Y	√	√	N	?
5 Passman (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Willis (D)	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Hale (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	N	?
2 Bolton (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	√	N	N
4 Fallon (D)	Y	X	?	Y	Y	N	?	N
3 Garmatz (D)	Y	X	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)				Y		N	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue (D)	Y	X	Y	Y	N	X	N	N
2 Furcolo (D)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Herter (R)	Y	√	?	Y	X	?	N	Y
1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	?	?
7 Lane (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	X	√	?	Y
12 McCormack (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Nicholson (R)	N	√	Y	N	N	N	?	N
3 Philbin (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	X	N	?
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y	N	Y
8 Crawford (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Engel (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	N
5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
4 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
2 Michener (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Potter (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Shafer (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	√	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	?
10 Woodruff (R)	N	√	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?
17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	?	Y
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
14 Rabaut (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Sadowski (D)	√	?	?	Y	?	√	?	?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
1 Andresen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Blatnik (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	√	N	N
9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N
6 Marshall (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?
4 McCarthy (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
2 O'Hara (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Wier (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	?	N
6 Colmer (D)	N	?	Y	N	N	X	N	Y
1 Rankin (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Whitten (D)	N	N	?	N	N	N	N	?
3 Whittington (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Williams (D)	N	Y	?	N	N	N	?	Y
5 Winstead (D)	N	N	?	N	N	N	N	?
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
9 Cannon (D)	N	N	?	Y	N	N	N	?
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
6 Christopher (D)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Irving (D)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
10 Jones (D)	X	X	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
12 Karst (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
13 Karsten (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Magee (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	√	?	N
2 Moulder (D)	√	N	Y	Y	?	?	N	?
7 Short (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
11 Sullivan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Welch (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	√	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 O'Sullivan (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	?	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
6 Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?
5 Eaton (R)	N	N	?	Y	√	Y	N	?
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	N	N
14 Hart (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	√	Y	N	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
13 Norton (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?	?	?
10 Rodino (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	Y	-	X	Y	N	?
9 Towe (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y	?	?
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	√	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
AL Miles (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	√	?	?
39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	?	N
35 Davies (D)	√	?	?	Y	?	?	N	?
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
44 Gorski (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	N	?
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	?	Y
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	?	Y
30 LeFevre (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	√	?	?
1 Macy (R)	X	X	?	Y	X	N	?	?
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	Y	Y	?	Y	√	√	?	?
45 Reed (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	√	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
38 Taber (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
43 Tauriello (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
33 Taylor (R)	Y	√	Y	Y	X	?	?	?
41 Wadsworth (R)	N	?	?	?	?	√	N	Y
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?
15 Celler (D)	Y	N	?	Y	√	Y	N	?
4 Clemente (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	X	X	?	?
17 Coudert (R)	Y	√	Y	N	X	X	?	?
6 Delaney (D)	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	N	?
24 Dollinger (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?
11 Heffernan (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?
7 Heller (D)	Y	N	?	Y	√	Y	?	?
21 Javits (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
10 Kelly (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	√	Y	N	?
9 Keogh (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	X	N	?	?
19 Klein (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	√	Y	?	?
3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?	?	?
23 Lynch (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	?
18 Marcantonio ALP	N	N	?	Y	√	Y	Y	?
26 McGrath (D)	N	?	Y	Y	?	Y	?	N
14 Multer (D)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?
16 Murphy (D)	Y	X	?	?	Y	Y	N	?
13 O'Toole (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	Y	?	?	Y	X	Y	N	?
22 Powell (D)	N	?	?	Y	?	Y	?	?
5 Quinn (D)	Y	N	?	Y	X	N	?	?
12 Rooney (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	Y	N	?	Y	√	Y	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	N	N	?	Y	N	N	N	?
1 Bonner (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	?
11 Vacancy								
7 Carlyle (D)	N	N	?	Y	N	N	N	?
5 Chatham (D)	X	X	?	?	X	?	?	?
4 Cooley (D)	N	N	?	Y	N	N	?	?
8 Deane (D)	N	N	Y	Y	√	√	N	?
9 Doughton (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
6 Durham (D)	N	N	?	Y	?	N	N	Y
10 Jones (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Kerr (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
12 Redden (D)	N	N	?	Y	√	Y	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?	N
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
3 Breen (D)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N
11 Brehm (R)	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	?
9 Burke (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
5 Clevenger (R)	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	Y
21 Crosser (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?
1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20 Feighan (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
18 Hays (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
14 Huber (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	?	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	√	?	N
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
17 McGregor (R)	Y	√	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N
16 McSweeney (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
6 Polk (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 Secrest (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Smith (R)	?	?	?	?	?	X	?	?
12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Wagner (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
AL Young (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Gilmer (D)	X	X	Y	?	?	X	?	?
5 Monroney (D)	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
6 Morris (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
4 Steed (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
2 Stigler (D)	N	X	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?
7 Wickersham (D)	N	X	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?
8 Wilson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	?	N	N
1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Stockman (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
23 Cavalcante (D)	Y	N	?	Y	?	Y	?	?
30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
29 Davenport (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
32 Eberharter (D)	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
11 Flood (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
31 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
14 Gillette (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	Y
25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 James (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	X	N	?	?
28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
27 Kelley (D)	N	?	Y	Y	√	Y	?	?
18 Kunkel (R)	Y	√	Y	Y	?	N	N	?
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	Y	√	?	Y	X	N	?	?
21 Lind (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	?
24 Morgan (D)	N	N	?	Y	?	Y	?	?
10 O'Neill (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
13 Rhodes (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
15 Rich (R)	N	Y	?	?	N	N	?	Y
26 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
17 Simpson (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	?	?
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
20 Walter (D)	N	?	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	Y	N	Y	?	√	?	?	?
4 Chudoff (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	√	Y	?	?
2 Granahan (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	√	Y	?	?
5 Green (D)	N	X	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?	?	?
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	X	Y	N	?
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?
1 Forand (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
3 Hare (D)	N	N	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 McMillan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N	N
5 Richards (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	?
1 Rivers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y
2 Sims (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	Y	√	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?
1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
10 Davis (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	N	N	N
5 Evins (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
3 Frazier (D)	N	N	?	Y	N	N	?	N
4 Gore (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Jennings (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Murray (D)	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Phillips (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N
6 Priest (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
7 Sutton (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
15 Bentsen (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Combs (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Fisher (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	N	N
13 Gossett (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	N	?	Y
20 Kilday (D)	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	?
12 Lucas (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
14 Lyle (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	N
19 Mahon (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Patman (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	?	N
7 Pickett (D)	N	N	?	Y	N	N	?	N
11 Poage (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	N
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	N	N	?	Y	?	N	?	?
6 Teague (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	X	N	Y
8 Thomas (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Thompson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	N	?	Y	Y	N	X	N	N
5 Wilson (D)	N	N	?	Y	X	N	N	Y
18 Guill (R)			Y				N	
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Granger (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	N	N	Y	Y	X	N	?	?
1 Robeson (D)			Y				N	
6 Burton (D)	N	N	?	Y	X	N	?	?
9 Fugate (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
3 Gary (D)	N	X	Y	Y	X	N	N	N
2 Hardy (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	N	?
7 Harrison (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
8 Smith (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Stanley (D)	N	X	?	Y	N	X	?	?
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
2 Jackson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	N
1 Mitchell (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
4 Burnside (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
6 Hedrick (D)	√	?	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
5 Kee (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
1 Ramsay (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	N	?
2 Staggers (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Keefe (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N
7 Murray (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 O'Konski (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Smith (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N

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House Votes: Internal Security

1. Government Security Strengthening (HR 7439). Permit Secretaries of State, Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force, Treasury (Coast Guard), and heads of Dept. of Justice, Atomic Energy Commission, National Security Resources Board, and National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to suspend without pay any civilian officer or employee in the interest of national security. Hagen (R Minn.) motion to recommit with instructions to report back with amendment giving suspended employee right of appeal to Civil Service Commission. Rejected, 144-193, July 12, 1950. (See p. 398)
2. Government Security Strengthening (HR 7439). Passage of bill. Passed, 327-14, July 12, 1950.
3. Internal Security Strengthening (HR 4703). Increase penalty for disclosure of classified information, extend statute of limitations, amend Foreign Agents Registration Act, and authorize Defense Secy. to issue orders and regulations under this act. Passage of bill. Passed, 368-2, March 15, 1950. (See p. 400)
4. Subversive Activities Control and Communist Registration (HR 9490). Resolution (H Res 826) providing for consideration and 2 hours general debate of HR 9490. Adopted, 357-1, Aug. 29, 1950. (See p. 390)
5. Subversive Activities Control and Communist Registration (HR 9490). Establish a 5-member Subversive Activities Control Board and require registration of Communist-action and Communist-front organizations; bar organization members from government or defense-plant jobs; prohibit government or defense-plant employee contributions to such organizations; deny passports to organization members; and require identification and labeling of radio broadcasts and mail originating with such organizations. Passed, 354-20, Aug. 29, 1950.
6. Internal Security Act of 1950 (HR 9490). Resolution (H Res 847) providing for disagreement to Senate amendments and sending bill to conference. Adopted, 324-9, Sept. 14, 1950.
7. Internal Security Act of 1950 (HR 9490). Establish a Subversive Activities Control Board, require registration of Communist-controlled organizations, deny certain privileges to members of such organizations, and provide for internment of subversives in a national emergency. Conference report. Agreed to, 313-20, Sept. 20, 1950.
8. Internal Security Act of 1950 (HR 9490). Establish a Subversive Activities Control Board, require registration of Communist-controlled organizations, deny certain privileges to members of such organizations and provide for internment of subversives during a national emergency. Passage of bill over President's veto (two-thirds majority, or 223 yeas, required). Passed, 286-48, Sept. 22, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	144	327	368	357	354	324	313	286
NAYS	193	14	2	1	20	9	20	48

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	103	199	218	219	211	199	186	160
NAYS	93	12	1	0	17	7	18	45

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	40	138	150	138	143	125	127	126
NAYS	100	1	0	0	2	1	1	2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Battle (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hobbs (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	✓
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Patten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harris (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
11 Bramblett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Havenner (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	X	X
3 Johnson (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Miller (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	?	X
22 Phillips (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	?	X
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Werdel (R)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?
9 White (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
18 Doyle (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?	?
20 Hinshaw (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
19 Holifield (D)	Y	N	Y	?	X	?	X	X
16 Jackson (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
17 King (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 McDonough (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Nixon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
13 Poulson (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?	?
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Carroll (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Hill (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
3 Marsalis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 McGuire (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sadlak (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
2 Woodhouse (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	✓
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	?	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Peterson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sikes (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Smathers (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Camp (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cox (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lanham (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Pace (D)	N	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	Y
1 Preston (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Vinson (D)	?	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Wheeler (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Wood (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 White (D)	?	?	Y	?	Y	?	Y	N
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	✓
17 Arends (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Bishop (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
22 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Mason (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
22 McMillen (R)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?
25 Price (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?	?
20 Simpson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vursell (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Chesney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Vacancy								
1 Dawson (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Gordon (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
10 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?	?
12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
5 Vacancy								
3 Linehan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 O'Hara (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Sabath (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	N	X
9 Yates (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	N
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	Y	Y	?	?	✓	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Halleck (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Harden (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Kruse (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
1 Madden (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Noland (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Walsh (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Wilson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Hoeven (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
2 Talle (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hope (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Vacancy								
4 Rees (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
4 Chelf (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Golden (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory (D)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
3 Morton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	?
5 Spence (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Underwood (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Whitaker (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
2 Boggs (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Brooks (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Hebert (D)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	✓	✓
7 Larcade (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
6 Morrison (D)	?	?	Y	?	✓	?	?	?
5 Passman (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Willis (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
1 Hale (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Nelson (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Bolton (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
8 Goodwin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
10 Herter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack (D)	?	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?	?
9 Nicholson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
3 Philbin (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N
5 Rogers (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Blackney (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
8 Crawford (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
9 Engel (R)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?
5 Ford (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Michener (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Potter (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Shafer (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	✓
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	?	?	Y	?	X	?	?	?
17 Dondero (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	?	?
14 Rabaut (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Sadowski (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Hagen (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?	?
2 O'Hara (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Wier (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Whittington (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	N	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	Y
5 Winstead (D)	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
6 Christopher (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
4 Irving (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
10 Jones (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Karst (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Magee (D)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Moulder (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
7 Short (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Welch (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
3 Stefan (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	✓
14 Hart (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Norton (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	X
10 Rodino (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Towe (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?	✓
AL Miles (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 Cole (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
35 Davies (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	✓
28 Gamble (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
44 Gorski (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
31 Kearney (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 LeFevre (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
1 Macy (R)	N	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
45 Reed (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
38 Taber (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
43 Tauriello (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Taylor (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Wadsworth (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y	?
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
15 Celler (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Clemente (D)	Y	X	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
17 Coudert (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
6 Delaney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	N
11 Heffernan (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Heller (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
21 Javits (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	X	N
10 Kelly (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
9 Keogh (D)	?	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
19 Klein (D)	?	?	Y	?	X	?	X	X
3 Latham (R)	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
23 Lynch (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	✓
18 Marcantonio ALP	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
26 McGrath (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Multer (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
16 Murphy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓
13 O'Toole (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	X	N
22 Powell (D)	Y	N	N	?	X	N	N	X
5 Quinn (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
12 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	?	?	?	?	X	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Vacancy								
7 Carlyle (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	N	Y	?	Y	?	?	Y	N
4 Cooley (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
8 Deane (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Doughton (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?	✓
12 Redden (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	N	N	N
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Breen (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
11 Brehm (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Brown (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Burke (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Clevenger (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Elston (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Huber (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch (R)	N	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	Y
17 McGregor (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 McSweeney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Secrest (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
2 Wagner (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Weichel (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Young (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gilmer (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	?	?	✓
5 Monroney (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morris (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Steed (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?
4 Ellsworth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
1 Norblad (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Stockman (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Cavalcante (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Davenport (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
12 Fenton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Kelley (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Kunkel (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?	?
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?
21 Lind (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
16 McConnell (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Morgan (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rich (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Simpson (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
20 Walter (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Chudoff (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Granahan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hare (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 McMillan (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Richards (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Rivers (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
2 Sims (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Davis (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Evins (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Gore (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Jennings (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Murray (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
1 Phillips (R)	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	?	Y
6 Priest (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Sutton (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	?	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Gossett (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Lucas (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Lyle (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
19 Mahon (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
5 Wilson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Guill (R)	N	Y		Y	Y	?	Y	Y
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?	?	?
1 Granger (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Robeson (D)	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Burton (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Fugate (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Jackson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Mack (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
1 Mitchell (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Burnside (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Hedrick (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Ramsay (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Staggers (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Byrnes (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Keefe (R)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?
7 Murray (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
1 Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?

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House Votes: Aliens, Civil Defense

1. Alien Deportation (HR 10). Facilitate deportation of aliens and provide for supervision and detention of deportable aliens who cannot be immediately deported for reasons beyond the control of the U.S. Passage under suspension of rules (two-thirds majority, or 228 yeas, required). Passed, 326-15, July 17, 1950. (See p. 403)
2. Un-American Activities Committee Funds (H Res 482). Authorize $150,000 for expenses of Committee on Un-American Activities. Adopted, 348-12, March 23, 1950. (See p. 374)
3. Emspak Citation (H Res 749). Cite Julius Emspak for contempt for refusal to answer questions before Committee on Un-American Activities. Adoption of resolution. Agreed to, 373-1, Aug. 10, 1950. (See p. 423)
4. Rumely Citation (H Res 834). Cite Edward A. Rumely for contempt for refusal to answer questions and produce documents before the House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities. Adopted, 183-175, Aug. 30, 1950.
5. Patterson Citation (H Res 835). Cite William L. Patterson for contempt for refusal to answer questions and produce documents before the House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities. Adopted, 239-106, Aug. 30, 1950.
6. Kamp Citation (H Res 836). Cite Joseph P. Kamp for contempt for refusal to answer questions and produce documents before the House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities. Adopted, 215-115, Aug. 31, 1950.
7. Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (HR 9798). Authorize a federal civil defense program. Durham (D N.C.) motion to proceed to consideration of the bill. Agreed to, 244-0, Dec. 20, 1950. (See p. 458)
8. Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (HR 9798). Passage of bill. Passed, 247-1, Dec. 20, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	326	348	373	183	239	215	244	247
NAYS	15	12	1	175	106	115	0	1

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	190	202	232	179	211	186	157	158
NAYS	13	10	0	42	1	17	0	0

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	136	146	141	4	28	29	87	89
NAYS	1	1	0	132	104	98	0	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Battle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	?
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	?	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hobbs (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Patten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
7 Harris (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
4 Havenner (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Johnson (R)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	?
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Miller (D)	?	?	Y	√	?	√	Y	Y
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
5 Shelley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
10 Werdel (R)	Y	Y	Y	X	?	?	?	?
9 White (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
18 Doyle (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
20 Hinshaw (R)	?	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	?
19 Holifield (D)	N	?	Y	√	?	√	?	?
16 Jackson (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
17 King (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
12 Nixon (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y		
13 Poulson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	?	?
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Carroll (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hill (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
3 Marsalis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	?
3 McGuire (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
2 Woodhouse (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
1 Peterson (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sikes (D)	Y	Y	Y	√	?	?	?	?
4 Smathers (D)	Y	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Camp (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cox (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y
5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y	Y
7 Lanham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Pace (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
6 Vinson (D)	?	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Wood (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y
1 White (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	?	?	Y	N	?	?	?	Y
17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield (R)	?	?	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
23 Jenison (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Mason (R)	Y	?	?	X	?	X	?	?
22 McMillen (R)	?	Y	?	X	?	X	?	?
25 Price (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
18 Velde (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
11 Chesney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
13 Vacancy								
1 Dawson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	?
8 Gordon (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
10 Hoffman (R)	?	?	?	N	Y	?	?	?
12 Jonas (R)	?	?	?	N	N	?	Y	Y
5 Vacancy								
3 Linehan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
2 O'Hara (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
7 Sabath (D)	?	?	?	√	?	√	?	?
9 Yates (D)	N	Y	Y	√	?	√	?	?
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	Y	Y	Y	√	?	√	?	?
8 Denton (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
11 Jacobs (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Kruse (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
1 Madden (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
7 Noland (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
5 Walsh (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	X	?	?	?	?
2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	?	?
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	?
5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
3 George (R)							?	?
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?
4 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Golden (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Gregory (D)	?	?	Y	√	?	Y	?	?
3 Morton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
7 Perkins (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Spence (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Underwood (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Whitaker (D)	Y	?	?	√	?	?	?	?
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
2 Boggs (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
4 Brooks (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
1 Hebert (D)	?	Y	Y	X	?	?	?	?
7 Larcade (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
6 Morrison (D)	?	?	?	√	?	√	?	?
5 Passman (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Willis (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	?	?
1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Nelson (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
2 Bolton (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	?
4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
10 Herter (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?
7 Lane (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	?
12 McCormack (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
3 Philbin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
6 Blackney (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
8 Crawford (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
9 Engel (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	Y	X	?	X	Y	N
2 Michener (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
11 Potter (R)	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	?	?
3 Shafer (R)	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	Y	?	N	?	N	?	Y
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	?	?	?	√	?	?	?	?
17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	Y	N	?	√	?	?
14 Rabaut (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
1 Sadowski (D)	?	?	?	√	?	?	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	?
5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	Y	X	N	?	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
4 McCarthy (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Wier (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	?
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	?
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	?	?
1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?
3 Whittington (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	?	X	?	?	Y	Y
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	?	?	?
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Christopher (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
4 Irving (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
12 Karst (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
13 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Magee (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
2 Moulder (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y
11 Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	?	?
2 O'Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	?	Y	?	X	?	N	?	?
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
14 Hart (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Norton (D)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
10 Rodino (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
9 Towe (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Miles (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 Cole (R)	?	Y	?	N	N	X	Y	Y
35 Davies (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
44 Gorski (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
30 LeFevre (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
1 Macy (R)	Y	?	?	X	?	X	?	?
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	?	Y	?	X	?	X	?	?
45 Reed (R)	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	X	?	X	?	?
38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
43 Tauriello (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Taylor (R)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	X	?	?
41 Wadsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	Y	?	Y	✓	?	?	?	?
15 Celler (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	?	✓	Y	Y
4 Clemente (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	?	X	?	?
6 Delaney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
7 Heller (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
21 Javits (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
9 Keogh (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Klein (D)	N	N	Y	✓	?	✓	Y	?
3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	?	X	?	X	?	?
23 Lynch (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	?
18 Marcantonio ALP	N	N	N	N	N	?	?	?
26 McGrath (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	?
14 Multer (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	✓	?	Y
13 O'Toole (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
22 Powell (D)	N	N	Y	✓	?	?	?	?
5 Quinn (D)	?	Y	?	?	?	✓	?	?
12 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	Y	Y	✓	?	✓	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jones, W. (D)							Y	Y
7 Carlyle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	?	?
4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
8 Deane (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
10 Jones, H. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
12 Redden (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (R)	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Breen (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
11 Brehm (R)	Y	Y	✓	N	N	N	?	?
7 Brown (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Burke (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	?
21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
20 Feighan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Huber (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
19 Kirwan (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	Y	X	?	X	Y	?
17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y
16 McSweeney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Secrest (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith (R)	?	?	X	X	?	X	?	?
12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
2 Wagner (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
AL Young (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gilmer (D)	?	?	?	N	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Monroney (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morris (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Stigler (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
4 Ellsworth (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Stockman (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
23 Cavalcante (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	?	N	?	N	Y	Y
29 Davenport (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
32 Eberharter (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
11 Flood (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 Fulton (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
14 Gillette (R)	?	Y	?	X	?	X	?	?
25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 James (R)	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
28 Kearns (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
27 Kelley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
18 Kunkel (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
21 Lind (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
16 McConnell (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
24 Morgan (D)	?	Y	?	✓	?	✓	?	?
10 O'Neill (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rich (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	X	?	?
26 Saylor (R)	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	?	?
17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Walter (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Chudoff (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Granahan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	Y	?	X	?	X	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hare (D)	?	Y	?	N	?	?	?	?
6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y
5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers (D)	?	?	?	X	?	N	Y	Y
2 Sims (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	N	?	?
1 Lovre (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Davis (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Evins (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Gore (D)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
2 Jennings (R)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
8 Murray (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Phillips (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
6 Priest (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Sutton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Combs (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
21 Fisher (D)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
13 Gossett (D)	Y	Y	?	N	?	?	Y	Y
20 Kilday (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Lucas (D)	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
14 Lyle (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
7 Pickett (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Guill (R)	Y		Y	N	N	N	?	?
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Granger (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	?	Y	Y	X	?	X	?	?
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
1 Robeson (D)	Y		Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Burton (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
9 Fugate (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
2 Jackson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Mitchell (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Burnside (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
5 Kee (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
1 Ramsay (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers (D)	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	Y	?	Y
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Davis (R)	✓	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Keefe (R)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
7 Murray (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	N	?	Y
10 O'Konski (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	✓	Y	?
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?

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House Votes: Nominations

1. Illinois Judgeships (HR 6454). Provide for appointment of two additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois. Keating (R N.Y.) motion to recommit with instructions to report with amendment allowing appointment of one additional district judge, with any subsequent vacancy not to be filled. Rejected, 116-163, July 24, 1950. (See p. 407)
2. Illinois Judgeships (HR 6454). Passage of bill. Agreed to, 163-110, July 24, 1950.
3. Indiana Judgeship (HR 6240). Provide for appointment of additional district judge for northern and southern district of Indiana. Keating (R N.Y.) motion to recommit with instructions to report with amendment providing that a subsequent vacancy in this position shall not be filled. Rejected, 102-171, July 24, 1950.
4. Missouri Judgeship (HR 7009). Repeal prohibition against filling vacancy in office of district judge of eastern and western districts of Missouri. Passed, 240-133, Aug. 9, 1950.
5. Ohio Judgeship (HR 7570). Provide for appointment of an additional district judge for the northern district of Ohio. Keating (R N.Y.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 142-146, Aug. 17, 1950.
6. Ohio Judgeship (HR 7570). Passage of bill. Rejected, 133-149, Aug. 17, 1950.
7. Alaska Judgeship (HR 3775). Provide for an additional judge for third division of district court for district of Alaska. Passed, 196-147, Aug. 24, 1950.
8. Assistant Agriculture Secretaries (HR 8850). Create additional positions of two Assistant Secretaries and an Administrative Assistant Secretary in Department of Agriculture. August H. Andresen (R Minn.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 123-222, Aug. 23, 1950. (See p. 426)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	116	163	102	240	142	133	196	123
NAYS	163	110	171	133	146	149	147	222

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	6	149	5	224	41	127	191	14
NAYS	154	7	146	3	138	49	22	203

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	110	14	97	15	101	6	5	109
NAYS	9	103	25	130	8	100	125	19

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Battle (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Boykin (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	N
7 Elliott (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Grant (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Hobbs (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Jones (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Rains (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
AL Patten (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Harris (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Hays (D)	X	?	X	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Mills (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Norrell (D)	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Tackett (D)	X	√	X	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Trimble (D)	X	√	X	Y	N	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Anderson (R)	√	X	√	Y	Y	N	N	?
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Engle (D)	N	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Havenner (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Johnson (R)	?	?	?	?	?	X	?	N
23 McKinnon (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	√	N
6 Miller (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	√	X
22 Phillips (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	√	N	Y
5 Shelley (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
21 Sheppard (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	√	N
10 Werdel (R)	Y	N	?	N	√	X	X	?
9 White (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	?	?	?	Y	X	√	Y	X
18 Doyle (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	?	?	√	?	?	X	?	?
19 Holifield (D)	?	?	N	Y	N	?	√	N
16 Jackson (R)	√	X	Y	N	?	X	X	Y
17 King (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
15 McDonough (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
12 Nixon (R)	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
13 Poulson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	X	√	X	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Carroll (D)	X	?	X	Y	?	√	√	?
2 Hill (R)	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Marsalis (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	?	?	?	N	Y	N	X	Y
3 McGuire (D)	X	√	X	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Patterson (R)	√	X	√	N	?	?	X	?
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	N	N
AL Sadlak (R)	√	X	√	N	√	?	N	Y
2 Woodhouse (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Herlong (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	N
1 Peterson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Rogers (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	N
3 Sikes (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Smathers (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Camp (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Cox (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Davis (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Lanham (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Pace (D)	?	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	N
1 Preston (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Vinson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	X
8 Wheeler (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Wood (D)	?	?	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 White (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
17 Arends (R)	Y	N	Y	N	√	?	N	Y
26 Bishop (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield (R)	N	Y	N	?	?	?	N	Y
23 Jenison (R)	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
21 Mack (D)	X	√	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
15 Mason (R)	Y	N	Y	X	√	?	X	?
22 McMillen (R)	?	?	?	X	?	?	X	?
25 Price (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
14 Reed (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
20 Simpson (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
18 Velde (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
24 Vursell (R)	?	?	?	N	Y	N	?	Y
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Chesney (D)	X	√	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13 Vacancy								
1 Dawson (D)	X	Y	N	Y	X	?	√	N
8 Gordon (D)	X	√	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Hoffman (R)	X	√	X	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 Jonas (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Vacancy								
3 Linehan (D)	X	√	X	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 O'Hara (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Sabath (D)	X	√	?	√	N	Y	√	?
9 Yates (D)	X	√	X	Y	?	?	Y	N
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	N	Y	N	Y	X	√	Y	N
8 Denton (D)	N	Y	N	√	N	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck (R)	Y	N	N	N	?	N	X	?
6 Harden (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Harvey (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
11 Jacobs (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	√	N
4 Kruse (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Madden (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Noland (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	N
5 Walsh (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Wilson (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	?
3 Gross (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	N	Y	N	√	X	N	N
7 Jensen (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Martin (R)	Y	N	Y	N	√	X	X	?
2 Talle (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	N	N
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Hope (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Vacancy								
4 Rees (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	N	Y
6 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	X	?
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Chelf (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Golden (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Gregory (D)	N	Y	N	√	?	?	?	?
3 Morton (R)	√	X	√	Y	Y	X	N	N
7 Perkins (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Spence (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Underwood (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Whitaker (D)	N	Y	X	Y	?	?	√	N
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Boggs (D)	X	?	?	Y	?	?	√	?
4 Brooks (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	Y	N	N
1 Hebert (D)	X	√	X	Y	?	?	√	X
7 Larcade (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Morrison (D)	X	√	X	√	X	?	√	X
5 Passman (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Willis (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	√
1 Hale (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Nelson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	X	N	Y
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	Y	N	Y	N	√	X	N	Y
2 Bolton (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	N
4 Fallon (D)	?	?	?	Y	X	√	Y	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Miller (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	√	X	√	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Donohue (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Herter (R)	√	X	√	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Heselton (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	X	?	?	√	?	?	Y	N
7 Lane (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
14 Martin (R)	?	?	?	N	Y	?	N	Y
12 McCormack (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Philbin (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y
5 Rogers (R)	√	X	√	N	N	N	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	√	X	√	N	Y	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Blackney (R)	Y	N	Y	N	√	X	X	√
8 Crawford (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	X	√
9 Engel (R)	?	?	?	N	?	?	X	?
5 Ford (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Michener (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Potter (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Shafer (R)	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	N	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	N	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	X	?	X	√	?	√	√	X
17 Dondero (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	X	√
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	X	?	?	√	N	Y	Y	N
14 Rabaut (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Sadowski (D)	?	?	?	√	?	?	√	X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Andresen (R)	Y	N	Y	N	✓	?	N	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Hagen (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	?
5 Judd (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Marshall (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 McCarthy (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Wier (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Colmer (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
1 Rankin (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Whittington (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Williams (D)	N	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?
5 Winstead (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	N
9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Carnahan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Christopher (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	✓	N
4 Irving (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Jones (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Karst (D)	X	✓	X	Y	N	Y	Y	X
13 Karsten (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Magee (D)	N	Y	N	✓	N	Y	Y	N
2 Moulder (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
7 Short (R)	Y	N	N	Y	✓	?	N	Y
11 Sullivan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Welch (D)	X	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	N	N	N	?	?	N	?
1 Mansfield (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	N	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 O'Sullivan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
3 Stefan (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	N	Y	N	Y	X	✓	Y	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Eaton (R)	✓	X	✓	X	?	X	X	Y
2 Hand (R)	?	?	?	N	✓	X	X	✓
14 Hart (D)	X	✓	X	Y	X	?	Y	N
4 Howell (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	✓	N
12 Kean (R)	✓	X	✓	N	✓	X	N	Y
13 Norton (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	✓	X
10 Rodino (D)	?	✓	X	Y	X	✓	Y	N
7 Widnall (R)	Y	N	N	N	?	X	N	Y
9 Towe (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	N	Y	N	✓	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
AL Miles (D)	?	?	?	?	N	Y	✓	X
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
39 Cole (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	N	Y
35 Davies (D)	?	?	?	?	X	✓	✓	N
28 Gamble (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y
44 Gorski (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
27 Gwinn (R)	✓	X	✓	X	?	?	N	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	✓	X	✓	?	?	?	X	?
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	N	Y	N	✓	?	X	✓
31 Kearney (R)	Y	N	Y	N	✓	X	X	✓
40 Keating (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	✓
30 LeFevre (R)	Y	N	Y	N	✓	?	N	Y
1 Macy (R)	N	N	Y	X	Y	X	X	Y
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	✓	X	✓	N	✓	?	X	✓
45 Reed (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	N	?
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y	N	Y	X	Y	N	?	✓
38 Taber (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
43 Taurriello (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
33 Taylor (R)	✓	X	✓	N	✓	X	X	✓
41 Wadsworth (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	?	?	?	Y	X	✓	Y	N
15 Celler (D)	N	Y	N	Y	X	✓	✓	N
4 Clemente (D)	N	Y	N	Y	X	?	Y	N
17 Coudert (R)	✓	X	✓	N	✓	X	N	Y
6 Delaney (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
24 Dollinger (D)	?	✓	X	Y	X	?	Y	N
11 Heffernan (D)	?	✓	X	Y	X	✓	Y	N
7 Heller (D)	?	✓	X	Y	X	✓	Y	N
21 Javits (R)	?	?	?	N	?	?	N	Y
10 Kelly (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Keogh (D)	?	✓	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
19 Klein (D)	?	✓	X	Y	X	✓	✓	X
3 Latham (R)	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
23 Lynch (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	✓	Y	N
18 Marcantonio ALP	?	?	?	Y	?	?	✓	?
26 McGrath (D)	?	✓	X	Y	X	✓	Y	X
14 Multer (D)	N	Y	N	Y	X	?	Y	N
16 Murphy (D)	?	✓	X	✓	?	✓	✓	N
13 O'Toole (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	?	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
22 Powell (D)	?	?	?	✓	X	?	✓	X
5 Quinn (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	X
12 Rooney (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	?	✓	X	Y	X	✓	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	N
1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
11 Vacancy								
7 Carlyle (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Chatham (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 Cooley (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Deane (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	✓	N	N
9 Doughton (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	N
6 Durham (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	N
10 Jones (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Kerr (D)	N	?	N	Y	?	?	Y	?
12 Redden (D)	N	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (R)	?	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	N
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	N	Y
3 Breen (D)	X	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	N
1 Brehm (R)	✓	X	✓	X	?	?	X	?
7 Brown (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Burke (D)	N	Y	N	✓	N	Y	Y	N
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
21 Crosser (D)	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Elston (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
20 Feighan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18 Hays (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	N
14 Huber (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	N
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
17 McGregor (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	✓
16 McSweeney (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 Secrest (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Smith (R)	✓	X	✓	X	?	X	X	✓
12 Vorys (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Wagner (D)	?	✓	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Weichel (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
AL Young (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Glimer (D)	X	?	X	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Monroney (D)	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Morris (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Stigler (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Wickersham (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Wilson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth (R)	✓	X	✓	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Norblad (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y
2 Stockman (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
23 Cavalcante (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
30 Corbett (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
29 Davenport (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
32 Eberharter (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Fenton (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Flood (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
31 Fulton (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
19 Gavin (R)	✓	X	✓	N	✓	N	N	✓
14 Gillette (R)	✓	X	✓	X	?	X	X	✓
25 Graham (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	N	Y
7 James (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	X	N	Y
28 Kearns (R)	Y	N	Y	X	Y	N	N	Y
27 Kelley (D)	?	?	X	✓	N	Y	Y	N
18 Kunkel (R)	✓	X	✓	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	✓	X	?	X	?	?	N	N
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
20 Walter (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	?	?	?	Y	X	✓	Y	N
4 Chudoff (D)	N	Y	N	Y	X	?	✓	?
2 Granahan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	X	✓	Y	N
5 Green (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	N
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	✓	X	✓	N	✓	X	X	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	N	Y	X	✓	?	X	✓
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	✓	Y	X
1 Forand (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Hare (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	N	?
6 McMillan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Richards (D)	N	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	N
1 Rivers (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	N	?	?
2 Sims (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Lovre (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Davis (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
5 Evins (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	?
3 Frazier (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Gore (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	?	?
2 Jennings (R)	?	?	?	X	?	?	N	Y
8 Murray (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Phillips (D)	?	?	?	N	N	N	N	?
6 Priest (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	N
7 Sutton (D)	?	?	?	?	N	Y	?	?
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
15 Bentsen (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	N
17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Combs (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Gossett (D)	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	?
12 Lucas (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
14 Lyle (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	N
19 Mahon (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Patman (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Pickett (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	N
11 Poage (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?
6 Teague (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	N
8 Thomas (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	?	X	N
9 Thompson (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	Y	Y	N
10 Thornberry (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Wilson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	✓	✓
18 Guill (R)	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Granger (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	✓	X	✓	Y	?	?	N	Y
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Robeson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Burton (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	N
9 Fugate (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Gary (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hardy (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Harrison (D)	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	X
8 Smith (D)	N	?	N	?	Y	N	Y	N
5 Stanley (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Horan (R)	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Jackson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Mack (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Mitchell (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	?
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	N	Y	?	Y	?	?	✓	N
4 Burnside (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Hedrick (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	N
5 Kee (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Ramsay (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	?	Y	N
2 Staggers (D)	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	✓	N
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	✓	N
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	X	N	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	X	N	Y
9 Hull (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Keefe (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
7 Murray (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
10 O'Konski (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	?	N
1 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Withrow (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Zablocki (D)	X	✓	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	X	?

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House Votes: D.C., Claims, "Welfare"

1. District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act Amendment (HR 3247). Klein (D N.Y.) motion to consider the bill. Rejected, 70-242, March 13, 1950.

   Daylight-Saving Time for the District of Columbia (HR 6354). Authorize District Board of Commissioners to establish daylight-saving time in the District of Columbia from the last Sunday of April, 1950, to last Sunday of September, 1950. Passage of bill under suspension of rules (two-thirds majority, or 188 yeas, required). Passed, 194-87, May 1, 1950. (See p. 405)

3. D.C. Airport Construction (S 456). Authorize $14 million for construction of an additional public airport for the District of Columbia. Byrnes (R Wis.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 124-226, Aug. 25, 1950. (See p. 415)

4. Omnibus Private Claims Bill (HR 7468). Dolliver (R Iowa) motion to delete claim of Harry Tansey. (Claim was for $34,272, as reimbursement of tax paid on liquor stocks subsequently destroyed by prohibition agents.) Agreed to, 184-119, June 6, 1950. (See p. 408)

5. Private Claim (S 784). Resolution (H Res 818) providing for consideration and one hour of general debate of bill directing a Treasury refund to the First, Second and Third National Steamship Companies of $384,256.26, deposited as security with U.S. Shipping Board in 1920. Rejected, 139-159, Aug. 31, 1950. (See p. 426)

6. Private Claim (HR 5244). Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Indiana to hear, determine and render judgment upon the claim of Lt. Col. Charles J. Trees for damages allegedly sustained as the result of court-martial sentence of Nov. 29, 1945, nullified July 22, 1946, and appropriate $9,448.88 therefor. Conference report. Agreed to, 219-127, Jan. 2, 1951. (See p. 443)

7. "Welfare" Department Proposal. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 27, to create a Department of Health, Education and Security (H Res 647). Adoption of resolution. Adopted, 249-71, July 10, 1950. (See p. 373)

8. Electoral College Amendment (S J Res 2). Amend U.S. Constitution to provide that electoral votes of each state for President and Vice President shall be divided in proportion to the popular vote within the state. Passage under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority, or 230 yeas, required). Rejected, 134-210, July 17, 1950. (See p. 388)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	70	194	124	184	139	219	249	134
NAYS	242	87	226	119	159	127	71	210

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Battle (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 deGraffenried (D)	?	?	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hobbs (D)	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones (D)	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains (D)	?	?	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	?	Y	N	?	Y	?	N	Y
AL Patten (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	N	N	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y
7 Harris (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	?
5 Hays (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Norrell (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
4 Tackett (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
3 Trimble (D)	N	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	?	?	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Havenner (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Johnson (R)	?	?	?	?	?	N	?	?
23 McKinnon (D)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
6 Miller (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	X	N
22 Phillips (R)	N	N	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
1 Scudder (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	N	N
21 Sheppard (D)	?	N	N	?	✓	Y	?	N
10 Werdel (R)	N	Y	?	?	N	Y	N	N
9 White (D)	N	?	N	?	N	?	N	Y
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	?	?	N	?	Y	?	N	N
18 Doyle (D)	?	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	N	?	?	Y	N	?	?	?
19 Holifield (D)	N	Y	N	?	✓	Y	N	N
16 Jackson (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	N	✓	?
17 King (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
15 McDonough (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	?	Y	N
12 Nixon (R)	N	?	Y	?	N		Y	Y
13 Poulson (R)	?	Y	N	?	N	?	Y	Y
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Carroll (D)	?	Y	N	N	?	?	?	?
2 Hill (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
3 Marsalis (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	N	?	?	?	N	?	✓	Y
3 McGuire (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Patterson (R)	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Ribicoff (D)	?	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
AL Sadlak (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Woodhouse (D)	?	?	N	?	N	Y	X	N
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Peterson (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sikes (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
4 Smathers (D)	?	?	N	?	?	?	Y	Y

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	65	122	31	75	120	195	106	86
NAYS	118	42	187	110	57	17	70	116

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Camp (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Cox (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y
5 Davis (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Lanham (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Pace (D)	?	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Preston (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
6 Vinson (D)	?	?	N	Y	?	?	?	N
9 Wood (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	?	Y
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	N	N	?	Y	N	?	Y	N
1 White (D)	N	?	Y	?	Y	?	?	?
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	N	N	?	?	?	N	Y	?
17 Arends (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
26 Bishop (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
23 Jenison (R)	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
19 Chiperfield (R)	?	N	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
21 Mack (D)	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
15 Mason (R)	N	N	?	Y	X	N	?	N
22 McMillen (R)	N	?	✓	?	X	?	?	?
25 Price (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
14 Reed (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Simpson (R)	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
18 Velde (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	✓	Y
24 Vursell (R)	N	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	?	N	N
11 Chesney (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	✓	N
13 Vacancy								
1 Dawson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N	?
8 Gordon (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	X	?
10 Hoffman (R)	?	?	N	Y	?	N	Y	?
12 Jonas (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	?
5 Vacancy								
3 Linehan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
2 O'Hara (D)	?	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	?
7 Sabath (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	Y	X	?
9 Yates (D)	Y	Y	N	N	✓	Y	N	N
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	N	?	N	N	✓	?	Y	N
8 Denton (D)	N	?	N	?	✓	Y	N	N
2 Halleck (R)	N	?	?	?	N	?	Y	N
6 Harden (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	N
10 Harvey (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Jacobs (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Kruse (D)	?	?	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Noland (D)	Y	?	N	N	✓	?	Y	N
5 Walsh (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	?	N	N
9 Wilson (R)	N	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Gross (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Hoeven (R)	N	N	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
7 Jensen (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	N	N	Y	?	N	?	Y	Y
1 Martin (R)	N	Y	?	?	X	N	Y	Y
2 Talle (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
5 Hope (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Vacancy								

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	5	71	93	109	19	24	143	48
NAYS	124	45	38	8	101	110	1	93

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4 Rees (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	N	N	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y
6 Smith (R)	N	N	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	?	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Golden (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Gregory (D)	?	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Morton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins (D)	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	?
5 Spence (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Underwood (D)	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitaker (D)	?	?	N	?	✓	Y	✓	N
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
2 Boggs (D)	Y	✓	X	N	N	Y	✓	?
1 Hebert (D)	?	Y	✓	N	?	?	✓	?
7 Larcade (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	?	Y	Y
6 Morrison (D)	?	?	X	N	✓	Y	Y	?
5 Passman (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	?
3 Willis (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?	✓	?
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	N	N	?	Y	X	N	Y	N
1 Hale (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Nelson (R)	N	Y	N	?	?	N	✓	?
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	?	?	✓	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Bolton (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Miller (D)	N	X	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
5 Sasscer (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Donohue (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Furcolo (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?	N
8 Goodwin (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Herter (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Heselton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	?	Y	N	N	?	?	?	?
7 Lane (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	N
14 Martin (R)	N	?	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N
12 McCormack (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	X	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
3 Philbin (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Rogers (R)	?	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
13 Wigglesworth (R)	?	✓	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Blackney (R)	N	Y	?	Y	?	?	?	?
8 Crawford (R)	N	Y	✓	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Engel (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
5 Ford (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	N	N	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y
2 Michener (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
11 Potter (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
3 Shafer (R)	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Wolcott (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Woodruff (R)	N	?	N	?	N	?	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	X	?
17 Dondero (R)	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	?	N
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	N	?	N	N	?	Y	N	N
14 Rabaut (D)	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	X	N
1 Sadowski (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	X	?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Andresen (R)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
9 Hagen (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd (R)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	?	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	?
2 O'Hara (R)	?	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Wier (D)	N	Y	N	?	?	Y	?	N
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	?	Y
1 Rankin (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Whitten (D)	N	?	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
3 Whittington (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	N	N	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead (D)	N	N	?	Y	N	N	✓	Y
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Cannon (D)	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Carnahan (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Christopher (D)	N	N	N	?	Y	?	?	?
4 Irving (D)	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	X	?
10 Jones (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Karst (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
13 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Magee (D)	?	?	N	N	?	N	N	N
2 Moulder (D)	N	Y	N	N	✓	Y	?	Y
7 Short (R)	N	N	?	?	X	N	Y	N
11 Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Welch (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Mansfield (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	N
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
2 O'Sullivan (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
3 Stefan (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	?	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Canfield (R)	N	?	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Case (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Eaton (R)	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	?	N
2 Hand (R)	N	✓	X	?	Y	N	Y	N
14 Hart (D)	?	?	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
12 Kean (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Norton (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	X	?
10 Rodino (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Widnall (R)	N	?	N	?	Y	N	Y	N
9 Towe (R)	N	Y	X	?	Y	N	Y	?
1 Wolverton (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	N	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Miles (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
39 Cole (R)	N	Y	?	Y	X	N	Y	?
35 Davies (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	?	N	N
28 Gamble (R)	N	?	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
44 Gorski (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
27 Gwinn (R)	?	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	N	N	?	Y	?	N	?	?
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	?	?	?	Y	X	N	Y	N
31 Kearney (R)	?	Y	?	?	X	N	Y	N
40 Keating (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
34 Kilburn (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
30 LeFevre (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Macy (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N	Y	N
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	?	?	?	Y	X	?	✓	?
45 Reed (R)	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
36 Riehlman (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
29 St. George (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N	Y	N
38 Taber (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
43 Taurriello (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
33 Taylor (R)	?	?	X	Y	X	N	Y	N
41 Wadsworth (R)	N	?	?	Y	?	N	Y	N
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	?	?	N	?	?	Y	N	N
15 Celler (D)	Y	Y	N	N	✓	?	N	Y
4 Clemente (D)	?	Y	N	N	✓	Y	?	N
17 Coudert (R)	?	✓	Y	Y	X	N	Y	N
6 Delaney (D)	Y	?	N	N	✓	Y	?	N
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	Y	N	N	✓	Y	N	N
11 Heffernan (D)	?	Y	N	N	✓	?	N	N
7 Heller (D)	?	Y	N	N	✓	Y	X	N
21 Javits (R)	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Kelly (D)	Y	?	N	N	✓	Y	N	N
9 Keogh (D)	?	?	N	N	✓	Y	N	N
19 Klein (D)	Y	Y	X	N	✓	Y	X	N
3 Latham (R)	?	?	X	Y	X	N	?	N
23 Lynch (D)	Y	Y	N	N	✓	?	N	N
18 Marcantonio ALP	?	Y	N	N	N	?	X	N
26 McGrath (D)	?	?	N	N	✓	Y	X	N
14 Multer (D)	Y	Y	N	N	✓	Y	N	N
16 Murphy (D)	?	Y	X	?	✓	Y	N	N
13 O'Toole (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	?	?	?	N	?	?	Y	N
22 Powell (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	N	N
5 Quinn (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	?	?
12 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	N
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	?	?	N	N	✓	Y	X	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	?	N	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Vacancy								
7 Carlyle (D)	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
5 Chatham (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	?
4 Cooley (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Deane (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
9 Doughton (D)	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	N	Y	?	Y	?	N	?	Y
10 Jones (D)	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
2 Kerr (D)	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	✓	Y
12 Redden (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (R)	?	?	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
3 Breen (D)	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	?
11 Brehm (R)	N	N	?	?	N	Y	Y	N
7 Brown (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Burke (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Clevenger (R)	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
21 Crosser (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	?	N	N
1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Feighan (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
18 Hays (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Huber (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	X	N
10 Jenkins (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Kirwan (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
4 McCulloch (R)	?	?	Y	Y	X	N	Y	N
16 McGregor (R)	N	?	Y	Y	X	N	Y	N
16 McSweeney (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Polk (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
15 Secrest (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Smith (R)	?	?	✓	?	X	?	?	N
12 Vorys (R)	N	N	Y	?	N	?	Y	N
2 Wagner (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	?	X	N
13 Weichel (R)	?	X	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
AL Young (D)	N	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gilmer (D)	?	?	N	?	?	?	✓	?
5 Monroney (D)	?	Y	N	?	N	Y	?	?
6 Morris (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Steed (D)	N	?	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Stigler (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Wickersham (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
8 Wilson (D)	N	?	N	Y	?	?	?	Y
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	N	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?
4 Ellsworth (R)	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Norblad (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Stockman (R)	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
23 Cavalcante (D)	?	?	N	?	Y	?	N	?
30 Corbett (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Dague (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
29 Davenport (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	?	✓	N
32 Eberharter (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
12 Fenton (R)	N	✓	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Flood (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
31 Fulton (R)	N	?	N	Y	?	N	Y	N
19 Gavin (R)	N	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	N
14 Gillette (R)	N	Y	✓	Y	X	?	?	?
25 Graham (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓	Y
7 James (R)	N	✓	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N
28 Kearns (R)	?	✓	N	Y	N	?	Y	?
27 Kelley (D)	?	?	N	?	N	Y	X	N
18 Kunkel (R)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	?	?	N	N	X	?	Y	?
21 Lind (D)	N	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	N
16 McConnell (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	?
24 Morgan (D)	?	?	N	N	?	Y	Y	?
10 O'Neill (D)	Y	?	?	N	Y	?	N	N
13 Rhodes (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
15 Rich (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
26 Saylor (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 Simpson (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
22 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Walter (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	?	Y	N	N	?	Y	N	N
4 Chudoff (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	X	N
2 Granahan (D)	?	Y	N	?	?	Y	N	N
5 Green (D)	?	?	N	N	?	Y	X	N
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	?	?	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	N	Y	?	Y	X	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	N
1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
3 Hare (D)	N	N	N	?	?	?	?	?
6 McMillan (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Richards (D)	N	?	N	?	Y	Y	✓	Y
1 Rivers (D)	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?	?
2 Sims (D)	N	?	N	?	Y	Y	?	?
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	N	?	Y	?	Y	N	?	?
1 Lovre (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	?
10 Davis (D)	N	?	N	Y	?	?	Y	?
5 Evins (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
3 Frazier (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	✓	?
4 Gore (D)	?	N	?	Y	?	Y	Y	?
2 Jennings (R)	N	?	Y	?	N	?	Y	?
8 Murray (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	?	Y	?
1 Phillips (R)	N	?	N	?	?	?	?	?
6 Priest (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
7 Sutton (D)	N	N	?	?	?	Y	?	N
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	?	?
21 Fisher (D)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
13 Gossett (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday (D)	Y	?	N	N	N	?	Y	?
12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Lyle (D)	N	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	?
19 Mahon (D)	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	?
7 Pickett (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	?
11 Poage (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn (D)								
16 Regan (D)	N	Y	?	Y	?	Y	✓	?
6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	N	?	N	?	Y	Y
8 Thomas (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson (D)	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
10 Thornberry (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Wilson (D)	N	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Guill (R)			Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	N	?	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
1 Granger (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	?	Y	N	?	X	?	?	N
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	N	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	N
1 Robeson (D)			Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison (D)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
8 Smith (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	?	X	N	?	N	Y	✓	N
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Horan (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y
2 Jackson (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	X	N
3 Mack (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Mitchell (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y	N	N	?	Y	?	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	?
4 Burnside (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Hedrick (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Kee (D)	N	Y	N	?	Y	?	Y	N
1 Ramsay (D)	?	Y	N	N	?	Y	N	N
2 Staggers (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	?	N
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	Y	?	X	N	N	Y	N	?
8 Byrnes (R)	N	✓	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Davis (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	?	Y	✓
9 Hull (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Keefe (R)	N	N	?	?	?	?	?	?
7 Murray (R)	N	N	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
10 O'Konski (R)	N	N	Y	?	?	N	Y	N
1 Smith (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
3 Withrow (R)	N	Y	✓	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	X	Y
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	N	N	✓	?	?		?	?

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Senate Votes: Gambling Probe

1. Gambling Investigation (S Res 202). Create special committee to investigate interstate gambling and racketeering activities. Taft (R Ohio) amendment to Kefauver (D Tenn.) substitute, to require appointment of minority members to special committee by Senate Minority Leader. Rejected, 31-39, May 3, 1950. (See p. 437)
2. Gambling Investigation (S Res 202). Kefauver (D Tenn.) substitute providing for a special 5-member committee appointed by the Vice President from Senate Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Judiciary. Agreed to, 35-35 (tie broken by yea vote of Vice President), May 3, 1950.
3. Gambling Investigation. (S Res 202). Adoption of resolution as amended. Adopted, 69-1, May 3, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3
YEAS	31	35	69
NAYS	39	35	1

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3
YEAS	0	35	39
NAYS	39	4	0

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3
YEAS	31	0	30
NAYS	0	31	1

	1	2	3
ALABAMA			
Hill (D)	X	√	√
Sparkman (D)	X	√	√
ARIZONA			
Hayden (D)	N	Y	Y
McFarland (D)	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	Y
McClellan (D)	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
Downey (D)	X	√	√
Knowland (R)	Y	N	Y
COLORADO			
Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Benton (D)	N	Y	Y
McMahon (D)	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
Frear (D)	N	Y	Y
Williams (R)	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland (D)	N	Y	Y
Pepper (D)	X	√	√
GEORGIA			
George (D)	N	Y	Y
Russell (D)	N	Y	Y
IDAHO			
Dworshak (R)	√	X	√
Taylor (D)	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			
Douglas (D)	N	Y	Y
Lucas (D)	N	Y	Y
INDIANA			
Capehart (R)	?	?	?
Jenner (R)	Y	N	Y
IOWA			
Gillette (D)	X	√	√
Hickenlooper (R)	√	X	√
KANSAS			
Darby (R)	Y	N	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY			
Chapman (D)	?	?	?
Withers (D)	?	?	?
LOUISIANA			
Ellender (D)	N	Y	Y
Long (D)	X	√	√

	1	2	3
MAINE			
Brewster (R)	√	X	√
Smith (R)	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND			
O'Conor (D)	X	√	√
Tydings (D)	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Lodge (R)	Y	N	Y
Saltonstall (R)	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
Ferguson (R)	Y	N	Y
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey (D)	N	Y	Y
Thye (R)	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland (D)	N	N	Y
Stennis (D)	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI			
Donnell (R)	Y	N	N
Kem (R)	Y	N	Y
MONTANA			
Ecton (R)	Y	N	Y
Murray (D)	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
Butler (R)	Y	N	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	N	Y
NEVADA			
Malone (R)	Y	N	Y
McCarran (D)	?	√	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges (R)	√	X	√
Tobey (R)	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY			
Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	Y
Smith (R)	√	X	√
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson (D)	N	Y	Y
Chavez (D)	X	√	√
NEW YORK			
Ives (R)	Y	N	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Graham (D)	X	√	√
Hoey (D)	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Langer (R)	√	X	√
Young (R)	Y	N	Y

	1	2	3
OHIO			
Bricker (R)	Y	N	Y
Taft (R)	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr (D)	N	Y	Y
Thomas (D)	X	√	√
OREGON			
Cordon (R)	Y	N	Y
Morse (R)	√	X	√
PENNSYLVANIA			
Martin (R)	Y	N	Y
Myers (D)	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Green (D)	N	Y	Y
Leahy (D)	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston (D)	N	Y	Y
Maybank (D)	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Gurney (R)	Y	N	Y
Mundt (R)	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE			
Kefauver (D)	N	Y	Y
McKellar (D)	N	Y	Y
TEXAS			
Connally (D)	N	Y	Y
Johnson (D)	?	?	?
UTAH			
Thomas (D)	N	Y	Y
Watkins (R)	√	X	√
VERMONT			
Aiken (R)	Y	N	Y
Flanders (R)	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd (D)	N	N	Y
Robertson (D)	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON			
Cain (R)	√	X	√
Magnuson (D)	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Kilgore (D)	N	Y	Y
Neely (D)	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
McCarthy (R)	Y	N	Y
Wiley (R)	Y	N	Y
WYOMING			
Hunt (D)	N	Y	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	X	√	√

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TAXES and ECONOMIC POLICY

Major Actions

Taxes:

Revenue Act of 1950 (legislation increasing individual and corporate income taxes) - enacted into law (page 573).

Excess-profits tax - enacted into law (page 669).

Defense production legislation - enacted into law (page 624).

"Basing point" bill, legalizing freight absorption - vetoed by President (page 564).

Rent control extensions - enacted into law (pages 662 and 668).

Federal aid to highways - enacted into law (page 602).

Rivers, harbors, flood control authorization - enacted into law (page 607).

"Basing Point" Act

S 1008—Vetoed

SUMMARY

The 1950 story of "basing point" legislation was one of extensive debate and maneuvering in efforts to get Senate and House agreement to a conference report on a 1949 compromise bill.

In 1949, the Congress had threshed out conflicting House and Senate views on "basing point" legislation, and reconciled them in a compromise version. Carried in a conference report, the compromise generally stipulated that companies would not run afoul of existing anti-trust statutes if the companies handled their delivered-pricing practices without conspiracy or collusion. Freight absorption and certain price discriminations were legalized so long as they were done in good faith and not for monopolistic ends.

The House adopted the conference report on Oct. 14, 1949, a few days before the Congress adjourned its first session. But the Senate refused to do so, and decided instead to defer consideration of the compromise to Jan. 20, 1950. The postponement was secured by opponents of the bill, led by Sens. Russell B. Long (D La.) and Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.).

When the second session met, and the Senate took up the conference report on Jan. 20, however, Senators found it unacceptable. They voted to send the compromise back to a new conference committee, again largely because of the opposition of Sens. Long and Douglas.

The House did not readily agree to the Senate's request for a new conference. Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.) strongly resisted the proposal, urging public hearings on the measure. The way the pending legislation would affect small businesses drew most of the debate in the House, as it had in the Senate.

On Feb. 28, however, the House overrode the objections of Patman and other opponents of the conference report, and sent it to conference for the second time.

Dispute Over Language

Disputes in this second House-Senate conference on S 1008 centered largely on the language of one section of the bill pertaining to the reasons justifying intervention by the Federal Trade Commission in delivered-pricing practices of companies. But agreement was reached relatively promptly, and conferees reported out a new version of the original 1949 compromise.

The House adopted the new version on March 14. The Senate was asked to act on the measure on April 10, but deferred a final decision to June 2. Then, after a week of debate during which Douglas and other opponents of the measure made a futile, last-ditch stand against it, the Senate adopted the compromise.

This cleared the measure to the White House, but instead of signing it into law, President Truman vetoed it on June 16. He said the legislation would further confuse existing statutes on "basing point" matters, instead of clarifying them.

The legislation was returned to Congress, which made no attempt to override the veto.

Provisions

The provisions of the ultimate compromise version of S 1008 paralleled fairly closely the features embodied in the orginal compromise the Congress had worked out in 1949. (For detailed data on this refer to P. 704-715 in CQ Almanac, Vol. V.)

In general, the legislation would have legalized certain practices in the so-called "basing point" pricing system. The basing point system had been used in the cement, steel, bottle cap, sugar beet, etc., industries until outlawed by Supreme Court decisions. The bill would have legalized elements such as the use of delivered pricing, freight absorption and price discrimination to meet competition—all in the absence of conspiracy. Under the basing point system, the price to the consumer equals the mill price plus rail freight from the nearest established basing point—no matter from where or how the goods are actually shipped.

In other words, the bill would have made it legal for manufacturers to use certain basing-point practices (delivered pricing, freight absorption, price discrimination to meet competition)—providing there was no conspiracy between manufacturers to fix prices. Paul Douglas (D Ill.) and Russell Long (D La.) who led the fight against the bill, said approval would foster monopoly. Supporters said the measure would promote competition. Basing point practices are now outlawed by a Supreme Court decision.

Basic Laws Amended

The bill would have amended two basic anti-trust laws — the Federal Trade Commission Act (1914) and the Clayton Anti-trust Act (1914) as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act. And the discussion of the measure involved three economic issues:

(1) Price fixing and other "restraints" of competition among competitors;

(2) Big business against small business and "hard" competition against "soft competition"—outlined by the conference report;

(3) Industrialization of new regions, the South and West, especially, and the decentralization of heavy industry.

The final conference report on S 1008 carried a section which had drawn considerable dispute during the legislation's long and knotty progress through Congress. This was language permitting the Federal Trade Commission to swing into action if there were a "reasonable probability" of anti-trust law violation.

The final measure carried this phrase, originated by the House, but strongly contested by the Senate which had held out for FTC action only if there seemed to be "substantial and probative evidence" of violation.

Votes

(See pp. 722,716)

The Senate rejected the 1949 House-approved conference report on S 1008 by a voice vote on Jan. 20, 1950, and asked for a new conference by voice vote the same day.

The House decided to reopen a conference by a 240-144 vote on Feb. 28, after tabling a motion to block this by a 211-161 vote the same day.

The House voted by voice to accept on March 14 the new conference report submitted from the second conference. The vote came after a 175-204 ballot defeated a move to recommit the measure.

The Senate decided to postpone immediate action on the conference report by a 35-36 ballot on April 10.

The Senate adopted the conference report on June 2, 1950, by a roll-call vote of 43-27.

President Truman vetoed the bill on June 16.

Party Stands

Democratic Platform: "We advocate the strengthening of existing anti-trust laws by closing the gaps which experience has shown have been used to promote concentration of economic power.

"We pledge a positive program to promote competitive business and to foster the development of independent trade and commerce."

Republican Platform: "Small business, the bulwark of American enterprise, must be encouraged through aggressive anti-monopoly action, elimination of unnecessary controls, protection against discrimination, correction of tax abuses, and limitation of competition by governmental organizations."

BACKGROUND

Enactment of S 1008, to clarify delivered-pricing practices, was dogged by controversy throughout the 81st Congress.

The controversy really began April 26, 1948, with the Supreme Court decision in the Cement Institute Case. The Court upheld a Federal Trade Commission order against the company on two counts: (1) The cement makers had conspired to use the basing-point system and through it had "restrained and hindered competition"; and, (2) The system involved discrimination in price among various buyers with the effect of injuring and lessening competition in violation of Sec. 2 of the Clayton Act, a basic anti-trust statute.

Because this Court ruling was held by many Congressmen to complicate further the entire picture with respect to anti-trust laws and their enforcement, legislation was drafted in order, as its sponsors said, to clarify the situation.

Myers Offered Bill

Early in 1949, Sen. Francis J. Myers (D Pa.) introduced a bill calling for a two-year moratorium on prosecutions of anti-trust violations in basing point cases. In the House, Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) sponsored a similar bill.

Myer's proposal was favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. But on the Senate floor, on May 31, Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) substituted permanent legislation, which permitted absorption by companies of freight, quotation and sale at delivered prices, and certain instances of price discrimination in the absence of conspiracy. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and Russell Long (D La.) persuaded O'Mahoney to accept two amendments which they hoped would safeguard small business against such discrimination. The Senate passed the modified bill June 1 by voice vote.

The House Judiciary Committee substituted this bill for the moratorium which it had reported earlier, but struck out the Kefauver amendments. The House passed this substitute July 7, by voice vote, after adopting two amendments by John A. Carroll (D Colo.) in place of the Kefauver amendments.

The Senate sent the bill to conference July 26, unnoticed by Long. As soon as he discovered this action, Long moved to reconsider. The Senate Aug. 12 rejected that motion 28-49, and the bill went to conference. Long and his supporters preferred two alternatives to a conference: (1) Concurrence in the House bill with the Carroll amendments (which they said would give stronger protection to small business than Kefauver's); or, (2) No conference, and thus no further action on the bill.

Conferees Agree

The conferees Oct. 13 reported a bill which contained none of the Carroll amendments, only one of the Kefauver amendments, and some changes in the definition of the key phrase of Sec. 2 (a) of the Clayton Act (as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act), relating to prohibited price discrimination.

The House adopted the report Oct. 14 by roll call, 200-104, after rejecting by roll call, 138-178, a motion by Wright Patman (D Tex.) to recommit.

The measure came up in the Senate Oct. 17 and 18, where Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) spoke as chief opponent. He moved to postpone further consideration until Jan. 20, 1950, and the Senate adopted this motion by voice vote after rejecting by roll call, 28-29, a move by Robert R. O'Conor (D Md.) to table Douglas' motion. (The Vice President announced he would have voted against tabling if his ballot had been necessary.)

Two sponsors of the bill disowned their own bills after the conferees had reported it. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee, which had reported the bill, refused to sign the conference report, and voted for its recommittal and against its passage. In the Senate, O'Mahoney who had written the substitute bill which passed the House and Senate, expressed satisfaction that the Senate had delayed further action until next year.

SENATE

Under the terms of a motion passed in 1949 (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Page 713), the Senate was committed to action on Jan. 20, 1950, on the conference report of S 1008. Accordingly, Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.) promptly opened debate at that time.

O'Conor, who had been one of the conferees in 1949, was joined by Kenneth Wherry (R Neb.) in preliminary discussion of the conference report. Both Senators stressed the fact that the measure — with one exception— was approved in its present form by the Justice Department, which is charged with enforcement of anti-trust statutes.

The single exception failing to draw the agency's approval was Sec. 4 (D) in the conference report. This section defined the phrase "the effect may be" (in Sec. 2 of the Clayton Act; which prohibits price discriminations whose "effect may be" substantially to lessen competition).

The conference report's definition required "reliable, probative, and substantial evidence" of the specified effect. Justice Dept. commented this language would "create an almost impossible burden of proof by requiring positive evidence of facts not yet in existence". (A majority of FTC disapproved of the entire bill, while the Acting Chairman, Lowell Mason, took the same position as Justice Dept.)

Small Business Cited

O'Conor, in opening debate, submitted a new statement of the conferees, and explained they had never intended "to withdraw from small business any of the protection now afforded by the present anti-trust laws". Wherry exclaimed, "all I am interested in is freight absorption;. . . I want a farmer to have the right to sell a mule 50 miles away from his home and be able to meet, if he has to do so, his competitor's price. That is all I want."

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) and Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) urged speed in ending the confusion, which, they said, prevailed among businessmen. Robertson hoped "that we are not in effect permitting this important measure to be put to sleep indefinitely". He spoke of many letters

he had received from retail druggists, who feared the bill might destroy them. He thought it would not.

Francis J. Myers (D Pa.), Edward Martin (R Pa.), Homer Capehart (R Ind.) and Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) repeated their approval of the measure. Capehart added that if it should cause injury to small business, he would join a move to repeal it.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) proved the most outspoken foe of the measure. Russell B. Long (D La.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and William Langer (R N.D.) ran close seconds. To those who cited Justice Dept. approval, Douglas replied "merely because the Dept. of Justice has made an error, that does not mean that the Senate . . . should compound that error." "This is a bad bill," he said. "Whatever the conference committee does, it will have to come back with a bad bill." He said he would prefer to kill the report and hoped, if the Senate ever passed it, the President would send it back with a "ringing veto".

Long Endorses Change

Long, like Douglas, attacked Secs. 1 and 2 of the bill, in which conferees could make little change. But he thought the proposed change in Sec. 4 (D) would be a "substantial improvement". He agreed to wait and see what the conference would report.

"I am in favor of low prices at any time," he said with respect to price discrimination, "but it is not fair to permit any large concern to sell at low prices to certain customers, usually chainstore customers, and sell at high prices to small independent retailers . . . It makes no difference whether someone is acting in good faith if he is following a practice which will drive hundreds of thousands of persons out of business."

Langer, who had been the first Senator to oppose the bill in his minority report from the Judiciary Committee, said that the conference report was "worse" than the bill had been, and said he would continue his fight against it.

Kefauver Suggestion

Kefauver suggested that the conferees be instructed to report after June 30, to give the Supreme Court time to decide a pending Standard Oil Co. (Ind.) case. Senators on both sides of the legislation had earlier admitted that Section 3 of the bill would permit those price discriminations which Standard had practiced, and which a circuit court had said violated the Robinson-Patman Act.

Kefauver quoted from proceedings before the Supreme Court in which counsel for Standard stated that passage of S 1008 would decide the case for his client. "In other words," summarized the Tennessee Senator, "the large companies could then discriminate against any little fellows they desired to discriminate against . . . and make the defense that they were meeting competition, which would be a complete defense."

By voice vote, the Senate then decided to reject the compromise version of S 1008. This decision cancelled out the 1949 vote by which the House had favorably accepted it.

In order to keep the legislation alive O'Conor then moved to have the Senate request another joint conference with the House managers. This would enable Representatives and Senators to make another try for provisions that would prove acceptable to the upper chamber as well as the House.

The Senate approved the O'Conor motion by a voice vote on Jan. 20.

HOUSE

The House received the Senate's formal request for reconvention of a conference committee on Jan. 20, but took no immediate action on it. Because the House had approved the conference report—as it then stood—in 1949, it had considered the matter closed, and had dismissed its conferees.

Re-opening a conference would have meant naming House managers for the second time. There was some argument against this.

On Feb. 28, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee which had handled the legislation, moved to accept the Senate's overtures, and send S 1008 back to conference. Most of the debate and parlimentary jockeying came in connection with this pending motion of Celler's.

Rep. Clifford Case (R N.J.), one of the original conferees on S 1008, defended Celler's move to get the measure back to conference. Case said the place to clarify the legislation was, in fact, the conference committee. His reasoning was supported by Rep. Harry J. Davenport (D Pa.), who said a vote in favor of sending the bill back to conference was a vote in favor of clarifying the legality of the basing point system. Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) urged a second try at compromise in conference, and said "American business is entitled to this clarification".

Patman Resists

However, Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.) strongly objected to Celler's move. He told the House: "I have never known a piece of legislation to come before this body which was less understood."

Patman argued, "This is not a legitimate bill". He asked for public hearings on it, which he said would be secured if the pending motion by Celler to send the bill back to conference were defeated.

The call for public hearings and for House refusal to recommit the bill was also sounded by Rep. Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.). He said sending the bill to conference again "would be putting the cart before the horse".

After debate, the Celler motion was approved 240-144, but before new conferees could be named by the Speaker, Rep. John Carroll (D Colo.) moved that the House instruct them to stand pat on certain features in the bill originally passed by the House but which the Senate conferees had sought to alter or delete. Rep. Walter immediately moved to table the Carroll motion, and the Walter tabling motion was accepted, 211-161.

Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) then named as conferees to meet with their Senate counterparts: Rep. Celler, Walter, Case, Edwin E. Willis (D La.), and Earl C. Michener (R Mich.).

CONFERENCE

A second House-Senate conference committee to reconcile disputes over the compromise legislation the first conference group had drafted in 1949 convened shortly after the House's action Feb. 28.

The conferees reached accord relatively promptly. Within 24 hours, agreement was reached on one of the thorny points previously in dispute. Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.), one of the Senate managers, disclosed March 1 that the Senate had reversed itself and opted for the original 1949 House wording in a section of the bill relating to definitions.

At the 1949 conference, the Senate had redrafted this language but the revamp was criticized strongly by the Justice Department. Its criticism helped bring rejection in the Senate of the first conference report. This set

the stage for the House vote Feb. 28 to make a second try in conference to reach a bill acceptable to both chambers.

Victory For House

Ultimate approval of the compromise worked out in conference represented a victory for the House. From the beginning, it had insisted on language in the bill that the Federal Trade Commission could halt certain pricing practices if there was "reasonable probability" of anti-trust law violation. The Senate had wanted to permit the FTC action only if there was "substantial and probative evidence" of violation.

The broader House language — which did not put the burden of proof on the government before it could undertake to halt unfair practices—prevailed. House managers had claimed that the Senate wording would have slowed the government up so much in amassing data that the victim of unfair pricing might be put out of business before action could be taken.

The conference committee reported S 1008 embodying this major compromise on March 3. The rest of the legislation was relatively close to the original 1949 version, which basically provided that manufacturers independently selling the same products at different prices at different points, or absorbing certain freight costs to get the products there in order to compete in good faith with other manufacturers, would not be guilty of unfair pricing practices.

House Final Action

The House took up the revised conference report on March 14. Again, Rep. Patman bitterly assailed the measure, and singled out its provisions affecting small business as the most objectionable features.

Claiming the measure would penalize small business, Patman renewed his pressure for postponement of final action on S 1008 until public hearings could be held.

Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) supported Patman. Boggs asserted that the measure would lead to "perpetuation of a system that prevents us (the South) from competing with other areas of the country". Boggs said votes for the second draft of compromise legislation would be votes to "perpetuate this system which has colonized so much of this country".

Speaking for the measure, Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), a member of the House Small Business Committee, assured lawmakers that there was "nothing in the bill detrimental to small business" and that the measure "is fair and equitable". Other proponents of the bill reiterated claims that it was drawn to clarify existing anti-trust statutes, and nothing else.

Third Recommittal Asked

In a last ditch stand against the legislation as it had emerged from a second conference committee, Rep. Patman then moved to recommit S 1008 for a third look. Again he said hearings should be held.

But the House pressed ahead, and defeated Patman's recommittal motion by a 175-204 roll-call vote March 14. The House then proceeded to adopt the conference report on a voice vote which sent it across the Capitol to the Senate.

Senate Final Action

The revised conference report went before the Senate on March 14, but was not debated in detail until the end of the month. Then, on March 31, Sen. Russell Long (D La.) made a full-length speech outlining his opposition, and filled a score of pages in the Congressional Record with documents bolstering his position.

On April 10, Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, moved to bring up the conference report on S 1008 for action. However, Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D Ill.) made a point of order against McCarran's motion. Lucas indicated that consideration at that time of the basing point measure would seriously interfere with the pending business: Rivers and harbors and flood control legislation. Long and Douglas had promised long speeches if S 1008 were taken up at that juncture.

On a vote, McCarran's motion was defeated 35-36.

Some Senators Switched

On this ballot, a "Nay" vote was to put off a decision on the legislation, and on this tally, seven Senators who had voted against postponement in 1949 switched their stands. They voted in 1950 to favor postponement. Three Senators who had urged delay in 1949 also switched, and voted for immediate consideration in 1950.

The seven who shifted from yes to no were Brien McMahon (D Conn.), Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.), Virgil Chapman (D Ky.), Guy Cordon (R Ore.), Edward Martin (R Pa.), Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), and Harry P. Cain (R Wash.). The three changing from no to yes were Walter F. George (D Ga.), Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.).

On May 26, the final round of debate on S 1008 was launched. Supporters of the bill began their final summations of their positions, and opponents of the measure rallied around Sen. Douglas. Douglas declared: "If Senators do not like the American system of free and fair competition, they should vote for the bill. If, on the other hand, they believe in competition and in our anti-trust laws which are necessary to preserve competition, they should vote against Senate bill 1008; for this bill would put more holes in our anti-trust laws than there are in a large piece of Swiss cheese."

He added, "By using (basing points) all the producers in an industry, no matter where their plants may be located or how much actual freight charges may vary, quote exactly the same delivered price to any prospective buyer and thus destroy price competition".

Summation By Douglas

Douglas summed up his opposition to the bill with the following points:

1. The basing point system means price discrimination against some manufacturers and unfair advantages to other manufacturers.

2. Transportation facilities are wasted because there is no encouragement to buy from the nearest supplier when ordering standardized raw materials.

3. One big "leader" company controls prices of many small companies.

4. The basing point system is fixed to favor the East and Midwest and discriminate against the South, Southwest, West and New England.

5. Area discrimination and monopoly pricing restrict business growth.

6. "The purpose of the basing-point system is, first and foremost, to eliminate competition."

7. Basing points result in identical bids on public projects, which sometimes encourages corruption in deciding the winner.

8. Reservations contained in the bill would be no protection against monopoly.

Also opposing the bill was Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) who said: "In the undermining effect it will have on our anti-trust legislation and the enforcement of that legislation, this bill will take us back at least half a century."

Final Say By Supporters

Bill supporters had their say during the final day of debate after opponents had held the floor through most of the week. O'Conor urged Senate approval saying, "I am firmly convinced that small-business enterprises, which we all desire to protect, are at a greater disadvantage under present circumstances than they will be if this legislation is enacted into law. This enactment is an effort to make unmistakably clear to that great section of the American industry which is vitally concerned with freight costs just what can be done legally in the matter of independent action to meet competition by absorbing freight charges and what cannot be done . . . without running afoul of the (anti-trust) acts."

Wherry and O'Mahoney

Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) said, "The solid fact is that if the conference report is not adopted the present confusion in business will increase, and the consequent chaos could be the forerunner of a planned economy such as now exists in Great Britain."

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) supported the measure saying, "This bill is good for business; it will promote competition; it will be beneficial to small business; it will aid in developing the economy of the United States."

Final Vote

The Senate climaxed its months-long running fight on "basing point" legislation by finally a proving the conference report by a 43-27 roll-call vote on June 2.

This final vote split the Democrats, but most Republicans sided with the measure. Thirteen Democrats and 30 Republicans voted "yes" while 25 Democrats and 2 Republicans said "no". The bill was passed after President of the Senate Alben Barkley overruled a point of order by bill-opponent Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) that Senate-House conferees had erred on a technicality in the final compromise bill. Kefauver did not contest Barkley's ruling.

VETO

A few hours before the legislation would have became law with or without his assent. President Truman vetoed the so-called "basing point" measure (S 1008) on June 16. The bill would have permitted companies to absorb freight charges to sell their products at uniform delivered prices throughout the country, so long as such price discrimination was done in "good faith" without conspiracy, collusion, or fraudulent practice.

It was the President's fifth veto of 1950. In returning the legislation to Congress, he said it would "obscure, rather than clarify" existing laws about pricing practices. "This bill . . . is so far from clear that each of its major provisions is capable of widely conflicting interpretations."

Truman said "there is every reason to believe that if S 1008 were to become law, there would be as much uncertainty about its meaning" in the business world "as there has been in the Congress". This was an allusion to the long often-tortuous route of the bill through Congress during the past two years.

The veto followed a White House visit June 14 by six Democratic Senators and five Democratic Representatives, urging Presidential disapproval. The group included Senators Lister Hill (Ala.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Herbert H. Lehman (D-Lib N. Y.), John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), and Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), and Reps. Wright Patman (Tex.), Hale Boggs (La.), Raymond W. Karst (Mo.), Joe L. Evins (Tenn.), and Hugh B. Mitchell (Wash.).

Veto Criticized, Supported

The actual veto, however, drew criticism from Democratic Sens. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.), virtual author of the bill, Herbert O'Conor (Md.), Pat McCarran (Nev.), and Edwin Johnson (Colo.), Republican Senator Styles Bridges (N.H.), called the veto an "outrageous action".

Supporting the President were Democratic Sens. Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Russell Long (La.), and Lister Hill (Ala.), and Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.), Republican Sen. George D. Aiken (Vt.) associated himself with them.

No attempt was made in Congress to override the veto. However, five Senators who had strongly backed the "basing point" bill were appointed June 22 by the Senate Commerce Committee to be a "watch-dog" group checking the Federal Trade Commission's handling of cases the vetoed bill would have affected.

The Senators were Edwin Johnson (D Colo.), Francis Myers (D Pa.), Herbert O'Conor (D Md.), Homer Capehart (R Ind.), and John Bricker (R Ohio).

LOBBY STANDS

Most organizations having opinions to register on S 1008 made their views known in 1949, when the legislation was being drafted or making its course through Congress. (For a full listing of national groups testifying at hearings on S 1008 or otherwise going on record during 1949, see CQ Almanac, vol. V, pp. 713-715.)

In 1950, the "basing point" legislation continued to draw support and opposition from several organizations.

National Association of Manufacturers' publication, NAM News, in its May 6th issue, linked the legislative fates of the heavily controversial bills on basing points and civil rights to fair employment in a warning to industrialist backers of S 1008 — the basing point bill — to restate their views to their Congressmen.

NAM News said the "danger is increasing daily that legislation (S 1008) authorizing the individual shipper to absorb freight charges in meeting competition may be caught in the Congressional adjournment log jam and fail to be enacted."

Said the News: "Senator Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.), floor leader of the fight for the absorption measure, may seek to get a majority vote to call up the report as soon as the filibuster on FEPC begins. Such a motion probably would win the support of many Southern Senators who are not sympathetic to the absorption measure. But the danger lies in the fact that once S 1008 is brought up it could be used as a target for a filibuster actually directed at preventing FEPC from being called up again".

Anti-Monopoly Committee

The bill had strong opposition from various business groups. The legislation was opposed by the Anti-Monopoly Committee — composed of representatives of 17 farm, small business, cooperative and labor groups — which was organized to help bring about the defeat of S 1008, according to National Farmers Union, one of the members of the Anti-Monopoly Committee.

According to one weekly Washington newsletter of the National Farmers Union, the Anti-Monopoly Committee "is primarily responsible for defeating the attempts of big business to railroad S 1008 through the Congress and thus sound the death knell for all small business and purchasing cooperatives".

Membership

The Committee was organized and operated with the cooperation of Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.), chairman of the House Small Business Committee. CQ Log was told by George H. Frates, of the National Association of Retail Druggists, that the Anti-Monopoly Committee grew out of a similarly constituted but slightly smaller committee set up to fight against S 1008 — a committee of which he was steering committee chairman. Frates also said that he was not chairman of the Anti-Monopoly Committee, whose purposes included matters besides the basing point bill.

According to NFU, the organizations in the Anti-Monopoly Committee were:

American Farm Bureau Fedn.
American Fedn. of Labor
American Retail Fedn.
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Cooperative League of the U. S.
Credit Union Natl. Assn., Inc.
Intl. Assn. of Machinists
Natl. Assn. of Independent Tire Dealers
Natl. Assn. of Retail Druggists
Natl. Candy Wholesalers Assn.
Natl. Congress of Petroleum Retailers
Natl. Council of Farmer Cooperatives
Natl. Farmers Union
Natl. Fedn. of Independent Business, Inc.
Natl. Food Brokers Assn.
Natl. Grange
Natl. Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.
Railway Labor Executives' Assn.
U. S. Wholesale Grocers Assn.

Also against the legislation was the American Trucking Association. Pressing for it, according to Sen. Long, was the Council on Clarification of Pricing Practices. Long said Senators were being pressured by "interests" who employed a William Simon, former counsel of a Senate group, but registered in 1950 as a lobbyist for the CCPP

After the final conference version of S 1008 had been passed by Congress and sent to the President's desk, three organizations shifted their pressure to the White House. They asked President Truman to veto the measure. They were the National Association of Independent Businesses, the National Association of Retail Druggists, and the United States Wholesale Grocers Association.

Lobby Group Is Lobbying Target

A feature of 1950 pressures on S 1008 came in March, when a Congressman "lobbied" back at an organization that seldom fails to get its view before lawmakers on national legislation.

On March 4, Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.), bitter foe of the "basing point" legislation as it then stood, wired the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which supported S 1008, demanding that the Chamber President, Herman W. Steinkraus, "notify all your local member Chambers of Commerce of the stand that you are taking" so that the local chambers could arrange to "protect their own interests".

War-Risk Sea Insurance

S 2484—P.L. 763

SUMMARY

This law, which added a new title called "War Risk Insurance" to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, permits the U. S. government in time of war danger to issue war-risk maritime insurance, which regular commercial companies normally will not write in such circumstances.

The law is stand-by legislation, to be put into effect only with the explicit approval of the President. Under the terms of the measure, the Secretary of Commerce may issue war-risk and certain marine liability insurance on vessels, cargoes, passengers and crews. These may also be reinsured. However, no insurance can be written unless it can not be obtained on reasonable terms and conditions from commercial insurance companies authorized to do business in the United States.

Recommended by the erstwhile Maritime Commission, later transferred to the Commerce Department (See Page 371), S 2484 was introduced in the Senate on Aug. 26, 1949, by Chairman Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. A similar measure (HR 6061) was introduced in the House, whose Merchant Marine Committee held hearings on it in 1949.

It was not until 1950, however, that both chambers of Congress took formal action on either measure. The Senate passed S 2484 by unanimous consent on Aug. 8. The House passed HR 6061 by unanimous consent on Aug. 21, after discarding its bill's number and accepting the Senate's tag of S 2484. At this point, the two bills were considerably different, but the Senate decided by voice vote on Aug. 28 to accept the House's version of S 2484 instead of its own. This cleared the bill to the White House, where the President signed it into law on Sept. 7.

Provisions

The major features of S 2484 provide that:

1. The Secretary of Commerce, with the explicit approval of the President, may provide war-risk insurance and certain marine and liability insurance and re-insurance for protections of passengers, crews, vessels and cargoes in the event such insurance can not be obtained on reasonable terms and conditions from commercial insurance companies authorized to do business in the United States.

2. War-risk insurance, and marine and liability insurance is specifically requested, may be written to apply to:

a. American vessels, including those under construction; b. American-owned foreign-flag vessels; c. vessels engaged in U.S. national defense service or American commerce; and d. cargoes shipped—or about to be shipped—in such vessels, cargoes owned by citizens or residents, cargoes imported to or exported from the U.S. and sold or purchased by U.S. residents or citizens, and cargoes moving between U.S. ports; and

e. Freight and passage money of vessels, or vessel disbursements; f. personal effects of crews and passengers, and loss of life by these persons, or their sufferance of injury or detention after capture by an enemy of the U.S. (Secretary of Commerce entitled to write insurance against other than these risks if he believes it advisable); and

g. The vessel or its owner or charterer for statutory or contractual obligations customarily covered by insurance.

3. The Secretary of Commerce may issue war-risk insurance for any person working for, or providing facilities for, any American or foreign-flag vessel if the United States is at

war. This covers legal liabilities in the performance of service, or the provision of facilities, but does not cover liability for employees.

4. The government may supply insurance if it is required in the prosecution of a war, or in connection with national defense, but again only in the event such insurance can not be obtained commercially.

5. The Secretary of Commerce may re-insure any country authorized to do business in the U.S. But re-insurance may be provided by the Secretary only at reasonable rates established by him, or at rates charged by a commercial carrier — whichever is higher.

6. The Department of Commerce may employ marine insurance companies to act as underwriting and settling agents, but fees to them may not include payments on account of solicitation or stimulation of the insurance business. Brokers may not receive fees for arranging insurance for any risk directly insured against by the Secretary, except to the extent the Secretary employs brokers as agents.

7. Government agencies or departments, if the President approves, may obtain federal war-risk insurance without premium, but they must reimburse the Department of Commerce for losses suffered under the insurance issued.

8. The U.S. may be sued in the admiralty courts if disagreements arise concerning losses.

9. Authority for the Secretary of Commerce to issue insurance will lapse five years after enactment of the law, i.e: by Sept. 7, 1955.

BACKGROUND

With respect to maritime insurance, commercial insurance companies normally issue policies with automatic termination clauses which invalidate the coverage of vessels in the event of war between any of four nations: Britain, France, the United States or the Soviet Union. Protection for vessels and cargoes at sea in the event of hostilities is usually granted only until the ships arrive at the next port, and for 24 hours thereafter.

Because of this arrangement, the government provided war - risk maritime insurance in both World Wars, but the insurance issued during the second conflict was discontinued in 1947. Two years later, however, the Maritime Commission recommended new legislation which would protect American shippers, shipowners, crew members and passengers against war-risks by permitting the government to issue war - risk marine insurance if commercial companies would not do so.

Accordingly, the late Schuyler Otis Bland (D Va.), then Chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, introduced HR 6061 embodying the Maritime agency's suggestions on Aug. 19, 1949. The companion bill, S 2484, was introduced in the Senate on Aug. 25, 1949, by Chairman Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Neither group reported its bill in 1949, and before the measures were reported in 1950, several changes had to be made in the initial drafts. This was because they originally provided for the Maritime Commission to issue war - risk insurance. On May 23, however, the President's Reorganization Plan No. 21 (See page 371) was approved and the Maritime Commission was transferred into the Department of Commerce. Therefore the bills had to be revised, so that the Secretary of Commerce was named throughout to handle the insurance program, instead of the Maritime Commissioners.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Merchant Marine Committee resumed hearings on HR 6061 — the House version of S 2484, the Senate bill that ultimately became law — in July, 1950. A subcommittee, headed by Rep. Edward J. Hart (D N.J.), heard favorable testimony from the National Federation of American Shipping, the American Institute of Marine Underwriters, the State of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, the Association of American Ship Owners, the Navy Department and the Bureau of the Budget.

The CIO Maritime Committee, in a statement for the record of the hearings, said it considered the bill poor legislation. A main CIO objection was that the bill would provide insurance for other than American-flag vessels. The CIO group wanted to restrict war-risk insurance to American - flag vessels and crews.

The House committee worked several changes in the bill before reporting it. One alteration, suggested by the Treasury Department, located the fund to pay for the insurance in the Treasury Department, instead of in the Maritime Commission.

Private Gain Barred

This change was made, the group said, to prevent the recurrence of irregularities during World War II, when the government hired insurance companies to handle certain marine insurance, and paid premiums to these companies — who invested part of this money and earned $18 million on it, which they were permitted to keep.

Henceforth, under the Treasury-suggested amendment to the bill, premiums would be deposited with the Treasury, and could not be re-invested by private parties for private gain.

A second major amendment, supported by the U.S. Comptroller General, was also adopted by the House Committee. This proposal was to strike from the original version of the bill the clause giving the Secretary of Commerce the final authority to pay losses, settle claims and meet judgments arising from the insurance program against the government. Under this "finality clause", settlements could not be reopened or modified except on a showing of fraud, malfeasance or misrepresentation.

The Comptroller General felt such a clause was too broad, and consequently dangerous because such a great amount of the government's money could be involved.

Multiple Insurance

At the suggestion of the American Association of Ship Owners two additional amendments were added. One permitted persons with an interest in a vessel to insure, if the Commerce Secretary approved, with other underwriters for more than the amount insured for with the Secretary. The Secretary was not to be entitled to the benefit of such insurance.

The second Ship Owners proposal provided that the Secretary's authority to settle claims be limited to the vessel's "fair and reasonable" value as determined by the Federal Maritime Board.

Other amendments accepted by the House Committee before it reported the bill were those: 1. providing that insurance would not be issued on any consideration other than the war-risk involved; 2. providing that the law would expire five years after its enactment; 3. providing that no claim would be paid "unless and until" it

had been approved by the Secretary of Commerce; and 4. providing that the Secretary make quarterly reports to Congress on contracts entered into or proposed, and the general progress of the war-risk maritime insurance program.

REPORT

HR 6061 was reported to the House on Aug. 10. The measure was accompanied by Merchant Marine Committee suggestions that any companies or syndicates hired to handle the insurance should be clearly told they were not authorized under terms of the bill to insure at the expense of the government.

Final Action

The measure came up in the House on Aug. 21 on the lower chamber's consent calendar. Under the unanimous consent procedure used in connection with this calendar, HR 6061 was passed without debate when no objection to it was heard.

The following day, S 2484 — which had previously passed the Senate— came up in the House, also on the consent calendar. Rep. Hart moved to substitute the language of HR 6061 for the language of this Senate bill, and his motion was approved by the House without objection or debate.

This substitution meant that the House agreed to relinquish the "HR" number under which its version of the insurance legislation had passed, and would henceforth press for Senate adoption of the House language under the number of the upper chamber's bill, S 2484.

SENATE

Committee

Unlike the House Merchant Marine Committee which held public hearings, the Senate's Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce considered S 2484 in closed, executive session. The bill was studied by a subcommittee headed by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), which made several changes in the original draft.

As the House group had done, the Senate body incorporated into the bill the proposals of the Treasury Department and the Comptroller General which located the insurance premium fund in the Treasury Department and which struck out the "finality clause" granting wide powers to the Secretary of Commerce.

A third amendment, sponsored by the Civil Service Commission, was adopted, providing that employes to administer the insurance program should be hired according to the practices set up by the Civil Service Act.

REPORT

S 2482 was reported to the Senate on June 14, and the Magnuson group endorsing it said the House hearings had convinced the Senators that they should underscore the House committee's recommendations. These recommendations were that the legislation should not be construed to provide authority for marine insurance companies or syndicates to insure at the expense of the Government.

Final Action

S 2484 came up in the Senate on the chamber's consent calendar on July 26. Because Sens. George Aiken (R Vt.), Kenneth Wherry (R Neb.), and Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.) felt that the bill was complex and thus warranted further explanation before action, objection was raised against immediate consideration of the measure.

Accordingly, S 2484 was "passed over" — put at the bottom of the consent calendar from which it would have to work up each time the calendar was called.

The second time that S 2484 came before the Senate was when the consent calendar was called on Aug. 8. Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), reserving the right to object and thus kill the bill's chances, asked Magnuson if the bill carried a five - year limit on its life.

Schoeppel withdrew his reservation after Lucas proposed — and the Senate adopted — an amendment stating that the authority of Secretary of Commerce "to provide insurance and re-insurance under this (bill) shall expire 5 years from the date of enactment. . .".

The Senate then approved S 2484 without further debate or objection. The action cleared the measure to the House, which struck out the Senate's language and substituted its own. This meant that S 2484 had to be returned to the Senate for approval or rejection of the bill as it then stood.

The Senate agreed to the House substitution, passing S 2484 by voice vote on Aug. 24.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed S 2484 into law on Sept. 7. In a statement, he said, "I am gratified at the promptness with which this legislation has been enacted. It provides an important additional step to insure the readiness of the shipping industry to deal with any emergency conditions which may in the future arise."

Mr. Truman said "an essential feature of any acceptable measure for such insurance is that the value of the vessel upon which indemnity is to be fixed must not be subject to the artificial enhancement which frequently characterizes the market value of ships during a wartime period when demand for shipping is abnormal."

He added that "it does not appear to me from a reading of the legislative history" of S 2484 that the Congress "intended to throw aside the no-enhancement concept. . . ." Mr. Truman said he referred to the provision "that the amount of an allowable claim 'shall not exceed the vessel's fair and reasonable value as determined by the Federal Maritime Board'."

The President concluded: "I therefore wish to make it clear that my approval of this measure is based upon the conviction that the legislative history is indicative of a desire by the Congress that any war-risk insurance claims be allowed only upon a standard of fair and reasonable value which will not be subject to the artificial inflation of a wartime shipping market."

LOBBY STANDS

Organizations generally favoring the enactment of S 2484 were:

National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.
Association of American Ship Owners.
Pacific American Tankship Association.

National Federation of American Shipping, Inc.

American Institute of Marine Underwriters.

American President Lines, Inc.
Coastwise Line.

Pacific Far East Line, Inc.
Pacific Transport Lines, Inc.
Matson Navigation Co.

Opposing major portions of the bill was the CIO's Maritime Committee.

Insured Bank Deposits

S 2822 — P. L. 797

SUMMARY

The House passed Sept. 15 and sent to President Truman the compromise version of a bill (S 2822) authorizing the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to insure individual bank deposits up to $10,000 instead of the then-existing limit of $5,000. The Senate had passed the compromise Sept. 1.

Besides upping the insurance limit, the legislation also reduced premiums which the banks pay the FDIC for such insurance. The agency also was compelled to pay to the Treasury a sum of $80 million, representing two per cent simple interest on the government's original capital advance to the corporation.

President Truman signed the bill on Sept. 21.

BACKGROUND

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was born early in the depression when there were many bank failures. The FDIC was created to provide an insurance plan to protect investors and depositors in the event their banks did fail in the future.

By 1950, some 13,000 of the 14,000 banks in the country were insured under the FDIC plan, and some 96 per cent of all depositors had their accounts protected. Moreover, said the House Banking and Currency Committee, "there has been no failure of an insured bank since 1944."

SENATE

Committee

On Jan. 10, 1950, Chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee introduced S 2822, a 57-page measure amending the original Federal Deposit Insurance Act. He scheduled hearings forthwith.

Treasury Secretary John Snyder went before the Committee Jan. 23 to give Administration support to expansion of federal deposit insurance to cover the first $10,000 of individual bank accounts. At the same time, opposition to this phase of S 2822 was lodged by Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.), a sponsor of the legislation which created the FDIC in 1934.

Snyder also praised the proposed reduction in cost of the insurance program to the banks. Vandenberg, in a leter to Maybank, went along with the Secretary on this provision of the bill but said he opposed increasing liabilities of FDIC by increasing its coverage responsibilities, while at the same time reducing the income of the agency.

The Senate Committee received an endorsement of S 2822 Jan. 30 from Thomas B. McCabe, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Lee M. Wiggins, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, also offered his endorsement. Both said the cost of the insurance would be reduced even further than provided in the bill.

The Committee informally approved S 2822 on Feb. 3. Chairman Maybank said the bill was recommended unanimously. He said the principal issue in the committee was whether the FDIC should have more authority to examine insured banks. The bill left the FDIC's present powers intact, and Maybank said the issue probably would have to be fought out on the Senate floor.

The Committee formally reported S 2822 on Feb. 10. As the bill emerged, it reduced the cost of federal deposit insurance by an estimated 55 per cent, and raised the coverage from $5,000 to $10,000 per individual account. The measure also provided for rebates to member banks on assessments they pay to finance the insurance system.

Floor Action

The Senate passed S 2822 on March 13. There was no debate. Passage was by voice vote. No amendments were offered from the floor.

HOUSE

Committee

The Senate - approved bill was referred to the House Banking and Currency Committee on March 14. The group, under Brent Spence (D Ky.), reported the measure on July 14 after making 23 changes in the Senate language. The major change was a Committee stipulation that the FDIC be empowered to examine any insured bank. The existing law and the Senate bill itself reserved such examination power to the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve System in most cases.

Floor Action

The House took up the bill on July 19, but did not vote on it until the next day, although there were only two hours of debate on it. When the lower chamber did make its final decision, it was one of approval.

Passage was by voice vote, after members defeated a motion by Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) to recommit the bill by a division vote of 167 to 40. Before the final action, an amendment to authorize the FDIC to spend $15 million for a building of its own, was rejected by a roll-call vote of 90 to 227. The amendment was one offered by the Banking and Currency Committee. (The FDIC was housed in rented quarters.) In addition to doubling the insurance coverage, the measure provided a formula for reducing in years of normal operation the amount paid into the FDIC by the insured banks.

CONFERENCE

Because of the numerous changes the House had made in the original text of the Senate's bill, the entire measure was returned to the upper chamber for its concurrence. The Senate refused to give this, however, and so the legislation was sent to a conference committee on July 24, 1950.

Main point of difference that was ironed out by the House and Senate conferees was the question of bank examinations. The House wanted to authorize the FDIC to examine any insured bank, but the Senate preferred to continue the existing law unchanged. This provided a tri-pronged examination system, with national banks subject to examination by the Comptroller of the Currency, state banks that are members of the federal reserve system examined subject to provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, and insured non - member state banks examined by the FDIC.

The conferees agreed to permit the FDIC to examine any insured bank if, after the Federal Reserve or Comptroller examiners made their reports, a further examination was deemed necessary to protect depositors.

After reaching this agreement, the conferees reported their compromise version of S 2822. The Senate adopted the report on Sept. 1, and the House approved it Sept. 15. The President signed it into law on Sept. 21, 1950.

Revenue Act Of 1950

HR 8920—P.L. 814

SUMMARY

President Truman signed into law on Sept. 23, 1950, an "interim" tax bill (HR 8920) boosting federal levies about $5.5 billion a year. Designated Public Law 814, it carried to virtually every segment of the public the first installment of a revenue - raising program designed to help finance the Korean war, pay for new armaments and curb inflation.

Even before final enactment of HR 8920, preparations were under way for a second tax - boosting measure for further gearing the nation's economy to needs of defense. On Sept. 23, even as HR 8920 was being signed at the White House, Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.), of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, announced hearings would begin Nov. 15 on proposed excess profits tax legislation. Doughton said the Committee's aim was to have a bill ready for Congress Nov. 27 when a "lame duck" session was scheduled. (For story of "recess resolution" see page 593).

The history of HR 8920 was a downdale, up-hill one. The measure started out to slash excise taxes about $1 billion and to balance this loss of revenue with upward revision of corporation income rates and a batch of other levies. But the mid-June outbreak of war in Korea forced complete alteration of the bill. Although the House endorsed the original form of HR 8920 by the overwhelming vote of 375 to 14 four days after the June 25 invasion of Korea, the measure did not stay in that form for more than a few weeks.

Excise Repeal Shelved

On July 12, the Senate Finance Committee, at the request of the Administration, shelved the excise repeal provisions of the bill, and wrote in their stead a hike in individual income levies and a still greater boost in corporation levies than the increase the House had already approved. The reworked version of the bill provided about $5.3 billion in new revenues. The Senate approved the revamped measure by a voice vote on Sept. 1.

Excess Profits Row

The Korean war and the sudden rise in commodity prices that followed it also sparked a drive by some Congressmen and Senators for inclusion of an excess profits levy in HR 8920. This group had to fight it out, however, with others who wanted the excess profits levy, but wanted it later.

The former group finally compromised by agreeing to delay action on the issue until November, if Congress were in session, or if not, until the 82nd Congress convened in January, 1951. (For story of action on excess profits by the so - called "lame duck" session, see page 669).

Top Heavy Vote

The conference report containing this compromise settlement of the dispute was sent to the White House Sept. 22 by top - heavy votes in both the House and Senate. The House approved it by the vote of 328 to 7. The Senate followed suit a few hours later by voice vote.

While the excess profits instructions in HR 8920 were not technically binding—and amounted in effect to no more than an expression of Congressional intent — Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.), an advocate of an immediate excess profits tax, declared members of the House and Senate, in voting for the compromise provision, were binding themselves "completely" to enactment of a profits levy later in the year when Congress returned.

Doughton's action in setting the Nov. 27 deadline for production of an excess profits bill in the House was considered to bear out Eberharter's contention that Congress "had" to act on such a measure in 1950.

The President signed the tax-boosting HR 8920 as promptly as possible so that employers would lose no time in starting to withhold taxes from individual income at the new, higher rates beginning Oct. 1, as required by the bill. He signed the measure without ceremony at Blair House, temporary Presidential residence.

Increases Specified

Collection of higher corporation income taxes called for by the new law presented no immediate problem since the new rates were payable in the year after that for which they were due.

Moneywise, terms of the bill were written to raise an estimated $3 billion a year through taxes on the income of 52 million individuals, and pick up another $1.5 billion a year from increased corporation taxes. They were meant, also, to produce about $1 billion more by revising other taxes and plugging what were termed "tax loopholes."

The new law increased the previous income tax rates by 11 to 20 per cent. It increased the tax on corporation incomes from 38 per cent to 42 per cent for 1950, and up to 45 per cent for 1951. The Administration had asked, however, that corporate income for 1950 be taxed at a 45 per cent rate.

Provisions

The following tables summarize HR 8920's provisions with respect to individual and corporation income:

1. Comparison of individual income tax liability under old law and HR 8920:

Single Person — No Dependents

Net Income Before Exemption	Old Law	New Law 1950	New Law 1951
$ 600	...	$ ...	$ ...
800	33	35	40
1,000	66	70	80
1,500	149	157	180
2,000	232	244	280
3,000	409	428	488
5,000	811	843	944
8,000	1,546	1,604	1,780
10,000	2,124	2,201	2,436
15,000	3,894	4,032	4,448
20,000	6,089	6,301	6,942
25,000	8,600	8,898	9,796
50,000	23,201	23,997	26,388
100,000	58,762	60,770	66,798
500,000	385,000	396,221	429,274
1,000,000	770,000	800,000	870,000

Married Persons — No Dependents

1,200	...	...	...
1,500	50	52	60
2,000	133	139	160
3,000	299	313	360
5,000	631	661	760
8,000	1,206	1,257	1,416
10,000	1,621	1,686	1,888
15,000	2,829	2,935	3,260
20,000	4,247	4,402	4,872
25,000	5,877	6,087	6,724
50,000	17,201	17,797	19,592
100,000	46,403	47,994	52,776
500,000	359,662	378,657	403,548
1,000,000	770,000	792,442	858,548

Married Persons — Two Dependents

2,400	...	...	...
3,000	100	104	120
5,000	432	452	520
8,000	974	1,016	1,152
10,000	1,361	1,417	1,592
15,000	2,512	2,607	2,900
20,000	3,888	4,030	4,464
25,000	5,476	5,672	6,268
50,000	16,578	17,152	18,884
100,000	45,643	47,308	51,912
500,000	358,677	369,645	402,456
1,000,000	769,314	791,430	857,456

2. Comparison of effective corporate income-tax rates and liabilities speci-

fied by the old law and those specified by HR 8920 for 1951 and subsequent years:

Net Income	Effective Rates (Per Cent) Old Law	New Law	Tax
$1,000	21	25	$250
2,000	21	25	500
3,000	21	25	750
4,000	21	25	1,000
5,000	21	25	1,250
6,000	21.33	25	1,500
7,000	21.57	25	1,750
8,000	21.75	25	2,000
9,000	21.89	25	2,250
10,000	22	25	2,500
15,000	22.33	25	3,750
20,000	22.50	25	5,000
25,000	23	25	6,250
30,000	28	28.33	8,500
31,250	29	29	9,062.50
35,000	31.57	30.71	10,750
40,000	34.35	32.50	13,000
45,000	36.33	33.89	15,250
50,000	38	35	17,500
71,428	38	38	27,142
75,000	38	38.33	28,750
100,000	38	40	40,000
150,000	38	41.67	62,500
166,666	38	42	70,000
200,000	38	42.50	85,000
300,000	38	43.33	130,000
400,000	38	43.75	175,000
500,000	38	44	220,000
750,000	38	44.33	332,500
1,000,000	38	44.50	445,000
5,000,000	38	44.90	2,245,000
10,000,000	38	44.95	4,495,000

3. Comparison of corporate income-tax rates and liabilities for 1950 only, under old law and HR 8920:

Net Income	Effective Rates (Per Cent) Old Law	New Law	Tax
$1,000	21	23	$250
2,000	21	23	460
3,000	21	23	690
4,000	21	23	920
5,000	21	23	1,050
6,000	21.33	23	1,380
7,000	21.57	23	1,610
8,000	21.75	23	1,840
9,000	21.89	23	2,070
10,000	22	23	2,300
15,000	22.33	23	3,450
20,000	22.50	23	4,600
25,000	23	23	5,750
30,000	28	26.17	7,850
35,000	31.57	28.43	9,950
40,000	34.25	30.13	12,050
45,000	36.33	31.44	14,150
50,000	38	32.50	16,250
75,000	38	35.67	26,750
100,000	38	37.25	37,250
118,750	38	38	45,125
150,000	38	38.83	58,250
200,000	38	39.63	79,250
300,000	38	40.42	121,250
400,000	38	40.81	163,250
500,000	38	41.05	205,250
750,000	38	41.37	310,250
1,000,000	38	41.53	415,250
5,000,000	38	41.91	2,095,250
10,000,000	38	41.95	4,195,250

4. Estimated effect of HR 8920 on tax liabilities over a full year of operation after fiscal 1951, and on collections in fiscal 1951 itself (in millions of dollars):

	Full Year (after fiscal '51)	Fiscal 1951
Income taxes:		
Corporations		
Rates Changes	$1,500	320
Accelerated payments	800*	800
Individual income-tax Payments	2,744	1,624
Charitable trusts, family foundations, educational institutions, etc.	60	...
Life-insurance companies	122**	...
Miscellaneous loopholes	214	141
Excise Taxes	55	30
	5,438	2,915
Deduct revenue loss	—4***	..
Total	5,432	2,915

*This will be the average annual increase in collections through 1956, at which time accelerated payments plan will be in full effect and no additional collections will be realized.

**This amount will be collected from life insurance companies for years 1949 and 1950 only.

***This is the biggest single measurable tax loss in HR 8920. Where the old law had provided that transfers made within two years of death were subject to the higher estate taxes rather than lower gift taxes, HR 8920 authorized a gift allowance in the case of transfers made three years before death.

Here is a summary of the bill by title:

TITLE I—Increase in Income-Tax Rates.

Individual Income Taxes: For 1951 and subsequent years, individual income tax rates were revised upward again to the old 1945 level, before the percentage reductions from the "tentative" tax granted by Congress in the 1945 and 1948 Revenue Acts. A ceiling of 85 per cent was placed on the amount of taxable earnings the government could take, replacing the previous limit of 7 per cent.

For full account of the 1945 and 1948 reductions, see CQ Almanac, Vol. I, P. 740ff. and Vol. IV, P. 344ff.)

The 1945 Revenue Act allowed individuals to reduce their "tentative" tax by 5 per cent in all brackets. The 1948 Act increased this cut in the "tentative" tax to 17 per cent on the first $400 of "tentative" tax, 12 per cent of the next $99,600 and 9.75 per cent on anything over $100,000. However, HR 8920 cut these percentages by one-fourth for the year 1950, and repealed them for 1951 and thereafter.

The increases in personal exemptions and dependency credits made in the 1945 and 1948 Revenue Acts, and the system of splitting the income of married couples adopted in the 1948 Act, were not touched by HR 8920. The new rates were made effective Oct. 1, 1950.

Special provision was made for the few individual taxpayers operating on a fiscal year basis rather than on a calendar year basis. Those with fiscal years ending before October 1 were required to pay their taxes on the basis of previous rates. Those with fiscal years beginning on or after October 1 had to take the full increase provided for in HR 8920. In cases where the fiscal year began before October 1 and ended after October 1, the year was divided into two parts for tax purposes. To the extent the taxable year preceded October 1, the individual was taxed at the old rates; to the extent the year came after September 30, the individual was taxed at the new, higher rates.

Corporate Income Taxes. Two new sets of corporate tax rates were set up, one for 1950, and one for 1951, thus limiting the retroactive effect of the tax boost. The new 1950 schedule laid a flat 23 per cent tax on any earnings under $25,000, and 42 per cent on any earnings over $25,000. For 1951 and subsequent years, the tax on earnings under $25,000 was set at 25 per cent, and the tax on earnings over that figure was raised to a maximum of 45 per cent. The old "notch" provision — or the 53 per cent rate applied previously to earnings between $25,000 and $50,000 — was eliminated.

Corporation Tax Schedule. An accelerated payments plan, speeding up the schedule of corporate income tax payments, gave firms five years to change over from the old 12-months payments plan to a faster, six-months plan. The plan was designed to increase collections in the changeover period.

Intercorporate Dividends. The 85 per cent credit allowance granted subsidiaries in the case of dividends declared in kind to a parent company was made computable on the basis of the cost of the property to the subsidiary and not on its fair market value, as permitted by the old law.

TITLE II Miscellaneous Income-Tax Amendments.

Amortization of Defense Facilities. A special, accelerated five-year amortization plan, similar to that used in World War II, was made available to owners of plants, facilities or portions thereof built after December, 1949, if the facilities were certified by the government as necessary for national defense. Owners were authorized to write off the cost of the property for tax purposes at the rate of 20 per cent a year.

Capital Gains. The favorable long-term capital gains tax treatment was denied movie producers, construction groups or others who organize special "collapsible" companies for a single transaction, then liquidate the

firm before its product is sold and distribute the assets to stockholders. Stockholders of such companies were required to pay regular corporate or individual income taxes.

Non-resident Aliens. Capital gains of non-resident aliens not engaged in trade or business in the U. S. but temporarily present here, were taxed for the first time at 30 per cent of gross income.

Artists and Authors

Amateur artists, authors and similar persons who now pay long-term capital gains rates when they sell their work were required to pay on the basis of ordinary income rates, just as professionals.

Short Sales

Traders in securities and commodities were barred from using short sales to convert a short-term gain into a long-term gain, or even to create a short-term loss to charge against a long-term gain. All gain growing out of short sale transactions established as short-term gain.

Tax-exempt Bonds

Dealers in tax-exempt municipal and state bonds were required to amortize any premium they paid on high-interest, five-year or shorter bonds which they held for more than 30 days instead of, as previously, deducting the premium as a loss.

Loss Carry-Over

The old loss carry-over law, allowing operating losses to be carried back two years or forward two years, thus permitting taxes to be cut in more profitable times, was changed to permit losses to be carried forward five years and back only one year.

Convertible Bonds

Tax reductions for that part of a bond premium attributable to its convertibility rather than to its interest rate were denied.

Stock Options

Tax treatment for employees who exercise an option on company stock and then sell the stock was eased. An employee, who got stock for at least 85 per cent of the fair market value and who actually held the option and stock for a combined total of at least two years and the stock for at least six months, was permitted to pay regular income taxes on the profit between 85 per cent and 95 per cent of the stock's fair market value plus capital gains on anything over that. The old law levied a regular income tax rate on the difference between the option price and the stock's fair market value.

Percentage Depletion

Producers of minerals and metals already entitled to depletion allowances for tax purposes were authorized to take into account, also for tax purposes, the cost of transporting the mineral or metal from the point where it was extracted from the ground to the place where it was processed.

Trusts

The existing installment payment privileges allowed previously to trusts and certain non-resident aliens were thrown out.

Stock Redemptions

The indirect redemption of its stock by a parent corporation through purchases by its subsidiaries was taxed as dividends to the extent the stock redemption represented a distribution of earnings on profits.

Regulated Investment Income

Companies having regulated investment status were granted 75 days after the end of their tax years within which to distribute the previous year's earnings to members if they wished to receive the tax credit allowed previously for earnings distributed during the tax year itself.

Liquidation

A previous law affecting business liquidations which provided for taxing at ordinary income rates only that part of a distribution which represented accumulated earnings, and which taxed the remainder at capital gains rates, was restored for a year.

Personal Holding Companies

Income derived by companies in this category from rents of corporate property to a person holding 25 per cent or more of the company's stock and used by him as a bona fide commercial, industrial or mining enterprise, was excluded from overall income.

Armed Services

Pay of enlisted men and warrant officers in combat zones was made tax free, and commissioned officers were given an exemption of $200 a month.

Discharge of Indebtedness

A provision of a previous law permitting railroads and other corporations to exclude from income amounts attributable to the discharge of certain indebtedness was extended until Dec. 31, 1951.

Circulating Expenditures

Language was pointedly inserted in the law making it clear that publishers of newspapers, magazines or other periodicals may deduct as ordinary expenses any expenditures to maintain, establish or increase circulation, except expenditures for the purchase of land or depreciable property or for the acquisition of any part of the business of other publications.

Residents of Puerto Rico

United States citizens who are bona fide residents of Puerto Rico were required to pay federal income tax on income derived from sources outside Puerto Rico, including income from the United States itself.

U. S. Employees In Outlying Possessions

Special exemptions for income earned abroad, previously accorded government employees working in American possessions, were eliminated.

TITLE III

Treatment of Income of, and Gifts and Bequests to, Trusts and Tax-exempt Organizations

Tax-exempt Organizations

Educational, charitable, farm and other presently tax-exempt organizations, as well as foundations and trusts, were made subject to income taxes or denied charitable deductions:

1. On income over $1,000 derived from operation of a business enterprise which is not "substantially related" to the purpose for which the organization originally received its exemption; and

2. On income from rentals of property purchased or constructed with borrowed funds and leased for more than five years to some commercial or industrial enterprise (so-called "lease backs").

Prohibited Accumulations by Trusts

Charitable deductions were cut for trusts or foundations which are found in the following circumstances:

1. Accumulating income unreasonably in the light of the purpose for which the organizations were set up;

2. Using income to a substantial degree for purposes other than the purpose bringing the organization exempted status in the first place; and

3. Investing the income in a risky manner.

In such cases, charitable deductions previously permitted the trust on an unlimited basis were lowered to apply only to those amounts actually paid out for purposes for which the trust was originally established.

"Feeder" Organizations

Organizations operated primarily to carry on a trade or business for profit were denied tax exemption if they claimed it on the ground that all their profits were payable to one or more tax - exempt organizations.

Prohibited Trust Transactions

Tax - exempt organizations and trusts claiming charitable deductions were denied exemptions if they do the following:

1. Lend any part of their income or principal without adequate security or at an unreasonably low rate of interest to donors, members of their families or a corporation they control;

2. Pay any compensation to such persons other than a reasonable allowance for personal services actually rendered;

3. Make any substantial purchase of securities or other property from such persons for more than adequate consideration.

4. Make any part of their service available to such persons on a preferential basis;

5. Sell any substantial part of their securities without fair return; or

6. Engage in any other transaction which diverts a substantial part of their income or principal to such purposes.

Publicizing Accumulated Investment Income

Annual publication for inspection of the following details was required of foundations:

1. Gross income for the year;

2. Expenses attributable to such income;

3. Disbursements for charitable and educational purposes;

4. Accumulation of income within the year;

5. Prior accumulations of income;

6. Disbursements out of principal; and

7. Other financial details such as balance sheet.

TITLE IV

Life Insurance Companies

A new formula for taxing life insurance companies' investment income was established, authorizing a retroactive tax on this income for the years 1949 and 1950. Such income had not been taxed since 1946.

TITLE V

Estate Taxes

Wtih respect to persons dying after enactment of HR 8920, any property transfer made three years or more before death would be considered a legitimate gift and entitled to lower gift tax rates instead of the higher estate tax rates. The old law had required a gift to be made two years or more before death in order to qualify for the gift tax rate.

An old provision which had allowed estates to deduct for tax purposes sums paid for support of dependents while the estate was being settled was repealed.

TITLE VI

Excise Taxes

Two new excise levies were imposed — a 10 per cent manufacturers levy on television sets and another 10 per cent manufacturers tax on freezing units.

The occupational tax on slot machines and other coin - operated gaming devices was increased from $100 a year to $150.

TITLE VII

Excess Profits

The House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee were directed to report an excess profits tax bill "as early as practicable" during the 81st Congress after Nov. 15, 1950, if the Congress were in session after that date. If not, the Committees were to report during the 82nd Congress. The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation was directed to make a "full and complete study" of the excess profits issue and report its findings to the two committees "as soon as practicable."

Votes

The House passed HR 8920 June 29 by the top - heavy vote of 375 to 14, after defeating, 239 to 147, a Republican - led drive to divide the bill in two parts and vote separately on its provisions for excise cuts and corporation income tax hikes.

The Senate passed a completely revised HR 8920, providing for higher taxes instead of excise cuts, on Sept. 1 by a voice vote, after agreeing earlier, 42 to 36, to defer action until 1951 on the controversial excess profits tax issue.

The House passed the conference report on HR 8920 Sept. 22 by another top - heavy vote of 328 to 7, after agreement had been reached on a compromise excess profits tax provision directing Congress to work on such a levy in the "lame duck" session.

The Senate followed suit a few hours later the same day, approving the report by a unanimous voice vote.

Party Stands

The Democratic Platform of 1948 read: "We pledge the continued maintenance of those sound fiscal policies which, under Democratic leadership, have brought about a balanced budget and reduction of the public debt by $28 billion since the close of the war . . .

"We favor the reduction of taxes, whenever it is possible to do so without unbalancing the nation's economy, by giving a full measure of relief to those millions of low-income families on whom the wartime burden of taxation fell most heavily. The form of tax reduction adopted by the Republican 80th Congress gave relief to those who need it least and ignored those who need it most . . .

"We shall endeavor to remove tax inequities and to continue to reduce the public debt."

The 1948 Republican Platform said simply: "We pledge . . . fiscal policies to provide increased incentives for production and thrift . . . a sound currency . . . reduction of the public debt."

BACKGROUND

In his 1949 message to the 81st Congress on the State of the Union, President Truman asked for $4 billion in additional tax revenues, to be raised from increased corporation taxes and higher gift and inheritance rates. He indicated this money might get the government out of the red into which it had been plunged, he asserted, when the Republican 80th Congress passed the 1948 Revenue Act.

He repeated his request for the new $4 billion in his Economic Report two days later.

However, the President's Budget Message, submitted still later, revealed that the Administration did not intend to cut the wartime excise tax rates for the time being.

These high rates, imposed during World War II, had been kept in the postwar era despite pressure for their repeal from businessmen, Congressmen and the nation generally. By 1949, it was relatively evident that Congress, persuaded that the excise rates hurt the "little people" more than anyone else, was ready to reduce the excises, if not remove them altogether.

For this reason, the President had felt himself obliged to take a stand on the question. He indicated clearly enough in the 1949 Budget Message that the Administration wanted to reduce the unpopular excise levies when new means of offsetting the revenue losses occasioned by such cuts and the previous cuts of the 1948 Revenue Act could be found.

The $4 billion he had just asked for in his 1949 State of the Union message was then seen as a start in the quest for new revenue to offset effects of possible excise repeal.

However, in the first six months of the first session, the President's revenue proposal was gradually changed in favor of tax reduction. Excise cuts were not mentioned again for some time.

President's Position Shifted

While Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder repeated the President's call for $4 billion in new revenue as late as March, 1949, the President shifted away from his original proposal. By July, 1949, when he submitted his mid-year Economic Report, the President gave tax increases the soft pedal and called instead for some tax reductions, especially in the field of freight transportation levies. But he thought real estate and gift taxes still ought to be hiked.

The shift reflected the change in the country's economic circumstances (unemployment had risen in the meantime and fears of a postwar depression were widely expressed) and the overriding reluctance of Congress to do anything at all about boosting income taxes at such a time. Demands for excise cuts gained more and more Congressional favor.

Though Administration leaders recognized the growing strong sentiment throughout the country to wipe the levies off the books, the critical question facing them was still how to get the money elsewhere. In an August, 1949, interview, Truman indicated he saw no prospect for excise repeal before the second session met in 1950.

Congressional sentiment was strongly in opposition to tax increases, or any suggestion of them. In fact, in September, House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.), after a White House conference, commented that it might be wise to "readjust" some of the more "oppressive" taxes.

But by October 4, the President once again was back at his first-of-the-year stand — he mentioned the possibility of calling for new taxes in 1950.

This produced an eruption of declarations in opposition. Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), head of the tax-writing Finance Committee, Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and Rep. Joseph W. Martin (R Mass.) all expressed vigorous criticism of any tax increases.

And at the end of 1949, no new taxes had been put on the books. Neither had taxes of any kind been reduced.

While some 174 bills had been introduced to repeal or reduce the excise levies, and while some, in one form or another, received action by the House Ways and Means Committee or the Senate Finance Committee, none of them ever was finally enacted.

Nevertheless it became clear in the brief period between the October recess of the first session and the beginning of the second session in 1950 that both Democratic and Republican leaders were ready to put across some kind of excise tax revision. Both Democrats and Republicans appeared wholeheartedly agreed that at least some of the excises ought to go. The only question none of them had answered by the end of 1949 was, where would the money to replace that lost by the excise cuts come from?

President's 1950 Tax Messages

The Congressional tax battle of 1950 was in full swing almost from the day the second session opened Jan. 3. The drive for repeal or revision of the wartime excise rates took the spotlight from the first, but was paralleled persistently by the Administration's push for opening up new sources of revenue to offset the growing governmental deficits.

In his State of the Union message on Jan. 4, and again in his Economic Report on Jan. 6, the President asked Congress to revise the nation's tax structure "to reduce present inequities, stimulate business activity and yield a moderate amount of additional revenue." He promised to transmit to Congress his specific recommendations at an early date.

The President's tax message reached the Capitol Jan. 23. It contained three requests for Congressional action: reduce some excise taxes, plug loopholes in current tax laws, and impose higher tax rates on large estates, gifts and corporations while providing some reduction in taxes on small corporations and foreign investment.

This is what President Truman asked Congress to enact:

1. A reduction in excise taxes "on transportation of property, transportation of persons, long-distance telephone and telegraph communications, and the entire group of retail excises, including such items as toilet preparations, luggage and handbags."

2. An elimination of tax loopholes "which now permit some groups to escape their fair share of taxation." The President cited as the "more important" of these loopholes the ex-

cessive depletion exemptions allowed oil and mining interests; the abuse of the tax exemption accorded educational and charitable organizations which carry on enterprises unrelated to education and charity; the "quirk" in the income tax law which relieved life insurance companies from paying such taxes after 1946; and the loophole which permitted some persons to pay taxes on income at the lower capital gains tax rate instead of the income tax rate.

3. An imposition of higher tax rates and revision of estate, gift, and corporation tax laws to provide an additional $1 billion in revenue. He recommended higher rates and lower exemptions on estate and gift taxes; and he recommended "a moderate increase" in the tax rate applicable to corporate income in excess of $50,000 annually.

Some Concessions Asked

Whereas the President asked for higher taxes on income above $50,000, he recommended a reduction from 53 to 38 per cent in the tax rate on corporate profits above $25,000 and less than $50,000 to aid smaller firms. This was the so-called "notch" provision. He also recommended that the loss carry-forward provision for corporations be extended from two to five years to help new businesses.

To encourage investment abroad, the President recommended postponing the tax on corporate income earned abroad until it is brought home, permitting more credit toward U. S. taxes for taxes paid abroad, and liberalizing the foreign residence requirement for exemption of income earned abroad.

The President stated that he "could not approve excise tax reductions unless they are accompanied by provision for replacement of the revenue lost . . . Under present conditions, we cannot afford to reduce excise taxes first in the hope that action will be taken later to make up for the loss in revenue." He proposed that the "replaced" revenue come from closing the loopholes in the law.

Congressional Reaction

Congressional reaction to the President's tax bill indicated that nearly everyone was in favor of reducing the excise taxes and plugging loopholes; but practically no one was in favor of increasing taxes.

Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, was noncommittal about the merits of the President's proposals. He stated merely that his Committee would give the Presidential tax recommendations "early and full consideration". Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Senate Finance group said that he would personally like to see the Senate act first on an excise tax reduction bill. "I think it might expedite the handing of the tax increase part of the bill," he stated.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) and Sen. Tom Connally (D Tex.) hailing from the great oil producing State of Texas, said they opposed elimination of the oil depletion exemption.

Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) and Rep. John W. McCormack (D Mass.), Democratic leaders of the Senate and House, said the President's tax message was fair, sound, and reasonable, but neither saw fit to support, as the President did several times, the need for tax increases.

Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.) stated that this is "not the time to raise taxes anywhere".

House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), wanted to repeal all wartime excise taxes except those imposed on liquor, tobacco, and beer. Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) favored lower tax rates generally. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) called attention to the point that the President frequently criticized the Republican income tax reduction in 1948, but asked for "no new individual income tax increases."

One Republican Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) had a kind word for the tax message. He saw in it "a complete endorsement of my bill, HR 5064, to impose an income tax on the business earnings of colleges, foundations, cooperatives and other exempt organizations. . . The message is excellent in this respect."

HOUSE

Hearings

The House Ways and Means Committee opened hearings Feb. 3 on the proposed tax legislation. Before it was through a month later, it had heard about 275 witnesses representing scores of organizations, and had produced a 2 - volume, 3000 - page set of printed hearings.

The first witness was Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder. He spelled out in detail the overhauling job on the tax laws that the Administration wanted Congress to do. What he asked for added up to a $655 million cut in excise taxes and a $1 billion increase in revenue by plugging certain loopholes in the existing tax law.

Before Snyder had been allowed to take the witness stand, however, Democrats on the Committee beat down an attempt by the Republicans, enbloc, to give excise tax repeal "top priority" without waiting to frame an offsetting tax program. The motion by Rep. Roy O. Woodruff (R Mich.) failed by a straight party-line vote—14 to 10. The vote was cast on a substitute motion by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R. I.) to lay on the table the Republican resolution.

Highlights of the Administration's new tax program Snyder presented to the Committee were:

1. Cut wartime excise tax rates by $655 million.

2. Close loopholes in existing law and thereby raise $500 million.

3. Increase taxes on estates and gifts by $400 million.

4. Increase taxes on corporations in higher brackets by $675 million.

One of the biggest loopholes that needed plugging, according to Snyder, was the liberal depletion allowance granted the oil, gas and mineral industries, for tax purposes, to compensate them for the depletion of the natural resources with which they deal. Contending the allowances were too high, Snyder recommended that allowances for oil, gas and mineral depletion be cut from 27 1/2 per cent to 15 per cent; that the sulphur allowance be slashed from 23 to 15 per cent; that the 15 per cent allowed such non - metallics bauxite, clay or potash be cut to 5 per cent. No change was sought in the 5 per cent allowed coal and the 15 per cent on other metallic minerals.

He also asked that the increased revenue from estate and gift taxes come chiefly from the device of imposing the top rate of 77 per cent on estates of $3 million or more, instead of on estates of $10 million and up.

An increase in corporation taxes from 38 per cent to 42 per cent on income above $25,000 also was asked.

Snyder presented a table to show that corporations earning under $25,000 would be taxed at the old rate, those earning between $25,000 and $118,750 would actually pay less taxes and those earning above the latter figure would pay from 5 to 10.5 per cent more, under the proposed new rates.

The Secretary also asked a 10 per cent tax on the manufacturers' price for television sets to match the existing 10 per cent tax on radio sets and parts.

Here is how Snyder proposed to cut excise taxes:

Cut the levy on furs, luggage, women's handbags, jewelry and toilet preparations from 20 to 10 per cent.

Cut long distance telephone and telegraph tax charges from 25 to 15 per cent; the tax on rail, bus, airline and ship passenger tickets from 15 to 10 per cent, and repeal outright the 3 per cent freight haul tax.

A flat exemption of "baby oils, powders and lotions" from the tax on toilet preparations.

On Feb. 7, the Committee heard the Treasury's general counsel, Thomas J. Lynch, continue presentation of the Administration's tax program.

He pointed to "collapsible" corporations as one of the major "loopholes" in the tax law. These corporations are used extensively in the motion-picture and construction industries, he said. Participants subscribe to stock in a new company, produce one motion picture or building development, dissolve the corporation before any taxable profits are received and pay capital gains tax, at a maximum rate of 25 per cent, on the difference between the cost of their stock and the fair market value of the dissolved company's assets. Thus, they avoid paying income tax at rates ranging up to 84 per cent. The Treasury, Lynch said, wanted a clear-cut provision in the law to prevent this practice.

Hundreds of Witnesses

The hundreds of witnesses who followed Snyder and Lynch to the stand were for the most part pleaders for some special cause. Only the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Committee for Economic Development addressed themselves to the overall tax program outlined by the President and Treasury officials. (Their cases are detailed at the end of this section).

The following, therefore, is a resume of organizations for whom spokesmen appeared before the Committee and the issues on which they took their stand:

Depletion Allowances

Against reduction of these tax benefits were:

Texas Railroad Commissioner, also speaking for the Governor of Texas.

General Depletion Committee of the Petroleum Industry, with Russell Brown, general counsel of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, and Frank M. Porter, president of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, as co-chairmen.

New York State Oil Producers Association.

National Stripper Well Association.

Independent Oil Operators and Land Owners Association of Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky.

Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association.

American Association of Oil Well Drilling Contractors.

National Sand and Gravel Association.

American Mining Congress.

National Coal Association.

Arizona Small Mine Operators Association.

Phosphate, potash, vermiculite, talc, refactory clay, and perlite industries' spokesmen.

Freeport Sulphur Co., producing in Louisiana and Texas.

National Crushed Stone Association and Agricultural Limestone Institute.

Rep. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.). Later the entire Oklahoma delegation, with Rep. Carl Albert (D Okla.) as its spokesman, appealed in a body to the Committee not to reduce the oil depletion allowance.

Rep. Robert F. Rich (R Pa.).

Rep. Ed Gossett (D Tex.) who asserted the government could pick up $300 million a year by taxing imported oil $1.05 a barrel.

For increased depletion allowances:

James W. Haley. general counsel, National Coal Association, urged the Committee to increase the 5 per cent coal allowance.

Rutledge Hill, of Dallas, Tex., chairman of the National Sand and Gravel Association, told the Committee that sand and gravel, then omitted from the list of minerals granted depletion allowances should be given a 15 per cent rate.

Excise Tax Repeal

The National Committee for Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes dwarfed the Administration's bid for a comparatively modest $600 million cut in excise rates. It called for a $2 billion slash in the taxes. Leon Henderson, former Office of Price Administration chief in Washington, was the Committee's chief spokesman at the hearings. He blamed declining trends in many industries on the "regressive impact" of the excise levies, and said they should long since have been abandoned because they were meant to be only a wartime control.

Others supporting Henderson's appeal were: Eric Johnston, president, Motion Picture Association of America; Arde Bulova, chairman of the board, Bulova Watch Co.; Louis Ruthenberg, board chairman, Servel, Inc.; and Frank M. Mayfield, president, Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Inc.

Julius Green, chairman, National Fur Tax Committee, opposed the 20 per cent excise tax on furs, saying the fur industry faced bankruptcy because of the levy.

T. F. McMains, vice - president, Western Union Telegraph Co., said continuance of the 25 per cent tax on telegrams could bring insolvency to his company.

J. B. Bachman, representing the General Electric Company, filed a statement claiming the price the consumer paid for collection of excise taxes on light bulks was too high for the amount of revenue that was obtained.

George Romney, vice - president of the Nash - Kelvinator Corp., said the tax on automobiles posed a serious threat to employment in that industry.

Rowland Jones Jr., president of the American Retail Federation, representing 52 retail associations, and Ralph W. Button, speaking for the National Dry Goods Association, comprising about 7,000 department and special stores, sought outright repeal of the wartime excises.

Max Berkowitz, of New York City co-director of the National Authority for the Ladies Handbag Industry, and Donald L. Bryant, representing the Toilet Goods Association Inc., testified their industries were "experiencing a very severe economic squeeze." Thom-

as A. Buckley, president of the Luggage and Leather Goods Manufacturers of America, Inc., said his industry would have a sales decrease "directly attributable to the excise taxes." A one-third slash in the excise tax on liquor was proposed by Thomas F. McCarthy, chairman of the Alcoholic Beverages Industry's tax council, who said "social problems are not cured by high taxation."

On behalf of the movie industry, Abram F. Myers and Gael Sullivan — the latter a former executive director of the Democratic National Committee — argued against the 20 per cent tax on movie admissions on the ground that motion pictures are "part of the press, the freedom of which is guaranteed by the first amendment to the Constitution."

Floyd G. Blair, treasurer of the Philharmonic - Symphony Society of New York, and Charles M. Spofford, president of the Metropolitan Opera Association, of New York, contended the continued existence of their organizations might depend on repeal of the admissions tax.

Lee B. Wailes, of Birmingham, Mich., representing the Television Broadcasters Association, opposed the proposed 10 per cent manufacturers levy on television receivers as a "serious threat" to a growing but still unprofitable industry.

G. Emerson Markham, of the National Association of Broadcasters, Lawson Wimberly, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) and David E. Kahn, chairman of the board, Thomasville, N.C., Furniture Corp., also opposed the tax.

For a further account of lobby activity for excise tax repeal, see Page 594. For the report of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, urging revision of excise levies, see Page 639.)

Taxation of Cooperatives

For taxing co-op patronage dividends:

National Tax Equality Association

Grain and Feed Dealers National Association

National Retail Hardware Association

National Associated Businessmen

National Oil Jobbers Council, representing state oil jobber associations in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, and Missouri

United States Wholesale Grocers Association

Boston Wool Trade Association.

National Retail Farm Equipment Association

Independent Livestock Marketing Association

Against taxation of co-op earnings except as individual income:

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives

National Federation of Grain Cooperatives

National Milk Producers Federation

Cooperative League of the United States

American Farm Bureau Federation —Wanted undistributed earnings of cooperatives taxed "in the same manner as other corporation earnings."

National Grange

National Farmers Union

National Rural Electric Cooperatives Association — Testified against any change in status of REA co-ops.

Insurance Companies

Claris Adams, president, Ohio State Life Insurance Company, and Horace P. Bassford, vice president, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, spoke out against the proposed permanent revision of the insurance investment tax law, and urged trial of pending "stop gap" legislation. (For full account of this bill, see Page 644.)

Cigarette Taxes

For lower taxes on "economy brand" cigarettes:

A graduated federal excise tax on cigarettes, as a means of lowering the levy on "economy brand" cigarettes, was urged by representatives of Larus Bros. Co., of Richmond, Va., and Stephano Bros. Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa., all lower - priced cigarette firms. These groups wanted the existing flat seven - cents - a - pack tax rate continued on the more expensive cigarettes, but they asked a 4.9 - cent tax on lower - priced brands.

Vance M. Kirby, tax counsel, U.S. Treasury Department said the Treasury in principle favored a lower tax on cheaper cigarettes. John C. Stedman, a Justice Department spokesman, endorsed the tax differential as "both desirable and necessary" to encourage competition.

Against any cigarette tax change, however, were the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Granges of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky.

General Organizational Stands

For the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), Stanley Ruttenberg and Solomon Barkin, research experts, presented a program that went even further than the President's recommendations. they advocated:

1. A boost in personal income tax exemptions, which in 1950 amounted to $600.

2. Repeal of the 1948 Revenue Act's provision permitting married couples to file separate returns because it "gives major relief to individuals with incomes between $10,000 and $100,000.

3. Approval of an excess profits tax.

4. Extension of tax advantages to corporations which distribute most of their profits in dividends to stockholders.

For the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Ellsworth C. Alvord urged a $6 billion a year reduction of federal expenditures in the next fiscal year. Assisted by C. W. Bader, he presented a program calling for:

1. Complete elimination of all wartime excise taxes on transportation and communications.

2. Reductions in gift and estate levies.

3. "An immediate review" of the nation's overall tax structure, with particular attention to tax adjustments to encourage private enterprise and employment.

For the Committee for Economic Development, J. Cameron Thomson, said the group wanted a $2.5 billion tax reduction instead of the $1 billion increase sought by President Truman. The program he presented:

1. Opposed higher corporation taxes.

2. Favored elimination of double taxation of corporate dividends.

3. Favored repeal of wartime excise levies, or a cutback to no more than a $1 - billion - a - year level.

Committee

Chairman Robert Doughton (D N.C.) banged the Ways and Means Committee gavel down March 3, ending public hearings on the tax proposals just one month after the sessions were begun.

Actual writing of the bill, which took place in closed sessions, did not get started until March 13. Early predictions were that the drafting would continue for three weeks or a month at the most.

As it turned out, it was more than two months later, on June 22, that the Committee reported to the House a finally approved measure. On that date the bill received a number, HR 8920.

During the interim months, the Committee issued a steady stream of communiques describing tentative decisions it had made on the numerous individual excise and other tax provisions. A compilation of these communiques showed that again and again the Committee made a decision one day, only to turn around and reverse its action the next day. In some cases, the Committee even changed its mind a third time and returned to its first decision, with perhaps a modification or two.

Pre - Drafting Maneuvers

March 13 the Committee met behind closed doors to take up the task of formulating the new tax bill, based on the President's proposals and the public testimony.

Democrats first defeated, however, by a 15-10 rigid party line vote, a Republican effort to ram through a "quickie" bill, slashing excise taxes immediately by about $1 billion and providing for later consideration of other tax action. The defeated proposal had been promised by the Republicans as a kick off for the tax-writing job.

On another party-line vote, Democrats then put through the Committee a resolution of their own (by Rep. Herman P. Eberharter, D Pa.) Outlining this approach to the new tax law:

1. An examination of the entire federal excise tax system, not just the wartime levies cited by President Truman.

2. Committal of the group to "aim to replace" federal revenues lost from excise tax action by such other tax changes as may be deemed feasible".

Before the echo of the votes on the tax issue had died away, both sides had mimeographed statements defending their positions. The Democratic statement said Republicans "recklessly and irresponsibly" sought to add to deficit financing. The Republicans asserted that "many areas in the economy are suffering drastically" from the uncertainty as to when Congress will act on excises.

Bill Formulation Begun

With the foregoing preliminary skirmishes out of the way, the Committee took almost a month to decide upon the manner in which it would approach the excise tax reductions. Finally on April 21, after a series of unanimous consent motions for flat 50 per cent reductions in various items were turned down, the membership decided to adopt an item-by-item approach.

In accordance with this decision, the Committee turned to manufacturers' excise levies and thereupon took its first direct action April 21 toward production of an actual piece of legislation. It voted a $75 million cut in manufacturers' excise taxes on household cookstoves, water-heaters, light bulbs and several other items.

Chairman Doughton, however, emphasized that the Committee's action was tentative and that it might return at any time to any item and make further changes.

The Committee next decided to make these reductions or repeals in specific excise rates:

Jewelry, from 20 to 10 per cent; Furs, from 20 to 10 per cent; Luggage, such as trunks, suitcases and brief cases, from 20 to 10 per cent (this action taken April 26 followed a decision April 21 to repeal the tax on handbags, purses and billfolds); Baby oil, powder and lotions, repeal the 20 per cent tax altogether; other toilet preparations, from 20 to 10 per cent; also

Musical instruments, not including radios and phonographs, 10 to 5 per cent; Cameras, from 25 to 10 per cent; Film and photographic plates, from 15 to 10 per cent (this was agreed to April 21. Later the Committee on April 26 voted to eliminate completely the tax on any film or photographic equipment used as part of a running business, such as film and cameras used by movie companies to make pictures); also

Household refrigerators, from 10 to 7 per cent (the 7 per cent tax was added for the first time to home freezers); Typewriters, adding machines and other business machines, from 10 to 5 per cent; Matches, from 2 cents to 1 cent per thousand (this changed an earlier decision to let the tax stand); Electric air space heaters, repeal of the 10 per cent tax; and Children's sports equipment, such as basketballs, baseballs, skates and footballs, repeal of the 10 per cent tax.

A cut of 20 to 10 per cent in the general admissions tax was voted April 26. This affected tickets to movies, stage plays and sports events. The Committee also voted to eliminate the tax on tickets to a number of non-profit enterprises such as county fairs, church shows, civic symphonies and college plays.

Continuation of the 20 per cent night club tax, and the imposts on coin-operated devices, bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables was voted April 27.

Additional Cuts Voted

More major excise tax reductions were added April 28 to those already approved. They included:

A 50 per cent cut in the 20 per cent tax on night club checks. This was voted April 28 and reversed the Committee's April 27 decision to leave the tax as it was. No explanation was offered for the about-face.

A cut in the transportation tax on persons by rail, including Pullman, motor bus and airplane, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

A reduction from 3 per cent to 1½ per cent in the transportation tax on freight.

A cut in the tax on residential telephone service from 15 to 10 per cent, including "short" toll service of 24 cents or less. The 15 per cent tax on commercial telephone service would be continued.

A cut in the 25 per cent rate on long-distance and radio telephone service to 20 per cent.

A reduction in the rate on telegrams and radio dispatches from 25 to 10 per cent and the tax on leased wires from 25 to 20 per cent.

A repeal of the 10 per cent tax on baby bottle warmers.

The Committee then voted May 1 to cut the excise tax on whiskey used for medicinal purposes from $3 to $2 a proof gallon.

Another major action was taken May 3 when the Committee decided to lower the tax rate on "economy brand" cigarettes from 7 to 4.9 cents a pack. The decision was that on cigarettes manufactured to retail for 12 cents or less a pack (exclusive of state and local taxes) the federal tax should be reduced from $3.50 per 1,000 to $2.45 per 1,000. The Committee said the cut amounted to 2.1 cents a pack for such cigarettes as Wings, Avalons. Marvels and Dominoes.

Committee Chairman Doughton said the vote on the cigarette tax cut was 13 to 12. Votes of individual committeemen were not revealed. Doughton said he would make a motion to reconsider the vote.

May 4 the Committee voted against any cut in federal taxes on whiskey and beer. No proposal was made to reduce wine excise imposts.

"Loopholes" Considered

Turning to a preliminary consideration of President Truman's proposals for closing revenue code "loopholes" to compensate at least in part for the many excise tax losses, the Committee flatly rejected the suggested 10 per cent excise tax on television sets.

On May 9, the Committee officially plugged its first "loophole" when it voted to tighten the tax treatment of brokers and banks dealing in tax-exempt state and municipal bonds.

But the same day the Committee took another slash at federal excise taxes, voting to reduce the levy on cigars by an average of 33 1/3 per cent. Under a new rate schedule the Committee worked out, cigar excise taxes were reduced on a graduated scale, depending upon the retail selling price. A proposal to put a $70 million to $80 million annual excise levy on horse race betting was turned down May 10.

During the following week, the committee made these decisions:

On May 12 it voted to tax the retained income of mutual savings banks and building and loan associations. It also decided to require losses from sale of business property to be treated as capital losses, instead of as ordinary losses, thereby making them non-deductable from ordinary income for tax purposes.

Imposition of a 10 per cent withholding tax on corporate dividends was agreed upon by the Committee May 16.

The withholding rate on dividends imposed no new tax obligations on any taxpayer, but was designed, instead, to crack down in tax dodgers who did not report dividends on their tax returns.

But the Committee then flatly rejected President Truman's request for an increase in inheritance and gift taxes.

On May 17, it agreed to slash the maximum tax on individual long-term capital gains from 25 per cent to 16 per cent. Moreover, it agreed to define long-term capital assets as those held for three months or longer, instead of the six months minimum. Long-term assets get preferential tax treatment.

Rep. Walter A. Lynch (D N.Y.) sponsor of the changes, said while they would save money for traders and investors, they also would energize the flow of risk capital with the good possibility that tax collections would be boosted $100 million yearly.

On May 18, a reduction in the interest rate the government pays on overpayments of taxes later refunded to the payers was approved. Set at 6 per cent, the rate was lowered to 2 per cent.

Going even further, the Committee not only rejected the President's proposed reduction in resources depletion allowances accorded operators of oil, gas, sulphur and non-metallic mineral developments, but approved yet larger allowances for other mining fields. New allowances were granted operators in fullers earth, refactory clays and quartzite, perlite diatonadeous earth, sand and gravel and marble and granite.

Further extension of special tax benefits to mining interests were agreed upon May 19, when the Committee voted to double the depletion allowance available to coal mine operators for income tax purposes as a compensation for depletion of their coal resources.

On May 23, it gave a depletion allowance to borax mines, not previously covered by this special tax treatment.

Amnesty Voted

The Committee May 24 voted a virtual amnesty to income tax defaulters who made a "full and complete" disclosure of the amount of their tax underpayments and agreed to pay up. Under the provision agreed upon, such voluntary confessions were to subject a tax dodger to civil penalties (50 per cent of the total tax plus 6 per cent of the unpaid portion) but were to amount to a guarantee against criminal prosecution.

It then voted May 25 to add a 10 per cent withholding tax on the dividends and patronage refunds the exempt cooperatives paid their customers and stockholders, if such dividends were computed as a part of the total income of those receiving them.

Benefits for persons or corporations losing money on their business operations, in the form of reduced taxes in the years they could show a profit, were voted May 29. Under the plan, persons or corporations with business losses in any one year were given the right to offset the losses by averaging them against the income of one preceding year and five years in the future. A company that suffered a $150,000 loss in 1950, for example, but had netted a $100,000 profit in 1949, was allowed to apply $100,000 of the loss against the previous year's profits and thus offset tax liability. The remainder of the loss was made deductable from earnings of the next five years.

On May 31, the Committee decided:

To simplify the payment procedures involved in the previously approved 10 per cent withholding tax on corporation and cooperatives dividends, and

To end the treatment of Puerto Ricans, who became United States citizens in 1917, as non-resident aliens with respect to taxation of the income they derived from sources in the United States. The last point required Puerto Ricans to pay taxes on income derived from United States sources just as any American does. Previously U. S. income had been free to Puerto Ricans.

The Committee also decided May 31 to limit the federal income tax exemption granted Puerto Ricans to bona fide residents of Puerto Rico, an action aimed, according to Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.), at radio

entertainer Ed Gardner, who recorded his Duffy's Tavern program on the island.

MORE EXCISE CUTS

June 2, the Committee returned to the excise tax cuts, ratified all its previous reductions, and then voted even further slashes. But the group matched these up with some excise increases.

First, however, the members postponed what had been a scheduled showdown on President Truman's main proposal for bringing the tax measure into balance — an increase in corporate tax rates.

Here is a recapitulation of the Committee's June 2 changes in previous tentative action on excises:

It decided the excise tax cuts would become effective on the first day of the month that began more than 10 days after enactment of the bill.

The 20 per cent cabaret tax, previously halved, was reduced instead to 15 per cent.

A $62 million slash was voted in the excise taxes on tires and tubes and electric toasters were freed of a 10 per cent excise for an additional $4 million loss.

But an additional $5 million excise tax was slapped on gambling devices making the levy on slot machines $150 a year instead of the existing $100.

The 5 per cent excise tax on auto parts and accessories was reduced to 3.75 per cent, instead of removed completely.

The previous tentative vote to repeal the 20 per cent manufacturers' excise on electric light bulbs and tubes was reversed.

Other Revenue Actions

As for revenue changes in other than the excise tax field, the Committee:

June 6 "lost" $75 million by overturning a tentative decision to tax mutual savings banks and building and loan associations, at corporate rates, on their surpluses.

June 7 turned down an attempt, sponsored by Rep. Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio), to include in the bill a $175 million yearly boost in the import duties on petroleum and petroleum products.

Also June 7 voted about $10 million to mineral operators in new depletion allowances for tax purposes. This gave a 5 per cent allowance to producers of stone, brick and tile clay, shale, oyster and clam shells, and a 15 per cent allowance to producers of tripoli, a deposit used in abrasives and cement.

And on June 8, it reversed a previous decision to cut the capital gains tax from 25 to 16 per cent, but stood by its earlier vote to cut from six months to three months the length of time a capital asset had to be held, between its purchase and its sale, if the capital gains tax was to apply to the profits.

June 9, the Committee voted to impose a 30 per cent capital gains tax on the profits aliens make from speculation or investments in American markets or property.

Also June 9, it approved a provision designed to prevent short-term sales from being used as a device to promote long-term capital gains, by specifying that the short-term sale had to be actually a short-term transaction and that the holding period of a long-term sale had to begin on the date of the short-term sale.

June 13, proposals were adopted to tax the unrelated business income of educational, charitable, labor and other tax-exempt organizations, with the exception of religious organizations.

On June 14, the Committee voted to crack down on so-called "collapsible corporations" which claimed the capital gains tax rate of 25 per cent. The Committee agreed these corporations had to pay the regular income tax rate of up to 82 per cent on their revenues.

And also on June 14, the Committee voted to require non-professional persons engaged in book writing and other artistic pursuits to pay ordinary income taxes, denying them the resort to the capital gains device.

Secret Huddle

Then, after a surprise secret huddle June 15 of Ways and Means Democrats and Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.), the possibility of final action on the long-pending tax bill was brightened. Unofficial spokesmen said the result of the huddle was that the majority party decided to push through by July 1 a bill slashing excise tax rates by $1 billion as already approved by the Committee, and put into the bill a hike in the income tax rate for large corporations.

On June 16, the Committee revised an earlier decision and decided that interest the government paid on tax refunds should be 3 per cent, not the 2 per cent previously voted. It also erased from the bill a previous decision to give tax dodgers a "last chance" to settle up with the government before institution of criminal prosecution.

Corporate Income Taxes

On June 19, the Committee at last tackled the question of hiking corporation income rates, and decided in favor of it. The net effect of the action, moneywise, was to add about $433 million to expectable revenue gains. This came fairly close to compensating for HR 8920's provisions cutting excise levies. An estimate released by the Committee showed that new taxes and the cuts added up to a net annual loss of $12 million, a loss the Committee said might be offset by the margin of error in the bill.

Specifically, the Committee decided to boost by a yearly $708 million the income taxes of firms making over $166,667 annually, and to reduce by $275 million the taxes of firms making between $5,000 and $166,667, for an overall gain of $433 million.

A speed-up pay plan also was adopted, giving corporations only six months after the end of a year to pay up their taxes. The plan was offered by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.). It was to go into effect gradually over a five year span, delivering its full impact at the end of that time.

Also on June 19, the Committee backed up one more time on an earlier decision — reversing this time its previous cut in taxes on so-called "economy brand" cigarettes. The action served to keep taxes on economy and standard brand cigarettes at the existing 7-cents-a-pack-level.

Report

On June 22, the Ways and Means Committee voted 17 to 8 to report HR 8920 to the House for final action. On the Committee vote, 15 Democrats joined 2 Republicans in favor of the measure, while 8 Republicans registered their disapproval. A minority report was later submitted by this group.

Here were the bill's provisions in outline form as the Ways and Means Committee reported them to the House.

Excise Taxes

Reduction or elimination of several dozen excise tax rates estimated to reduce federal revenues by $1.1 billion annually. Cuts were made in excises on jewelry, handbags, luggage, furs, cosmetics, transportation and communication, telephone and telegraph messages, admissions, cameras and photographic apparatus. Eliminated were the excises on some watches and alarm clocks, baby oil, powders and lotions, rebuilt and reconditioned auto parts, cooking stoves and water heaters of the household type, and cameras used in business, such as movie-making or X-ray work.

The following table shows how the Committee's tax bill reduced excise levies:

Items	Existing tax	Proposed
Luggage, toilet cases	20%	10%
Handbags, wallets, kit	20	exempt
Jewelry	20	10
Watches, $65 or less	10	exempt
Alarm clocks, $5 or less	10	exempt
Other clocks, $5 or less	20	exempt
Furs	20	10
Cosmetics	20	10
Baby oils, powder, etc.	20	exempt
Movie, theatre, sports tickets	20	10
Activities by educational, charitable groups	20	exempt
Cabarets, roof gardens	20	15
Plug and twist chewing tobacco, snuff	18 cents lb.	8 cents lb.
Cigars	$2.50-$20	$2-20*
Penny amusement devices	$10 year	exempt
Gambling devices	$100 year	$150 year
Tires	5 cents lb.	3 ¾ c lb.
Tubes	9 cents lb.	6 ¾ c lb.
Musical instruments	10	5
Household refrigerators	10	7
Quick freeze units	No tax	7
Children's toys, items used mostly in schools	10	exempt
Household cook stoves, water heaters	10	exempt
Electric pads, blankets	10	exempt
Electric baby bottle warmers	10	exempt
Electric hand irons	10	exempt
Electric toasters	10	exempt
Cameras, photographic equip.	25	10
Film	15	10
Business-type cameras, films, etc.	25-15	exempt
Business store machines	10	5
Matches	2 cent	1 cent*
Long distance telephone (more than 24 cents) (Less than 25 cents)	25 15	20 10
Residential telephones	15	10
Telegrams	25	10
Travel tickets	15	10
Other freight	3	1½

*—A thousand

Among existing excise taxes left unchanged by the bill were those on liquor, beer, cigarettes, gasoline, passenger cars, club dues, initiation fees, business telephones, air conditioners, radio sets except those by government, and wire and equipment service for leased wires.

Corporation Rates

In lieu of the old complicated system, which provided one set of rates for corporations with incomes not more than $50,000 annually, and another set for corporations with incomes above $50,000, the Committee provided the following schedule:

A $25,000 surtax exemption; A flat 21-per cent normal tax rate; and a flat 20-per cent surtax rate.

This meant a corporation with income of less than $25,000 was to pay a flat 21-per cent normal tax and no more. Corporations with income totaling $25,000 or more were required to pay the following:

A normal tax of 21 per cent on its entire taxable income, plus a surtax of 20 per cent on that part of its income in excess of $25,000.

The rates then put in effect were:

Corporate Income	Old Law	Committee-Proposed
Not over $5,000	21%	21%
Over $5,000 but not over $20,000	23	21
Over $20,000 but not over $25,00	25	21
Over $25,000 but not over $50,000	53	41
Over $50,000	38	41

The effect of the new tax schedule on certain income brackets was:

Company Earnings	Old tax	Committee tax
$10,000	$ 2,200	$ 2,100
25,000	5,750	5,250
40,000	13,700	11,400
100,000	38,000	36,000
150,000	57,000	56,500
200,000	76,000	77,000
500,000	190,000	200,000
1,000,000	380,000	405,000
10,000,000	3,880,000	4,095,000

Other Provisions

A recapitulation of other provisions follows:

Dividends: Corporations and cooperatives were required to withhold 10 per cent of all dividends paid in cash or kind. This added no taxes but was designed to pick up taxes from those who did not report this income fully.

Business Loss Credits: A plan was adopted to allow businessmen to use net operating losses to reduce taxes in good years over a longer period.

The old two-year carry-back provision was limited to one year but the carry-forward period was extended to five years.

Capital Gains: Any capital assets—securities, machinery or other investments—held over three months were made "long term" investments, to replace the old six-month holding period. The taxpayer is only required to report half of any profit made on the sale of such "long term" holdings and maximum rate on the taxed portion is 50 per cent.

Business Property: Losses from the sale of property used in trade or business were made capital losses rather than ordinary losses, allowing only a part of the loss, therefore, to be deducted for tax purposes.

Short Sales: Traders in securities and commodities were denied use of short sales to convert a short-term gain into a long-term gain or create a short-term loss to offset a long-term gain for tax purposes.

Tax-exempt Bonds: Dealers in tax-exempt municipal and state bonds were required to amortize any premium they pay on high-interest, five-year or shorter bonds they hold for more than 30 days.

Tax Refunds: The interest rate the government pays on tax refunds was cut from 6 to 3 per cent.

Stock Redemption By Subsidiary Corporations: When a parent corporation indirectly redeems its stock though purchases by its subsidiaries in a manner essentially equivalent to the distribution of a taxable dividend, the amount involved was required to be taxed at ordinary income rates.

Government Employees Working in U. S. Possessions: Compensation paid such employees, previously free of Federal income taxes, was made subject to income levies beginning in 1950.

Capital Gains of Non Resident Aliens: A 30 per cent tax was imposed on previously - untaxed capital gains of non - resident aliens temporarily present in the U. S. but not engaged therein in business or trade.

Amortization of Premiums of Convertible Bonds: The privilege of amortizing a bond premium allowed in the old law was made inapplicable to that portion of the premium on a convertible bond which was attributable to the conversion features of the bond.

Tax-Free Liquidation of Foreign Subsidiaries: A special rule was added dealing with the liquidation or transfer of assets of a foreign subsidiary owned directly or indirectly by less than five domestic corporations. Under the rule, such part of the gain resulting from the liquidation distributions as was not in excess of each domestic corporation's ratable share of the accumulated earnings and profits was to be taxed as an ordinary dividend. The remainder was made taxable at capital gains rates. Previously, such liquidation was taxable as capital gains or tax free.

Transfers in Contemplation of Death: Transfers of an individual's property made more than three years prior to his death were removed from the "contemplation of death" clause in the old law, and made subject to gift, rather than estate, taxes.

Collapsible Corporations: The capital gains tax was denied persons who organize a special collapsible corporation for a particular transaction, then liquidate it before the product is sold and distribute assets to stockholders.

Tax-Exempt Organizations: The unrelated, active business income over $1,000 obtained by educational and charitable organizations and labor, farm and business associations was taxed at ordinary corporate income tax rates. Also, any gift to a trust or foundation where the contributor or members of his family control the organization to which the gift was made was disallowed for tax purposes.

Amateur Inventors, Artists: Required these persons to pay ordinary income tax rates when they sell their work.

Family Corporations: Income taxes on cash raised by a partial liquidation of stock in a family - type corporation to pay Federal or state estate taxes were waived.

Estate Taxes: A provision allowing estates for tax purposes to deduct sums paid out for the support of dependents while an estate is being settled was repealed.

Intercorporate Dividends: When a subsidiary declares a dividend in kind to a parent corporation, the existing 85 per cent credit was to be computed on the basis of the cost of the existing property to the subsidiary and not on its fair market value.

Percentage Depletion: A five per cent depletion allowance was granted in the case of companies concerned with sand, gravel, granite, marble, stone, brick clay, tile clay, shale, clam shell and oyster shell. A 15 per cent allowance was provided for dealers in tripoli, borax, fuller's earth, refractory and fire clay, quartzite, perlite, diatomaceous earth, metallurgical-grade limestone and chemical grade limestone. The five per cent allowance for coal was increased to 10 per cent.

Life Insurance Companies: The bill included a provision to tax life insurance companies on their 1947-50 investment income, which was tax free under existing law. The House had passed a resolution (H J Res 371) taxing the 1947-49 years, while the Senate amended it to tax only 1949 and 1950. The two chambers had been unable to compromise, however, since the Senate refused to tax retroactively. The provisions of the resolution, with the year '50 added, were inserted in the tax bill by the Ways and Means Committee in an effort to come to a decision on recouping on a stop-gap basis this hitherto lost Federal revenue. The committee pointed out the provision was to be effective only pending development and enactment of a satisfactory long-range basis for the taxation of life insurance companies. $70 million gain. (For story of H J Res 371, See Page 644).

Revenue Effect

Estimated revenue effect of HR 8920 on full - year basis:

Excise tax reduction	(in millions)
Reduction before adjustment for increased income taxes	$—1,010
(Retail taxes	(236.5
Admissions and cabaret taxes	201.0
Manufacturers' taxes	194.5
Communications taxes	117.0
Transportation taxes	240.0
Other taxes)	21.0)
Increase in income taxes resulting from excise tax cut	+100
Net excise tax reduction	—910
Offsetting additional revenues and other adjustments:	
Withholding tax on dividends	+170
Charitable trusts, family foundations, educational institutions, etc.	+100
Miscellaneous loopholes, etc.	+115
Percentage depletion allowances for new catergories of minerals	—35
Life insurance companies	+ 70
Interest rate on refunds	+ 45
Corporate rate changes	+433
Total net offsetting additional revenue	+898
TOTAL NET CHANGE	—12

Minority Reports

The Republican minority submitted a brief report, signed by 10 members of the Ways and Means Committee supporting the proposed excise cuts but decrying the imposition of new corporation taxes. Only eight of the 10 voted against reporting the measure. Two — Reps. Thomas E. Martin (Iowa) and Hal Holmes (Wash.) — voted to report the bill but nevertheless signed the minority views.

Those voting against the measure and also against signing the minority report were: Reps. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), Roy O. Woodruff (R Mich.), Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio), Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), Robert W. Kean (R N.J.), Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) and John W. Byrnes (R Wis.).

They had this to say: "We have long favored and urged the immediate enactment of excise tax relief. We do so now . . .

"For seven long months the Democratic majority fiddled while the people waited and as a result many areas of our economy have suffered . . . We have used every means in our power to end the uncertainty and compel the Democratic majority to act swiftly on the problem . . .

"The people have waited in vain. This legislation is inadequate tax relief. The price tag is gone but the price remains. By shifting the tax from some of the consumers to a more concealed tax on all the consumers, the Democratic majority have failed the people . . .

"We believe that an orderly reduction of a substantial number of wartime excise taxes, without the imposition of any new taxes, can and should be made . . . We are opposed to the increase in the corporate rate. As stated, the result will be in large part to nullify the benefits flowing from excise relief. . . A reduction in federal spending coupled with far-sighted tax policies can give full encouragement to the initiative and incentive of the people . . . Under this administration of higher taxes, increased spending and a cheaper dollar we are moving swiftly toward ruinous inflation."

Final Action

On June 29, seven days after HR 8920 had been formally reported, the measure sailed through the House on an overwhelming vote of 375 to 14. Predictions were made, however, that the ultimate fate of the tax-reducing legislation would be tied to the war in Korea which had just broken out.

The House accepted HR 8920 in precisely the same form in which it had been reported by the Committee. It was brought to the chamber floor under a "closed" rule (H Res 666) which barred amendments from the floor and gave members the choice of taking the bill or rejecting it, in toto. The House, anxious to make cuts in the unpopular excise taxes, took it.

Passage came immediately after the House rejected a Republican-sponsored motion to recommit the measure with instructions to the Ways and Means Committee to return it in two packages — one containing the excise slashes, the other containing the tax boosts. The motion was defeated, 147 to 239. Failing in this effort, many Republicans, committed to excise reduction, joined with Democrats in the final vote for the bill.

One Day Debate

House debate on the bill had been held June 28. It had lasted seven hours, with Republicans assailing the bill as a "hoax" and a "phony", and Democrats defending the increase in corporate taxes as the only way to avoid a Presidential veto of the proposed excise cuts.

In the debate, Minority Floor Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) attacked the bill, assailing "the idea that we must never reduce one form of tax without increasing another." The Democratic counter-attack was headed by Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.). He chided Republicans who, in the 80th Congress which they controlled, made wartime excise taxes "permanent", instead of continuing them for only the one year as requested at the time by President Truman. (For background on this action, see CQ Almanac, Vol. III, pp. 99, 124.). McCormack accused the Republicans of "political hypocrisy" on the excise cutting issue.

Accused by Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) of being "a rubber stamp" in acceding to the President's demand for gains to offset the bill's cuts, Democrats were defended in turn by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.), who pointed to the Ways and Means Committee's report on the bill as an example of Republican rubber stamping.

"Two of your members in the Committee," he told Reed, "voted with the majority to report out the bill, and then turned around and signed the minority views, thus presenting a united Republican front," The two he referred to were Reps. Holmes (R Wash.) and Martin (R Iowa).

SENATE

Hearings

The Senate Finance Committee July 5 opened hearings on HR 8920 and Committee Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) from the outset keyed action on it to the war in Korea.

George summed up the tax situation in this way:

1. The Committee "will proceed in a normal, orderly way" to bring the tax bill to a vote in the Senate and send it speedily to President Truman.

2. But "if there is a sudden worsening" of the international situation "we may find it advisable to delay final action on any tax bill at this session of Congress, and then proceed in January with a tax bill."

3. "Under certain circumstances, we may find it necessary to impose much heavier taxes, including taxes on excess profits. But it doesn't look that way right now."

As in the House, Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder was the Finance Committee's first witness.

The Secretary gave limited endorsement to the House-passed measure, but said he would not hesitate to withdraw his endorsement if war developments warranted. However, he urged the Committee to make some changes and improvements in some of the bill's provisions.

His strongest criticism was directed against the House bill's failure to:

1. Lower the tax-advantageous percentage depletion allowances enjoyed by oil and mineral producers; and

2. Revise and strengthen the structure of estate and gift taxes.

For the next week, the Committee heard testimony from a long string of witnesses. Most of the witnesses were persons who had also represented their organizations before the Ways and Means Committee in the House several months before.

This time, with the Finance Committee under pressure to finish up the public hearings in quick order and get the bill ready for floor action, the witnesses were required to abbreviate their testimony. In most cases they simply submitted statements for the record.

After hearing Snyder, the Committee turned at once to the question of excise taxes. As in the House, no one appeared to oppose the excise cuts. All testimony was in support of even greater reductions in the various levies. Here were organizations whose spokesmen addressed pleas on this score (the tax with which they were concerned is also listed):

Asked Excise Cuts

The National Committee for Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes, wanted general cuts amounting to $2.4 billion. Its chief spokesman was Leon Henderson, wartime head of the Office of Price Administration.

Theatre Owners of America (admissions)

Council of Motion Picture Organizations (admissions)

Association of American Railroads (passenger and freight tax)

United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association (transportation tax)

Air Transport Association of America (transportation tax)

National Fur Tax Committee (furs)

National Board of Fur Farm Organizations (furs)

Associated Tobacco Manufacturers (economy-brand cigarettes)

Tax Council of the Alcoholic Beverage Industries (wines, liquors)

National Licensed Beverage Association (wines, liquors)

Wine and Spirits Wholesalers of America Inc. (wines, liquors)

Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and

Bartenders International Union (cabaret tax)

Printing Industry of America (photomechanical film)

United States Independent Telephone Association (communications)

National Association of Photographic Manufacturers, Inc. (photo equipment)

Master Photo Dealers' and Finishers' Association (photo equipment)

Rubber Manufacturers Association (tires and tubes)

Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association (chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and snuff)

Luggage and Leather Goods Manufacturers of America, Inc. (luggage)

20-Percent Cabaret Tax Committee (cabaret tax)

National Association of Tobacco Distributors. (It wanted floor stock refunds in connection with the House-approved reductions in manufacturers excise taxes.)

Depletion Allowances

On subject of percentage-depletion

allowances, the following organizations sent spokesmen to plead for greater grants than had been approved in the House bill:

Independent Petroleum Association of America
Lake Superior Iron Ore Association
American Mining Congress
National Sand and Gravel Association
Midcontinent Oil and Gas Association

No group asked for the lowered depletion allowances President Truman wanted.

The House bill's changes in the tax-exempt status of educational institutions drew opposition from the following:

Harold Stassen, president of the University of Pennsylvania, termed the provision for taxation of unrelated business income of the schools "a thinly veiled attempt to weaken the colleges and universities as a prelude to bringing them under Federal control."

Carter Davidson, tax chairman of the American Council on Education, supported Stassen's arguments.

James B. Killian, president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on behalf of the Committee on Financial Support and Taxation of the Association of American Universities, urged that educational institutions be left wholly exempt from taxes, and that taxation of "feeder" organizations be relied upon to stop any abuses of tax-exempt status.

Corporate Tax Rates

Business organizations as a group expressed disapproval of the House's increase in corporation tax rates.

Charles R. Sligh Jr., chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers' tax committee, recommended a complete overhaul of the House bill. He said no tax bill at all would be better than HR 8920. He suggested the substitution of a general manufacturers sales tax of "probably" five per cent, with food exempted and no changes in taxes imposed on alcohol and tobacco. Directing his main criticism at the bill's boost in corporate rates, the NAM spokesman called it "progressive taxation" and said Karl Marx, "the father of communism", had proposed such taxes as a way to communize an advanced capitalist economy.

The Federal Taxation Committee of the Illinois Manufacturers Association wanted the Committee to reject the corporate rate hikes, the withholding tax on dividends, the classification as a capital loss of the loss from the sale or exchange of trade or business property, and the limitation of one year on net operating loss carry-backs.

This stand was generally endorsed by the Machinery and Allied Products Institute, the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, the New York Board of Trade and the Council of State Chambers of Commerce.

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association specifically opposed the withholding tax on corporation dividends.

The American Bar Association said it was opposed to a reduction in the rate of interest on tax refunds.

Taxation of cooperatives and mutual associations on the same basis as corporations was urged upon the Committee by the National Tax Equality Association, while opposition to such taxation was expressed by the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

The Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council of the Panama Canal Zone opposed imposition of federal income taxes on government employees working outside the continental United States.

Committee Shelves House Bill

At the request of the Administration the Finance Committee July 12 shelved the excise-cutting HR 8920 after a week of public hearings. The request came specifically from Secretary Snyder, who said the Treasury could no longer support the measure and asked that it be laid aside in the light of Korean developments.

Following this word from Snyder, the Finance Committee went into executive session and postponed the anticipated tax slash indefinitely, though it left open the possibility that cuts could be revived if the Korean war —which was then going badly—took a sharp turn in favor of the U.N.

The Committee's executive decision was announced July 13 by Committee Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) He said no further public hearings would be hold on HR 8920 and that the Committee would next take up social security legislation (HR 6000) for a long series of conferences that would prelude action on anything else for the time being.

New Tax Message

Then, while the Finance Committee marked time on tax legislation pending Korean developments, President Truman July 25 asked Congress for a $5-billion-a-year increase in individual and corporate income taxes to stem inflation and to help finance military costs.

Since he made it clear that his requests were meant to deal with the existing emergency, they became known as the President's "interim" tax program.

The new White House request was made in a letter to Chairman George (D Ga.) of the Finance Committee. The President specifically asked revision and enactment of the still-pending HR 8920. George immediately scheduled a meeting of his Committee for August 2. He predicted Committee action "in a very few days".

President Asks Changes

These three adjustments in the pending bill would provide the necessary new revenue, the President wrote George:

1. Elimination of the excise tax reductions and other revenue-losing provisions, but retention of the loophole-closing, dividend withholding and life insurance company provisions.

2. Adjustment of the bill's revised income tax structure for corporations to effect an increase in the normal corporate rate from 21 to 25 per cent. This would result in a 25 per cent tax on the first $25,000 of a corporation's income and a 45 per cent tax on the balance, the President explained.

3. Addition of a provision increasing individual income tax rates to the "tentative" levels adopted in 1945, by restoring the reductions from those levels made in 1945 and 1948. This, he wrote, would leave unchanged the income-splitting provisions (for husband and wife) and the present personal exemptions of $600 per person of the 1948 law.

Breakdown on Revenue

The Treasury estimated the new corporation taxes, if enacted, would bring in $1.5 billion of the requested new revenue; the individual income

tax hikes, another $3 billion, and the loophole closing provisions already written into the pending tax bill by the House, the remaining $500 million required to make up the $5 billion needed to meet new defense costs.

The President said the increased corporate income tax rates should be made applicable beginning with 1950 corporation incomes, as the pending bill required. The individual income tax hikes, he added, should be applicable on one quarter of the individual's 1950 income, beginning Oct. 1. This would require an increase from the existing 15 per cent withholding rate on taxable income to 18 per cent, he said.

The President did not call for an excess profits tax.

Revised Tax Rates

The following tables, prepared by the Treasury Department, show how much taxes Americans would have been required to pay under the President's proposals, as compared with the old rate and the highest wartime tax rate paid in 1944: (The 1950 tax, imposed for only a quarter of a year, shows up smaller than the 1951 tax, when the new rates were to become fully effective)

Single Person

Net income before personal Exemption	1944 Tax	Existing Tax	Proposed 1950 Tax	Proposed 1951 Tax
$600	$23	..	..	..
800	69	$33	$35	$40
1,000	115	66	70	80
1,500	220	149	157	180
2,000	345	232	244	280
3,000	585	409	429	488
5,000	1,105	811	844	944
8,000	2,085	1,545	1,605	1,780
10,000	2,755	2,124	2,202	2,436
15,000	4,930	3,894	4,033	4,448
20,000	7,580	6,089	6,302	6,942
25,000	10,580	8,600	8,899	9,796
50,000	27,945	23,201	23,998	26,388
100,000	69,870	58,762	60,771	66,798
500,000	444,350	385,000†	396,181	429,274
1,000,000	900,000*	770,000†	810,000‡	884,274

Married Person—Two Dependents

$600	$3	..	..	..
800	9	..	..	..
1,000	15	..	..	..
1,500	30	..	..	..
2,000	45	..	..	..
3,000	275	$100	$105	$120
4,000	755	432	454	520
8,000	1,585	974	1,018	1,162
10,000	2,245	1,361	1,419	1,592
15,000	4,265	2,512	2,609	2,900
20,000	6,785	3,888	4,032	4,464
25,000	9,705	5,476	5,674	6,268
50,000	26,865	16,578	17,154	18,884
100,000	68,565	45,643	47,210	51,912
500,000	442,985	358,677	369,621	402,456
1,000,000	900,000*	769,314	791,350	857,456

*—Taking into account maximum effective rate limitation of 90 per cent.

†—Taking into account maximum effective rate limitation of 77 per cent.

‡—Taking into account maximum effective rate limitation of 81 per cent.

The following tables, also prepared by the Treasury Department, show the President's proposed corporation tax liabilities as compared with those the House wrote into HR 8920 and those in the then-existing law, plus a similar comparison of tax rates.

Tax Liabilities

Net Income.	Existing Law	HR 8920	HST Proposed Rates
$5,000	$1,050	$1,050	$1,250
10,000	2,200	2,100	2,500
25,000	5,750	5,250	6,250
30,000	8,400	7,300	8,500
50,000	19,000	15,500	17,500
60,000	22,900	19,600	22,000
71,429	27,143	24,286	27,143
75,000	28,500	25,750	28,750
100,000	38,000	36,000	40,000
125,000	47,500	46,250	51,250
166,667	63,333	63,333	70,000
250,000	95,000	97,500	107,500
1,000,000	380,000	405,000	445,000
10,000,000	3,800,000	4,095,000	4,495,000
100,000,000 ..	38,000,000	40,995,000	44,995,000

Effective Corporation Tax Rates (Per Cent)

Net Income.			
$5,000	21.00	21.00	25.00
10,000	22.00	21.00	25.00
25,000	23.00	21.00	25.00
30,000	28.00	24.33	28.33
50 000	38.00	31.00	35.00
60,000	38.00	32.67	36.67
71,429	38.00	34.00	38.00
75,000	38.00	34.33	38.33
100,000	38.00	36.00	40.00
125,000	38.00	37.00	41.00
166,667	38.00	38.00	42.00
250,000	38.00	39 00	43.00
1,100,000	38.00	40.50	41.50
10 000,000	38.00	40.95	44.95
100,000,000	38.00	41.00	45.00

Reaction to Plan

The following was typical of the reaction to the Truman tax plan:

Sen. George (D Ga.), Finance Committee chairman: "The proposal lends itself to quick action . . . I don't think we could increase taxes for individuals in 1950 except for the last quarter. And I think the Committee is likely to take the same position on increasing corporation taxes."

Sen. Owen Brewster (R Maine), Finance Committee member: "Congress (should) repeal the Truman tax bill of 1946 which knocked out excess profits taxes on corporations."

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), chairman of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, proposed immediate imposition of an excess profits tax on corporations, patterned after the wartime profits measure, adding: "The combination of rapidly rising prices and (the current) all-time peak of corporate profits after taxes seems to indicate the necessity for immediate action to impose at least an excess profits tax."

Committee Acts Anew

The Finance Committee, as planned met Aug. 2 in executive session and began the task of redrafting the House-passed tax bill. From the beginning, it worked, as the House Committee had done, on an item-by-item approach.

In accordance with President Truman's request, the Committee first of all junked all the previously-accepted excise cuts and then voted, instead, to bring two new items — television sets and deep freezers— under excise levies. It also decided to increase the federal charge on slot machines from $100 per machine to $150 apiece.

A 10 per cent excise was imposed at the manufacturers' level on the video screens and deep freezers, which had been untaxed before.

The quick start on the new tax program was made after the Committee heard a new appeal from Secretary Snyder, who spelled out the details of the Presidential recommendations. Among these were requests for the new excise levies and for elimination of the House-inserted additions to depletion allowances.

Snyder's statement emphasized that the $5 billion in new taxes, which the President sought was only "a first step" in tax increases necessary "for defense against unscrupulous destroyers of peace." He said the "interim" request would be followed "by a more comprehensive program to increase very substantially the productiveness of our revenue system."

The Committee Aug. 3 went along with President Truman's request and eliminated from HR 8920 the House-expanded percentage depletion allowances for mining and oil industries.

House Rejects Excess Profits Levy

Meanwhile Aug. 2, on the other side of the capitol, the House Ways and Means Committee had rejected a proposal by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) for immediate consideration of a tax on excess profits. The vote was 15 to 8 against it.

Efforts to impose such a levy had been gaining support in both the House and Senate ever since the outbreak of the Korean war, which had been followed by a sudden spurt in domestic prices.

In the lower body, the Ways and Means Committee was tossed the issue when Rep. Mills offered a rider to a bill (HR 9246) which was before the Committee providing renegotiation of defense contracts. Mills wanted to require the study of excessive profits and their taxation but the Committee turned him down.

Committee

Some major departures from the President's emergency tax recommendations were made by the Finance Committee as it continued reshaping HR 8920 to produce the requested new revenue for defense.

While the Committee already had done away with the revenue-losing excise cuts, it only partially retained the revenue-producing provisions. It also added new provisions to the bill, most of which subtracted money rather than adding to expectable revenues.

Here is a resume of action taken by the committee before it finally decided upon a measure:

On Aug. 4, the temporary formula for retroactive taxation of life insurance companies' investment income was accepted with some revisions. With respect to the years the taxes would apply, the Committee limited the formula to 1949 and 1950, instead of 1947 through 1950, as the House had wanted. The yield was thus cut from the House's $166 million to about $110 million.

On Aug. 7, the Committee decided to modify the impact of the House's repeal of tax exemptions on unrelated business income of educational, charitable and other organizations. Income from such activities as research by an educational institution or hospital even if done by a private party, was exempted from the new taxes.

Also on Aug. 7, the Committee removed from the bill the House's reduction of tax advantages allowed for the sale or exchange of property used in trade or business. The Committee also removed these features from HR 8920:

The reduction in the interest rate on Treasury refunds for tax overpayments from 6 to 3 per cent; the 10 per cent withholding tax on all corporate dividends; and the new method providing for taxing distributions in liquidation of a foreign corporation more than 50 per cent of the stock of which lay in the hands of five domestic corporations.

Also modified was HR 8920's provision for special taxation of investment income of charitable trusts which were not distributed as dividends two and one-half months after the taxable year in which they were received. The Committee decided, instead, to require the affected organizations to make public their receipts, disbursements and accumulations under rules to be written by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The House's repeal of permission to deduct for tax purposes gifts of corporations stocks in a tax-exempt organization if the contributor, or his family, controlled the group or organization was dropped.

Corporate Rates Boosted

On Aug. 10, the Committee complied in full with the President's request and unanimously approved the proposed $1.5 billion a year increase in corporation taxes boosting the top corporate rate from 38 per cent to 45 per cent. Turned down, however, was the requested application of the higher rates to all 1950 income on which taxes were payable in 1951. The Committee voted to apply the new tax only to income since July 1, 1950, so that the revenue would be only half as much for 1950 as the full $1.5 billion requested.

Also Personal Rates

On Aug. 11, the Committee decided to increase personal income taxes by about 20 per cent, exactly as President Truman had requested. The new tax, theoretically, was a graduated one. The President had asked for removal of all reductions from the "tentative" tax voted by Congress in 1945 and 1948. The Committee, agreeing, worked out a scheme under which the reductions were partially removed for 1950 and eliminated entirely for 1951. This appeared to show that individuals were saddled with a retroactive tax, payable on the whole year's income. But since the "limited" 1950 increase was made collectible only in the last three months of the year, the full boost for individuals, in effect, began on Oct. 1.

Other Actions

Full exemption was voted for the service pay of enlisted men in the Korean war, and taxes on officers income were reduced.

On Aug. 14, the Committee decided officially against levying an excess profits tax at that time, but instructed its staff to prepare proposals for such a tax effective Jan. 1, 1951. Moreover, it asked its experts to look into the possibilities of an excess profits levy on individual income increases, a national retail sales tax, and a transactions tax.

If the profits tax were applied to individual income, it was held that it might require an average person to pay the government as much as 85 per cent of any future increase in earnings. This was the rate at which corporate excess profits taxes ran in World War II. The Committee refused to disclose who suggested the proposed tax.

On Aug. 15, the Committee agreed to put off consideration of taxes on cooperatives, mutual savings banks and building and loan associations.

Winding up the last phases of the tax measure Aug. 16, the Committee wrote into the proposed law a renewal of the World War II "rapid amortization" plan to induce speedy construction of new arms-producing facilities. The plans specified that an industry which built a plant or began to build one after Dec. 31, 1949, to meet the needs of the armed forces, was permitted to deduct 20 per cent of its total cost in each of the succeeding five years from its gross income before it compute its income taxes.

In another last-minute change, the Committee worked out a 1950 tax-rate schedule for corporations to bring in the same revenue as previously contemplated. For current year purposes only, the top rate on corporations was to be increased from 38 per cent to 42 per cent. The first $25,000 of earnings would be taxed at 23 per cent and the 42 per cent top rate would apply to the remainder. The new top rate to begin in 1951 was left at 45 per cent.

The Committee also decided to levy the transportation excise tax when the movement of persons or freight began or ended in the United States, regardless of where the bill was paid or the ticket purchased. Also voted was a provision allowing newspapers and periodicals the option of deducting circulation costs as business expenses in computing income taxes, or of capitalizing such expenditures if the publisher chooses.

Report

On Aug. 17, the Committee unanimously approved the bill and reported it to the Senate floor. Finance Committee Chairman George said he felt sure the new version of HR 8920 would produce "close" to the requested $5 billion in new revenue. At the same time, he explained that he expected his group to begin considering

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the President's promised second-installment tax bill by November.

In virtually every sense HR 8920, as reported by the George group, was a new bill. Starting out, primarily, as a revenue-reducing measure, it came from the Finance Committee a big money producer.

Here is a recapitulation of HR 8920's provisions as the Senate Committee wrote them:

Individual Income Taxes: The Administration's plan with respect to increased individual income taxes was adopted without change.

Corporation Income Taxes: The Committee junked all corporation income tax rate schedules, those in the existing law and those the House wrote into HR 8920. It substituted the following:

For 1950, a 23 per cent "normal" tax on all earnings and a 19 per cent "surtax" on any income over $25,000 a year, making a combined rate of 42 per cent for companies paying their taxes on a calendar year basis.

For 1951 and subsequent years, a 25 per cent "normal" tax and a 20 per cent "surtax" on anything over $25,000 a year.

Accelerated Payments: The Committee accepted the House's speed-up payments plan for faster collection of corporation income taxes.

Trusts And Non-Resident Aliens: The Committee included the House provision eliminating existing installment payment privileges for trusts and certain non-resident aliens.

Excise Tax Changes: The Senate Committee added:

A 10 per cent manufacturers excise levy on television sets and home freezers; a $50 increase in the existing $100 federal operation tax on slot machines; and a provision making tickets bought outside the U. S. for transportation beginning and ending in the U. S. subject to the same excises as those levied on U. S.-bought tickets.

Educational, Charitable And Other Tax—Exempt Organizations: The House provisions pertaining to taxation of such organizations' unrelated business income, the taxation of income of "feeder" firms whose profits go exclusively to tax-exempt groups, and the taxation of rental incomes from property bought by tax-exempt groups with borrowed money were left by the Senate as the House had written them.

A new provision was added requiring annual publication of income, disbursements, and capital accumulations by these tax-exempt groups, substituted for a House provision which had taxed excessive accumulations of investment income.

The Senate also modified what it called the House's "harsh" restrictions against certain profitable transactions between foundations, trusts and similar organizations and the donors, officers or trustees of the outfit.

The Senate struck out entirely a House provision preventing the use of trusts and foundations to retain control of a family business.

Life Insurance Companies: The House plan to tax investment income of life insurance companies was approved, but the Committee limited the taxable years to 1949 and 1950, whereas the House had wanted to tax 1947 through 1950.

House Features Accepted

Other revenue-increasing changes in income taxes which the Senate accepted as the House had written them dealt with the following:

Premiums on tax-exempt bonds held by dealers;

Dividends-received credit for distributions in kind;

Stock redemption by subsidiary corporations;

Capital gains treatment of income from books and other artistic works;

Short sales of capital assets;

Collapsible corporations;

Capital gains of non-resident aliens;

Amortization of premiums on convertible bonds;

United States employees in possessions and Canal Zone; and

Tax treatment of Puerto Rican residents.

House Features Rejected

The Committee completely stripped the House bill, without adding substitutes, of revenue-raising provisions to:

Extend existing percentage depletion allowances to a number of additional minerals;

Tax as ordinary income gains resulting from liquidation of domestic corporations of certain foreign subsidiaries;

Treat losses from sale of property used in trade or business as capital losses rather than ordinary losses;

Require corporations to deduct 10 per cent from each dividend payment, to be applied to the recipients' income taxes; and

Reduce to 3 per cent from 6 per cent the interest rate paid by the Treasury on refunds of tax overpayments.

"Loophole" Provisions

Other tax adjustments and loophole plugging which the Senate accepted virtually as the House had written them dealt with:

Holding period of capital assets;

Carry-over of business losses;

Property transfers made in contemplation of death;

Estate tax deductions for the support of dependents; and

Liquidation of family corporations to pay estate taxes.

Here are provisions which were written for the first time into the bill by the Committee:

Military personnel: Income of enlisted men and warrant officers in combat zones in Korea was exempted from taxes, while officers were granted a $200-a-month exemption.

Amortization of emergency facilities: To spur expansion of industries turning out war materials, a plan was inserted permitting businessmen to write off for tax purposes the cost of certified war plants and other such property at 20 per cent a year for a five-year period, beginning in 1950. The certifying authority was to be designated by the President.

Employee stock options: A new provision was inserted removing from individual income tax liability the difference between the option price of stock bought in a company by an employee and the stock's fair market value. Instead, if the option price were

for at least 90 per cent of the stock's fair market value, any gain in value over 90 per cent was made taxable at capital gains rates if the stock and option were held for a combined total of at least two years, and the stock itself for six months.

Family partnerships: A clause was inserted providing that where there was a real transfer of ownership in a business or piece of property, a gift of a family partnership interest was to be respected for tax purposes without regard to the motives which actuated the transfer.

Liquidations: Distribution of assets of a personal holding company in complete liquidation was authorized to be made with the understanding that only that part of the asset representing accumulated earnings was to be taxed as ordinary income. The remainder was to be taxed on a capital gains basis.

Circulation expenditures: Publishers of newspapers, magazines or other periodicals were allowed to deduct as ordinary expenses expenditures to maintain, establish or increase circulation.

Corporate "spin offs": This provision exempted from taxation the value of new stocks distributed to stockholders by a corporation which decided to "spin off" part of its business into a separate firm. These stocks, previously considered "dividends" for tax purposes, were subject to individual income taxes.

Personal holding companies: Eliminated from personal holding company income retroactively for the years after 1945 and before 1950 were rental incomes for the use of the company's property by persons holding 25 per cent or more of the stock in the firm where the property was used by such persons "in the operation of a bona fide commercial or industrial enterprise."

Regulated Investment Companies: Such companies were permitted to elect to count as distributions during the taxable year certain dividends declared after the close of the year but before the tax return for such a year was actually filed.

Oil Leases: A person leasing oil, gas or mineral rights was authorized to treat the proceeds, if they were received on the basis of physical volume of production, as a capital asset.

Depletion Allowance: The basis for computation of percentage depletion allowances—i.e. "gross income from property" — was expanded to include any amount reflecting costs "before transportation from the place where the last of the processes . . . was applied."

Revenue Effect: As reported, this was the estimated revenue effect of bill on full-year basis (in millions of dollars):

	HR 8920	Senate Committee version
Income taxes:		
Corporations:		
Rate changes	+ 433	+1,500
Accelerated payments	0	800*
Individual income-tax rates	+ 100**	2,745
Charitable trusts, family foundations, educational institution etc.	+ 100	+ 60
Miscellaneous loopholes etc.	+ 115	+ 68
Percentage depletion	— 35	...
Life-insurance companies	+ 70	+ 80
Interest rate on refunds	+ 45	...
Withholding tax on dividends	+ 170	...
Excise taxes (net)	—1,010	+ 55
Total Net Change	—12	+5,308

*—Average increase, applicable only through 1956.
**—Increase in income taxes resulting from excise tax cut.

Debate

The debate on HR 8920 opened in the Senate Aug. 24. It continued intermittently for more than a week before final passage came Sept. 1. Ultimate passage of the bill was never in doubt. The only real controversy was the question of adding, or leaving in abeyance for the time being, an excess profits tax. In the end, the latter course was decided upon.

Leading off, Finance Committee Chairman George declared that the tax - boosting bill would be passed without an excess profits levy "or there will be no bill at all."

Spearheading the drive for adding an excess profits levy to the pending bill, instead of waiting until the next bill came along, was Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) He gained new support from Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), who attacked it as a "big pork barrell" bill and a "smoke screen" for the relief of wealthy taxpayers. Humphrey said he would support the excess profits proposal.

But George, who had maintained all along that Congress could not risk "throwing a monkey wrench into the economy" by tacking an excess profits levy on to the present bill, answered with the statement that he wanted no part of any "quickie" excess profits tax, and he offered his opinion that a tax "that would be safe, do some good and get some money . . . would take four months of solid study." He promised to fight the O'Mahoney forces on the floor.

O'Mahoney Formula

O'Mahoney, however, pressed on for enactment of the profits levy which he said would yield about $3.5 billion a year. In an apparent move to win new adherents for his plan, O'Mahoney revised downward the top rate that would be imposed on corporation earnings in excess of "normal" profits. Originally set at 100 per cent, the suggested substitute rate was 85 per cent. O'Mahoney said he wanted "to remove any danger that the excess profits tax might adversely affect the incentives to produce."

Under the proposal he was readying for Senate action, the basis of "normal" profits was set at 75 per cent of a corporation's average earnings in 1947, 1948 and 1949, plus $25,000 (it was plus $50,000 if the corporation commenced business after Sept. 1, 1945). Then O'Mahoney suggested applying an excess profits tax of 65 per cent on profits between 1 and 15 per cent above the base period; plus 75 per cent on profits between 15 and 25 per cent above the base; and plus 85 per cent of profits more than 25 per cent above the base.

O'Mahoney offered his profits amendment to the Senate Aug 25, after gaining Tom Connally (D Tex.) as a co-sponsor. O'Mahoney urged adoption, declaring: "This is no time to defer the profit dollar while we are drafting men."

George, still standing staunchly against the O'Mahoney proposal, said if it were accepted, he would try to have the entire bill sent back to Committee for further study, or that he would delay taking it to the House-Senate conference.

Then George suggested the excess-profits tax be put off until the first of 1951, and then made active from the middle of 1950. O'Mahoney demurred, however, saying George's Committee could not back up a promise on a tax matter as all tax bills must originate in the House.

George also said the O'Mahoney amendment was poorly drawn. It would yield only about $30 million in 1950 rather than the $2.7 billion estimated by O'Mahoney, he said. Most large corporations would be by-passed by the O'Mahoney tax scheme, he told the Senate. But O'Mahoney supporters continued to plug for their amendment.

President's Stand

On Aug. 29, Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) said the President had just said he was opposed to O'Mahoney's amendment. Truman, according to Lucas, thought O'Mahoney's program would be too hard to administer. The President, Lucas reported, had said Congress should rush through the pending $4.5 billion tax bill and then take up excess profits early in 1951.

Then on Aug. 31, George offered a substitute to the O'Mahoney amendment. It called for passage of an excess-profits tax law in 1951 retroactive to either Oct. 1 or July 1, 1950. In the meantime, George told the Senate, his Committee would hold hearings to work out details of the tax.

Sen. Eugene Millikin (R Colo.) strongly supported George.

O'Mahoney insisted such long study was not needed. His amendment, he said, was similar to the World War II excess - profits tax law which "is the finest of experience". Connally said the George - Millikin amendment "is simply a motion to wait, to delay, to sabotage" excess-profits taxation.

However, the George-Millikin amendment was substituted for the O'Mahoney-Connally amendment 42-36 on roll call and then added to the bill on voice vote. Twenty-one Democrats and 21 Republicans voted for the George-Millikin amendment, and 26 Democrats and 10 Republicans voted against it.

Other Amendments Debated

Other amendments drew considerable debate. Sens. Humphrey and Paul Douglas (D Ill.) sponsored—unsuccessfully—a number of proposals to close tax "loopholes" even further.

Brien McMahon (D Conn.) offered an amendment to renew suspension of a two-cent import tax on copper, which expired July 1. His amendment was tabled on a 52-22 roll-call vote after George said discussion of the amendment would "indefinitely delay" action on HR 8920. The motion to table was made by Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.), who said copper miners could not be expected to develop the industry unless they had "some assurance of stability of price".

An amendment by Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) to allow sale of breeding or dairy cattle to be taxed as capital gain rather than personal income was adopted 52-13 on roll call. An amendment by Douglas to bar family partnerships for tax avoidance purposes was rejected 18-42 on roll call. An amendment by Humphrey and Douglas striking out provisions reducing the holding period for "long term" capital gains from six to three months was agreed to 37-24 on roll call.

Final Action

On Sept. 1, after all amendments had been settled, the Senate approved its version of HR 8920 on a voice vote.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Walter F. George (D Ga.) and Eugene Millikin (R Colo.) — Direct 1951 Senate Finance Committee and House Ways and Means Committee to draw up retroactive excess-profits tax. Substituted for O'Mahoney-Connally amendment (see below) 42-36 on roll-call vote and then added to the bill on voice vote.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) — Specify that tax-exempt servicemen's pay earned while in combat zone may be received outside of such zone. Voice.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) — Permit sale of breeding or dairy cattle to be taxed as capital gain rather than personal income. Roll-call 52-13.

Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) — Make liberalized depletion allowance on bentonite mining retroactive through 1947. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Paul Douglas (D Ill.), William Langer (R N.D.)—Strike out provision cutting holding period for "long term" capital gains from six to three months. Roll call, 37-24.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) — Modify definition of "restricted stock option". Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Tom Connally (D Tex.) — Add excess-profits tax. Killed when George-Millikin amendment (see above) was substituted for it 42-36 on roll-call vote.

Brien McMahon (D Conn.) — Renew suspension of two-cent import tax on copper. Tabled on 52-22 roll call.

Irving Ives (R N.Y.) — Exempt from taxation first $1,800 of government pensions. Voice.

John J. Williams (R Del.)—Remove certain income tax exemptions of the President, Vice President and Members of Congress. Voice.

Wayne Morse (R Ore.) — Tax certain tax-exempt government securities. Voice.

Douglas, Francis J. Myers (D Pa.) — Increase corporate income tax from the 42 per cent in the bill to 45 per cent. Voice.

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.)—Eliminate certain restrictions on low taxation on "spin offs". Voice.

Humphrey — Ban low taxation on "spin offs". Voice.

Robertson — Ban inheritance taxation on gifts to members of the family made more than three years before the death of the giver (present time limit is 12 years). Voice.

CONFERENCE

Normally, HR 8920 should have gone at once to a House-Senate conference for a reconciliation of the many differences between the separate versions passed by the two chambers.

But a mixture of circumstances, involving the Congressional pre-election rush to recess which was then gathering speed, and the still-going battle of excess-profits tax advocates to get such a levy written into the pending tax bill, delayed the conference for two weeks.

In the meantime, however, conferees representing both the House and the Senate had been informally appointed and by Sept. 13 were "informally" at work on the big measure.

Finally on Sept. 14 a conference was formally agreed to by the House and Senate. First, however, House advocates of the profits tax voted to instruct its conferees to insist upon Congressional action on such a levy before the end of 1950. For its part, the Senate responded by voting to insist upon the George-Millikin plan to delay such action until 1951.

This question of timing on the excess profits issue served further to complicate the conference which, then

"officially" constituted, was formally enabled to get down to work.

Conferees were: For the House: Reps. Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.), Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), John D. Dingell (D Mich.), Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), Roy O. Woodruff (R Mich.) and Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio). For the Senate: Walter F. George (D Ga.), Tom Connally (D Tex.), Harry F. Byrd (D Va.), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) and Hugh Butler (R Neb.).

Background of Conference

Here is a recapitulation of the events leading up to the official appointment of the conference:

After Senate passage Sept. 1 of HR 8920, a conference was requested with the lower chamber for reconciliation of the great differences between the versions of the bill passed by the two chambers. Since the tax measure had been amended by the Senate, legislative rules technically required reversion of the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee, which has sole authority to originate revenue measures. Unanimous consent of the House, or a special rule, was therefore necessary before the lower chamber could circumvent the Committee and send the bill straight to conference with the Senate.

Seizing upon this situation as an opportunity to further the idea of immediate excess profits tax legislation, Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D Penn.), a leading House advocate, objected Sept. 8 when Rep. Doughton (D N.C.) first asked House consent to a conference. Again, Sept. 11, Doughton tried to get consent, but this time, Rep. Stephen M. Young (D Ohio) blocked the move.

Then Doughton went before the House Rules Committee Sept. 12 and asked for a resolution sending the bill to conference by a special rule. This would have required only a majority vote of the House.

On Sept. 13, 31 House Republicans joined the fight for an immediate imposition of an excess profits tax. They issued a joint statement serving notice that they would oppose adjournment of Congress until such a measure had been acted upon.

Those signing the statement were:

Clifford P. Case (N.J.); Walter H. Judd (Minn.); James I. Dolliver (Iowa); John W. Heselton (Mass.); Kenneth B. Keating (N. Y.); Thor C. Tollefson (Wash.); H. Carl Anderson (Minn.); J. Glenn Beall (Md.); Frances P. Bolton (Ohio); Ernest K. Bramblett (Calif.);

Walter E. Brehm (Ohio); Gordon Canfield (N.J.); Robert J. Corbett (Pa.); H. R. Gross (Iowa); Cecil M. Harden (Ind.); Christian A. Herter (Mass.); Walt Horan (Wash.); Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.); Antoni N. Sadlak (Conn.); Bernard W. Kearney (N.Y.);

Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.); Clarence E. Kilburn (N.Y.); John Davis Lodge (Conn.); Charles P. Nelson (Maine); Joseph P. O'Hara (Minn.); Alvin E. O'Konski (Wis.); Edward H. Rees (Kan.); Katharine St. George (N.Y.); John P. Saylor (Pa.); Hugh D. Scott Jr. (Pa.); James E. Van Zandt (Pa.).

Showdown Looms

The showdown came Sept. 14, when the Rules Committee's resolution (H Res 842) sending HR 8920 to conference, was brought to the floor.

Rep. Eberharter immediately offered a substitute resolution to send the bill to conference but to require House members of that group to insist upon an excess profits tax rider.

A test of House sentiment on this proposal, however, came on a technicality. The "previous question" was ordered on the original rule, which, if adopted, would have shut off further debate and prevented action on any amendment to it, including a substitute. On the vote, 106 to 226, the House voted down the previous question, permitting action on the Eberharter plan.

Then Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) ruled the Eberharter amendment out of order on the grounds the proposal involved was not germane to the pending bill since neither the House nor the Senate had voted for a profits tax.

But Eberharter offered another substitute resolution. This time he proposed that the House instruct its conferees to accept the George-Millikin plan with an amendment requiring preparation of an excess profits bill "as soon as practicable" before the end of the 81st Congress. This substitute also would have permitted a conference on the bill as a whole.

The vote on Eberhart's second resolution was 331 to 2 in favor of it, but this was seen as an unreliable test of support for the excess profits tax. Rep. James G. Fulton (R Pa.) pointed out, just before the vote, that "any member that wants this bill to go to conference should vote for the gentlemen's amendment."

Senate Resists Resolution

The Senate received the Eberharter resolution at once, but, upon a motion by Sen. George, disagreed to the House's new timing suggestion with respect to excess profits taxation. Thus, with the House unwilling to accept the Senate plan until it was changed, and the Senate unwilling to make any changes, the issue was thrown squarely into the laps of the conferees.

In view of this, the conferees worked literally day and night to finish up the measure. In an unusual Sunday session Sept. 17, the conferees agreed to sidestep the profits issue in the pending tax bill. But they decided to instruct the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committees thusly:

Final Formula

To be ready with a profits tax measure as soon as possible after Nov. 15, providing Congress was in session some time after then to act on the tax, or

To report out a profits tax as early as possible in 1951 if the 81st Congress did not meet again before the 82nd Congress was convened.

In either case, the conferees stipulated that the excess profits tax had to be retroactive to at least a part of 1950.

The main revenue-raising sections, calling for increases in personal and corporation income taxes, were never in dispute. The greatest reconciliation endeavors were required of the conferees on the various provisions closing "loopholes" and making miscellaneous changes in existing tax laws.

The conferees reached a final agreement after breaking a 24-hour deadlock over the last disputed issues in the following manner:

1. They threw out a House-inserted 10 per cent withholding levy on corporation dividends, which they had approved only the day before.

2. They discarded another controversial provision, inserted by the Senate, dealing with the manipulation of

family business partnerships for the purpose of avoiding taxes. House conferees had contended the proposal opened the way for some persons to take their minor children into their businesses as partners and thereby reduce their income taxes.

3. They made an about-face on the taxation of investment income of life insurance companies. After agreeing Sept. 19 to tax this heretofore-untaxed income retroactively to 1948, the conferees agreed that the companies should be taxed only for the years 1949 and 1950, as the Senate wanted, for an estimated yield of about $122 million. The House had wanted the companies taxed for 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950, for a yield of about $176 million.

4. Last of all, they knocked out a disputed Senate provision providing the favorable capital gains treatment for leases of oil and mineral rights if the lease were made on the basis of a share in production.

Final Action

The conferees on Sept. 20 dotted the last "i" and crossed the last "t" and reported their compromise to the Senate. (For provisions, see page 573.) Both the House and Senate approved the compromise Sept. 22, sending the measure to the White House. Both votes were top-heavy in the affirmative. The House tally was 328 to 7, while the Senate agreed by a voice vote in which no opposition was expressed.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman lost no time in getting the measure on the law books. He signed it on Sept. 23 and it became Public Law 814. The signing was accompanied by neither ceremony nor comment.

LOBBY STANDS

One of the biggest pressure campaigns during 1950 was the push for excise tax repeal. It proved both fruitful and futile.

Built up steadily since the end of World War II, the excise lobby pressures bore fruit in big quantities when the House reported out its 1950 tax bill. HR 8920, in early June. At that time, the bill carried more than $1 billion in excise slashes, representing cuts in virtually every commodity that supported an excise tax.

But hardly had the measure reached the House floor when the Korean war threw the nation into new throes of defense activity and spending. Out went the excise tax repeals. In came even greater excise levies. And the excise lobby then fell silent for the first time in nearly five years.

A round up of pre - Korean lobby pressures follows:

National Group Formed

Heaviest campaigning on the excise tax issue came from a nationwide organization formed as the National Committee for the Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes. It announced its formation Dec. 26, 1949. Representing "all of the 27 industries affected" by wartime excises, it sent Congressmen letters and brochures presenting its case. Full page ads in newspapers called for repeal of the levies of 1941, 1942, 1943 "completely" and "now."

Legislative representatives for the Committee were General Counsel Wilson W. Wyatt, former national housing administrator and Secretary H. Leigh Whitelaw, managing director, Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association.

Membership included these firms:

Bulova Watch Company, B. F. Goodrich Co., General Telephone Company, American Airlines, Inc., Decca Records, Inc., Swank, Inc., Elgin National Watch Company, Bristol-Myers Company. Greyhound Corporation, Eastman Kodak Company, United Paramount Theatres Inc., Radio Corporation of America, Transcontinental & Western Airlines, Inc., Underwood Corporation, Loew's Inc., Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation, Columbia Records, Inc., Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., Remington Rand, Inc., and Capital Airlines, Inc.

Assertions made in the Committee slate sent Congressmen included:

1. The wartime excises are "discriminatory and unfair."

2. They hurt business and cause unemployment.

3. Congress "has a moral commitment" to end the taxes.

4. The wartime excises "bite" more people and businesses "than any other (tax) without exception".

5. The term "luxury taxes" is false, since the levies "were not imposed on 'luxuries' ".

6. Only complete repeal can be effective.

7. These are "bad taxes" because they are on gross revenues and not on net profits.

Also sent legislators by the Committee were copies of a "memorandum" to the group from Beardsley Ruml, who developed arguments for immediate repeal of the levies. Ruml, chairman of the board of the Jewelry Research Foundation, was author of the "pay-as-you-go" income tax plan.

Favoring General Repeal

Among groups which went on record for wartime excise tax repeal in general (including also those which advocated certain limitations on repeal):

CIO — repeal of all non-regulatory excises.

AFL — termed wartime excises "breach of faith with the American people" and "strangling" business and employment.

Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.

U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce

Michigan Junior Chamber of Commerce.

National Farmers Union

American Farm Bureau Federation — limit excises to amusements, luxuries, liquor, tobacco.

National Federation of Independent Business

Conference of American Small Business Organizations — retain liquor, tobacco, gasoline and amusement taxes.

American Taxpayers Association, Inc. — reduce excises to prewar levels on cosmetics, telephone and telegraph, transportation, luggage.

National Federation of Small Business, Inc. — counted excises among tax "inequalities".

National Council of Salesmen's Organizations

National Associated Businessmen, Inc.

Repeal Communications Tax

Western Union Telegraph Co.

Commerical Telegraphers Union (AFL)

American National Livestock Association

National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors

Repeal Cabaret Tax

American Hotel Association

20% Cabaret Tax Committee

American Federation of Musicians (AFL)

Repeal Photography Taxes

The Photographers' Association of America — wanted repeal of the 15 to 25 per cent manufacturers excise on photographer's "tools of the trade". Photographic businesses said a sizable share of their equipment investment was in excise taxes.

Repeal Transportation Taxes

Groups which supported repeal of passenger and freight taxes included:

Association of American Railroads
American Society of Travel Agents
National Association of Travel Officials
U. S. Members of the Caribbean Commission
American National Livestock Association
Bureau of Salesmen's National Association
National Wool Growers Association
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives
Southeast Shippers Advisory Board
Eastern Railroads
Central Western Shippers Advisory Board
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
National Canners Association
Federation for Railway Progress
Alaska Air Transport Association
Air Transport Association of America.

Repeal Auto and Gasoline Excises

Groups for repeal of one or more of excises affecting highway users included:

American Automobile Association — wanted repeal of all automotive excise taxes, especially gasoline tax. Cost of road building should not be unduly borne by said vehicle owners.

Automobile Manufacturers Association — wanted repeal or reduction of excises on auto products.
American Petroleum Institute
Rubber Manufacturers Association
Committee to Remove Discriminatory Automotive Excise Tax
National Grange — urged repeal of "all federal automotive and related excise taxes".
National Highway Users Conference — listed eight taxes on highway users it wanted repealed. Said all use and franchise taxes on highway users should be reserved exclusively for the states.
National Association of Motor Bus Operators — an affiliate of National Highway Users Conference, endorsed the latter's statement on excise repeal.

Repeal Luxury Tax

Among groups urging repeal of excises on furs, jewelry, luggage, cosmetics, etc., were:

National Authority for the Ladies Handbag Industry
National Association of Retail Druggists
National Fur Tax Committee
Jewelry Industry Tax Committee
National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association, Inc.
Toilet Goods Association
Luggage and Leather Goods Manufacturers of America
National Retail Dry Goods Association
American National Fur Breeders Association
Retail Merchants Association of Texas
Michigan State College Spartan Wives Club (war veterans' wives)
New York State Safe Deposit Association
Jewelry Industry Tax Committee of Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc.
Playthings, Jewelry, and Novelty Workers International Union (CIO)
Beauty and Barber Supply Institute, Inc.
Beauty and Barber All-Industry Legislative Council
National Beauty and Barber Manufacturers' Association
Toilet Goods Association
Jewelry Research Foundation, Inc.
Associated Fur Coat Manufacturers and Trimmers
American Retail Federation—wanted tax repeal on items other than liquor and tobacco. Said it would not seek repeal on the "traditional taxes".

General Tax Pressures

On Feb. 27, 1950, a new committee was formed on the tax lobby front. It was called the National Committee to Limit Federal Taxing Powers. Hosts at the organization meeting were eight Republican Congressmen — Reps. Ralph W. Gwinn (N.Y.), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.), August H. Andresen (Minn.), Fred L. Crawford (Mich.), John Phillips (Calif.), William M. McCulloch (Ohio), Ralph Harvey (Ind.) and John P. Saylor (Pa.).

In addition, 74 private persons from 20 states were present at the initial gathering. The Committee announced the membership represented a "cross section of American life including housewives, doctors, small manufacturers, lawyers, retailers, realtors, educators and property owners."

The Committee also announced it would lobby and work on the local level in the United States "to secure the adoption of an amendment to the United States Constitution that will place a definite limitation upon federal taxing, spending, lending and borrowing powers, which limitation shall be related to the annual national income."

Others Ask Limitations

Likewise, the Federated Property Owners of Detroit wrote Congressmen asking that they "demand a ceiling limit on income tax." They also declared, "Taxation without limitation" is worse than "taxation without representation."

The Committee for Constitutional Government circulated about the country a "challenge to action" which bore this message: "If you feel that a constitutional limit should be set on the power of Congress to tax and to spend except in war time, act to have your state join the movement for a constitutional amendment. Ponder! Propose! Press for action!"

Labor View

The United Automobile Workers (CIO), on the other hand, wrote in its publication "Ammunition", which was circulated to Congressmen, that "if taxes were reduced the way the tax propagandists want, most people would make just about as much progress as they would in a car without gas or oil."

The UAW analyzed taxes as being twofold — those charged by the government, "which are pretty reasonable", and those charged by the "big business monopolies, which are far too high." It added: "On government taxes you have taxation with representation ... So far as the tax corporations levy on you, you have taxation without representation".

Excise Tax Repeal Moves

HR 3905

SUMMARY

HR 3905, a relatively minor bill passed by the House in 1949 giving the Internal Revenue Commissioner power to subpena witnesses and evidence in cases involving revocation of industrial alcohol permits, re-

mained unenacted at the end of 1950. But although it failed to become law, it was the center of a Senate controversy because of an excise-tax-reducing rider attached to it by the Senate Finance Committee, an action also taken in 1949. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 739.)

Before the 1950 session ended, the controversial rider had been tossed out in the Senate, and the remainder of the legislation never emerged from a joint conference committee.

The Senate voted, 35 to 45, on Jan. 19, 1950, against considering the bill as long as the excise tax issue went along with it. Eight months later, on Aug. 8, the Senate went back to the bill and agreed, on a voice vote, to throw out the disputed rider altogether. Then it passed the bill, also by voice, and sent it to conference with the House.

As thus cleared in the Senate, the bill did nothing more than grant the House-approved subpena. powers to the IRC. But the Senate also made some technical changes, which thus required concurrence by the House.

But in conference, HR 3905 got caught in a last-minute log-jam of minor bills that were overlooked because of more pressing matters, and when the 81st Congress closed, HR 3905 still had not become law.

BACKGROUND

Passed by voice vote and without debate in the House June 20, 1949, HR 3905 was sent to the Senate. There, in the Finance Committee, it became a vehicle for an amendment sponsored by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), which would have cut an estimated $670 million off revenues from wartime excise taxes.

Here was the schedule of tax reductions proposed in the rider:

	Present	Proposed
1. Amusement tickets	1c on 5c	1c on 10c
2. Electric bulbs	20%	5%
3. Jewelry furs, toilet preparations	20%	10%
4. Luggage and handbags	20%	10%
5. Long distance phone	25%	20%
6. Local telephone	15%	10%
7. Telegrams & leased wires	25%	15%
8. Travel tickets	15%	10%
9. Photo equipment	25%	10%
10. Camera film	15%	10%

Cabaret and liquor taxes would not be affected by the rider.

The Finance Committee vote on this proposal taken on June 30, was 7 to 6. The measure was then reported July 11, but received no action before the 1949 adjournment.

SENATE

The second session had been underway just over two weeks when Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) moved Jan. 18, 1950, to set aside the business then pending in the Senate (HR 1234, amending the Hatch Act, see p. 384) in favor of HR 3905. After perfunctory debate action on the Cain motion was delayed until the next day.

Senate Democrats rallied Jan. 19 to support Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) in his opposition to Cain's plan. Lucas argued that the "sole question before the Senate is simply whether the majority party, duly constituted and organized, shall be permitted to carry out the obligations and duties of the Senate in the way the majority believes is best for the Senate and the country . . . (or) whether a senator on the (minority) side can take the leadership away from the majority party."

He urged the Senate to delay modification of excise taxes until after President Truman's submission of his then-awaited tax message. (See p. 000.) He added that the Senate would have ample opportunity to take up HR 3905 later.

Lucas was supported in his appeal by Sens. Johnson of Colorado and Walter F. George (D Ga.), chairman of the Finance Committee. Cain's motion was endorsed by Sens. John J. Williams (R Del.) and Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.)

The Cain motion to consider immediately HR 3905 was then defeated on a strictly party-line vote of 35 to 45. Pat McCarran (Nev.) was the only Democrat voting with the minority.

Rider Deleted

On Aug. 8, the Senate returned to HR 3905. Finance Committee Chairman George (D Ga.) asked the Senate to drop the excise rider "in view of the fact that the tax bill now before the Finance Committee deals with excise taxes and the Senate will have an opportunity to vote them up or down."

He referred to HR 8920 which started out in the House as a bill slicing $1 billion off excise tax rates but which, because of the Korean war, was amended later in the Senate to increase, instead of decrease, excise rates and add billions more to all income taxes. (See p. 573.)

The Senate responded to George's request by deciding on a voice vote to throw out the excise repeal rider. And on another voice vote, it agreed to final passage of the bill as it was originally written, plus a few technical changes requiring House concurrence.

CONFERENCE

Conference committeemen were appointed.

They never reached a decision on HR 3905, however. It remained unreported at the end of the 81st Congress.

HR 2023

An earlier attempt had been made in the Senate to force consideration of excise reductions when Hugh Butler (R Neb.) Jan. 18 offered an excise-cutback amendment to the then-pending oleomargarine tax repeal legislation (HR 2023). This amendment was opposed by Majority Leader Lucas and Finance Committee Chairman George on virtually the same grounds they later raised against the Cain move to cut the levies. They said the oleo bill was not the proper vehicle for the excise repeal issue and that the latter should later be considered separately.

Successfully offered as a rider to a substitute for the oleomargarine tax bill, the Butler amendment was finally rejected when the substitute itself was defeated on a roll-call vote of 37 to 48. (See p. 80.)

HJ Res 371

A third futile attempt to bring the excise tax issue to an early showdown vote was made by Republicans in the House Jan. 26. This attempt was sponsored by Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.), minority floor leader.

He sought to attach an excise-repeal rider to a tax measure (H J Res 371) affecting investment income levies on insurance companies. The rider would have repealed or reduced the wartime excise levy on furs, jewelry, transportation, etc., but would not have affected the liquor tax.

Rep. Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) raised a point of order, contending the pending bill. Rep. Albert Gore (D Tenn.), the presiding officer, sustained Cooper.

Panama Canal

HR 8677—P.L. 841

SUMMARY

Based on recommendations of the President and the Budget Bureau, and introduced in the House on May 31, 1950, by Chairman Edward J. Hart (D N.J.) of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, HR 8677 provided for the separation of the business and governmental functions of the Panama Canal Zone.

Henceforth, under the terms of the bill as it became law, business operations will be handled by a Panama Canal Company, and governmental functions by the Canal Zone Government. Each organization will be headed by the Governor of the Canal Zone, serving in a dual capacity.

The House passed HR 8677 by voice vote on Aug. 24. The Senate passed it—with changes—by unanimous consent on Sept. 13. The House assented to the Senate's alterations by voice vote on Sept. 15, clearing the measure to the White House, where President Truman signed it into law on Sept. 26.

Provisions

In addition to the above, HR 8677 provided that the board of the Panama Canal Company, which would succeed the Panama Railroad Company, would operate and maintain the waterway and railroad, and have authority to establish toll rates after hearings, subject to the President's approval. It would retain and use toll revenues in its operations, receiving federal appropriations only where necessary to cover losses resulting from changed conditions. The company would be required to reimburse any such appropriations to the U. S. Treasury out of subsequent earnings.

The law provided a new formula designed to put operation of the Canal on a self-sustaining basis. It provided that tolls would be expected to cover the "going" rate, then about 2.3 per cent, on the capital investment in the Canal, current operating costs of the Canal, and about one half of the net costs of civil government, health and sanitation.

The rest of the cost of civil government was to be borne by other business activities, such as hotels, commissaries, etc.

The law specified that a fair share of the costs, including interest and depreciation, of operating the Canal be allocated to national defense. In this process, the value of properties "properly allocable to national defense" would be excluded from the interest base, the company would be compensated for the cost of transiting military and government vessels through the Canal and the armed forces would pay for other services, such as school facilities.

BACKGROUND

In 1947, the House Appropriations Committee decided Panama Canal Tolls should be increased to help pay for increased costs of operations. In 1948, the President issued a proclamation (No. 2775) increasing tolls from 90 cents to $1 per ton for laden vessels, to become effective Oct. 1, 1948. The $1 toll was the maximum authorized by the Panama Canal Act of 1937.

The shipping industry protested the proclamation and Congress decided to review the tolls policy question. The effective date of the increase was postponed twice while a sub-committee of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries conducted hearings in the spring of 1949.

During the hearings the shipping industry argued against increasing Panama Canal tolls and said the cost of canal construction should be written off as a national defense expenditure. They urged elimination of the practice of figuring in the toll charge an interest rate of 3 per cent on the capital investment in the Canal. They also opposed allowing U. S. Government ships free passage through the Canal.

Pros and Cons

The Government of the Panama Canal argued for an increase in tolls to compensate for higher operating costs, and advocated showing receipts on the books of free tolls to government ships. The CIO Maritime Committee said that commercial shipping, in its payment of tolls, should not be paying for schools and post offices in the canal area. A former governor of the Canal urged that American ships should pay tolls while the vice-chairman of the Maritime Commission argued they should not.

It was pointed out that at one time American ships were exempt from paying tolls but this provision was later changed when Great Britain contended that exemption for American ships was a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. The Association of American Railroads advocated an increase in tolls. A representative of the Canal Zone's U. S. employees urged streamlining operation of the Canal to eliminate waste. If this were done, he said, no increase in tolls would be necessary. (For additional 1949 lobby stands, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Page 760.)

The subcommittee found that during World War II a military government had been superimposed on the Canal Zone Government and that the Governor had reported to the military commander. The committee decided the canal operation was a civilian task and that it was built primarily for commercial transportation rather than for defense. The subcommittee reported that proper toll policy could not be decided upon until defense measures were separated from commercial capital costs and operating expenses of the Canal.

Increase Postponed

As a result of a recommendation from the subcommittee, the President postponed the effective date of Proclamation No. 2775 until April 1, 1950, and directed the Bureau of the Budget on Aug. 25, 1949, to make a study of canal reorganization.

Then, on Jan. 31, 1950, President Truman embodied the Bureau's recommendations in a reorganization plan he submitted Congress. In an accompanying letter, Mr. Truman said he approved all the Bureau's original recommendations except the proposed transfer of canal supervisory powers from the Secretary of the Army to the Secretary of Commerce.

To enable Congress to study his proposed reorganization plan, Mr. Truman on March 6 again postponed until April 1, 1951, the effective date for increasing Panama Canal tolls.

HOUSE

Committee

Chairman Edward J. Hart (D N.J.) of the House Merchant Marine Committee introduced HR 8677—based on the President's plan—on May 31. He appointed a subcommittee to study it, and named as members Reps. Donald L. O'Toole (D N.Y.), Clark W. Thompson (D Tex.), Victor Wickersham (D Okla.), William Barrett (D Pa.), Tom Fugate (D Va.), Alvin Weichel (R Ohio), Edward T. Miller (R Md.) and Franklin H. Lichtenwalter (R Pa.).

When the group held hearings June 26-8, the National Federation of American Shipping urged that the bill stipulate that at least one half the cost of building and improving the Canal be charged to national defense, and not be included in the figuring of toll rates. The Bureau of the Budget argued that interest on the entire capital investment in the Canal should be assessed against tolls.

On Aug. 16, the bill was reported, after the Committee had amended it by placing a rate limit of $1 per net vessel-ton.

Another committee amendment provided that interest during construction endeavors should be excluded from the capital base for interest to be included in the tolls base. This was considered to constitute the defense value of the Canal.

Debate

On Aug. 24, when the House took up the bill, Rep. John E. Rankin (D Miss.) offered an amendment which would have exempted U. S. ships from paying tolls on the Canal. He argued that the American taxpayer built the Canal, and should not have to pay to use it.

Rep. Hart replied the amendment would violate a treaty with Great Britain, and Rankin's amendment was rejected by a voice vote. Rankin then moved to recommit the bill, with instructions that it be resubmitted with his amendment added.

The House shouted down this motion, too. But Rankin said a quorum was not present, and secured a simultaneous quorum call and roll-call ballot on his motion.

For the third time, the House disapproved Rankin's proposal, the last time by a vote of 330-20. The House then went on to approve HR 8677 by a voice vote.

SENATE

Committee

HR 8677, as passed by the House, was referred to the Senate Committee on Armed Services on Aug. 25, and Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.) was appointed a subcommittee of one to conduct hearings.

Byrd conducted hearings on Sept. 1. The bill was recommended by the Defense Dept., the Secretary of the Army, the Bureau of the Budget, the Governor of the Panama Canal, the Steamship Owners Association, and by the Association of American Railroads after the arbitrary ceiling for toll rates had been eliminated.

Senator Byrd said testimony of representatives of the Bureau of the Budget indicated that under prevailing conditions, application of the bill, as amended, would probably result in a tolls rate of about 95 cents per vessel-ton, which would produce additional revenues of $1,400,000 a year if Canal traffic continued to average 28,000,000 tons a year.

After the hearings, the bill was reported to the Senate on Se t. 8, minus the House amendent which had placed a limit of $1 per net vessel-ton on the toll rate.

Final Action

The measure was entered on the Senate's consent calendar, and passed the upper chamber Sept. 13. There was no significant debate.

Because the Senate had deleted a House-approved feature, the bill had to be returned to the lower chamber. The House, however, assented to the Senate's change on Sept. 15, thus clearing the legislation to the White House.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed HR 8677 into law on Sept. 26.

Internal Revenue Code

HR 5486—P. L. 448

The Senate took up this measure Feb. 10 and passed it by voice vote after a discussion lasting only a few minutes. It was passed in the House by voice Oct. 14, 1949 (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p 739), and permits the use of stamp machines for payment of taxes on distilled spirits. Also, it modifies tax provisions concerning loss allowances for distilled spirits. Reported by the Senate Finance Committee Jan. 6, 1950, the bill was termed a "streamlining" measure. President Truman signed the bill Feb. 21.

Natural Gas Amendments

HR 1758—VETOED

SUMMARY

Legislation spelling out the exemption of independent gatherers and producers of natural gas from jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under Section 1 (b) of the Natural Gas Act of 1938 succeeded in passing both the Senate and House by narrow margins during the 81st Congress, but it was vetoed by President Truman on April 15, 1950.

Identical bills to exempt certain producers were introduced in the first session of the 81st Congress by Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.), author of HR 1758, and Sens. Robert Kerr and Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma Democrats, who authored S 1498 in the Senate.

The bills were both drawn to "clarify" the 1947 Supreme Court decision in the so-called Interstate Case which had aroused speculation as to whether the FPC might not begin regulating "arm's length" sales between producers and gatherers of natural gas.

("Arm's length" sales are transactions between two parties which are not linked through ownership or control, and which do not violate the Sherman Anti-trust Act.)

When the House first passed HR 1758 on August 5, 1949, there was little controversy preceding the 183-131 vote. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Pages 717-721). The easy success of the measure in the House, coupled with an increasing fear in Northern and Eastern cities that the legislation might result in higher prices for natural gas to consumers, prompted a wave of protests to the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Accordingly, this group was only able to complete hearings before adjournment of the first session.

Wave of Protests

By March, 1950, the protests had increased to such proportions that two weeks of debate were touched off in the Senate. Then, on March 29, the measure passed by a margin of only six votes, on a ballot of 44-38.

Final passage came after an amendment was added in the Senate by proponents in an effort to make the bill more palatable. The amendment required FPC to keep a running check on the production of natural gas, reporting any unfair competition to the President and the Congress for action.

Despite the amendment, the efforts of many Northern and Eastern mayors and civic groups made themselves felt in the House, and on March 31, the measure passed by a margin of only two votes, 176-174, after Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) took the floor in its behalf.

Protests against the bill were now directed to the "Little White House" in Key West, Fla., where President Truman was vacationing. Telegrams, both pro and con, poured into Key West. On April 15, the President returned to Washington and vetoed the bill, stating that the foreclosure of FPC regulation of natural gas sales to interstate pipeline companies for resale in interstate commerce would not be in the national interest.

Reasons for Veto

The peculiar characteristics of the natural gas business, his veto message pointed out, impose limitations upon effective competition among sellers. The message also stated that the phenomenal growth of demands for natural gas, coupled with the price advantage it had at that time, indicated the demand might soon be pressing hard upon total supplies. (For details of this situation, see Page 717, CQ Almanac, Vol. V.)

'Under these circumstances, there is a clear possibility that competition will not be effective, at least in some cases, in holding prices to reasonable levels," President Truman said. "To remove the authority to regulate, as this bill would do, does not seem to be wise public policy."

The President's veto was received with surprise by the proponents of the bill, including Speaker Rayburn. The proponents indicated they had been led to believe the bill would not be vetoed.

Those who had fought the measure, such as Sen. Paul Douglas (D Ill.) greeted the veto with obvious delight. He told reporters, "God bless the President of the United States."

No attempt was made to override.

Provisions

HR 1758 would have provided that:

1. The FPC would have no power under terms of the Natural Gas Act of 1938 to regulate prices of arm's length sales of natural gas made by one independent producer or gatherer to another.

2. The FPC would have no power to regulate prices in transactions between an independent producer and an operator of interstate transmission facilities, provided neither had a controlling interest in the other.

3. The FPC would have authority for a continuing study to determine whether gas prices or supplies were being affected adversely by lack of competition among gas producers. If the Commission determined the flow of natural gas into interstate commerce was being, or would be, unduly retarded, it was to report to the President and the Congress its conclusions and recommendations for remedial action.

BACKGROUND

Congressional efforts to keep producers and gatherers of natural gas free from Federal control originated in 1947 following the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Interstate Case (Interstate Natural Gas Co., Inc. v. Federal Power Commission.) This case aroused speculation as to whether the Court might not permit FPC to regulate "arm's length" sales of natural gas to the pipeline companies, under its regulatory powers as outlined in Section 1 (b) of the Natural Gas Act of 1938.

Largely because of the speculation and confusions prevailing, efforts were made in Congress to seek clarification. Demands were heard for legislation which would specifically exempt independent natural gas producers from FPC regulation.

Action in 80th Congress

Two bills to this effect were introduced in the House and Senate on July 1, 1947, by Rep. Ross Rizley (R Okla.), and the late Sen. E. H. Moore (R Okla). A similar but less far-reaching measure with the same goal was introduced on July 7 by Rep. Percy Priest (D Tenn.).

The FPC unanimously supported the Priest bill, but the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported out the Rizley bill. (See CQ Almanac. Vol. IV, P. 355.) The House passed the bill in August, 1947, but the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted 9-4 not to report the Moore-Rizley bill.

In the absence of legislation clarifying the Court decision, the FPC issued Order No. 139 on August 7, 1947, so there would be no doubt regarding its future position on exempting the producers and gatherers of natural gas.

This rule asserted: "The Commission gives its assurance to independent producers and gatherers of natural gas that they can sell at arm's length and deliver such gas to interstate pipelines and can enter into contracts for such sale without apprehension that in so doing they may become subject to the assertions of jurisdiction by the Commission under the Natural Gas Act."

FPC Opposes in 1949

Legislation introduced in the 81st Congress to clarify the Court decision, however, met opposition from the FPC itself. Commissioner Leland Olds had changed his attitude and he, with Commissioners Thomas Buchanan and Claude L. Draper, opposed legislations exempting producers and gatherers.

In a statement to the House and Senate Committees in 1949, the three FPC commissioners said, "The proposed (Harris-Kerr-Thomas) amendments would change the entire situation and afford dominant producers of natural gas an opportunity to increase prices practically at will, subject only to the ceilings imposed by prices of other fuels."

Two other commissioners — Harrington Wimberly and Nelson Lee Smith — said they would support legislation if its application were clearly limited to the independent producer and gatherer.

Despite the opposition of a majority of the FPC, the House passed HR 1758 by Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.) in the first session of the 81st Congress on Aug. 5, 1949, by a vote of 183-131. Three amendments were rejected and a motion to recommit was defeated (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, P. 717-721.)

A subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee was later appointed, with Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) as chairman. Hearings were held in 1949 on the Senate version of the bill, S 1498, which was introduced by Sens. Kerr and Thomas. Before adjournment, the Senate committee reported the measure favorably, 7-5. (Almanac Vol. V, 717-721.)

SENATE

On March 16, the Senate began two weeks of debate on S 1498, which proponents maintained was legislation "necessary to eliminate confusions which exist in the Federal Power Commission and in the natural gas industry."

Early in debate, lines were clearly drawn between the Senators representing the seven "natural gas states" of Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Louisiana, California, Kansas, and Mississippi who supported the measure and those from Northern and Eastern states lying at the end of a natural gas pipeline.

Kerr Leads Debate

The confusion over the regulatory powers of the FPC on the producer stemmed, Sen. Kerr told the Senate, from the Supreme Court decision of 1947. Since that time, according to Kerr, the Commission had been undecided as to whether or not it could regulate producers of gas. Kerr said his natural gas amendment would simply restate Congress' original intent in 1938: that the producer or gatherer would not be regulated.

"The independents are not dealing in interstate commerce and therefore cannot be regulated," Sen. Kerr said.

Even with the passage of the bill, Sen. Kerr said, the FPC would still have full authority to veto any contract for the purchase of gas in interstate commerce. If the FPC believed an operator was asking unreasonable prices, Kerr maintained, it could veto the contract of the pipeline company.

Johnson Strong Backer

Another strong proponent of the bill, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), who was chairman of the Commerce subcommittee which studied the legislation, claimed that the efforts of Senators to reduce the price of gas to the consumer was being directed to the wrong end of the natural gas business.

"The producer sells his gas for an average of five cents per thousand cubic feet in southwestern states; the householder pays $1.25 for that gas. If the consumer needs more protection, he needs more than 5 cents worth. The price we pay for gas burned in our homes is primarily the cost of transportation and service," Sen. Johnson said.

Johnson charged that two of the biggest groups of opponents to the bill were 1) the big industrial gas customers who want to keep their fuel costs at a low level, and 2) the coal "trust" which Johnson said wanted to make the sale of natural gas so unprofitable that its competition with coal will be reduced.

"Special Interests" Charged

But opponents of the legislation in the Senate made charges about "special interests" in the oil and gas business, which would stand to benefit from exemption from federal control.

Senator James P. Kem (R Mo.) maintained that the "small producer of the southwest is just a smoke screen behind which the big gas and oil companies, some of them from the Southwest but the majority from Wall Street, are attempting to hold up the American people for at least one hundred million dollars a year."

Kem claimed that, under existing contracts, by 1952 only 35 producers will sell 72 percent of all the natural gas sold in interstate commerce, and 12 of these will sell more than half the total.

"Of these, three are Standard Oil companies and the others are controlled by such families as Phillips, Pew, Mellon, and the royal house of Netherlands," Kem said.

"If the Federal Power Commission is to be effective," Kem maintained, "it must have authority to regulate wholesale sales in interstate commerce all the way down the line, from the first to the last. It cannot successfully regulate the price the last time the gas is sold to the local company if it cannot also regulate the price paid for the gas the first time it passes into the pipeline and at all intermediate points."

Douglas' Speech

Responding to proponents who repeatedly asked why gas should be regulated when coal is not, Sen. Paul Douglas (D Ill.) argued that coal is not a public utility.

"It can be purchased from many sellers and transported in various ways," Douglas said "But gas is a public utility. It can be bought from only one source and there is only one method of transporting it — by pipeline."

Douglas claimed that the Kerr gas bill would result in increases of gas prices to over $4,620,000,000 within 30 years. If the measure passed, he said, a minimum increase of 5 cents per 1,000 cubic feet and a maximum of 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet could be expected in the price of gas sold to pipelines. On the basis of 1947 sales, he figured this would mean a minimum increase in prices over the next 30 years of $1,155,000,000 and a maximum of $4,620,000,000.

Sen. Kerr claimed that 20 to 50 year contracts between pipeline companies and producers prevented producers from raising the price of gas at will, adding that this was the only fuel field in which users had such protection.

Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) predicted that the next step "after complete regulation of industry is nationalization of industry. Let those who say there is too much regulation go back to their states and explain to their constituents why they voted to regulate an industry which has brought down the price of gas to the consumer 12 percent in 12 years."

Regional Conflicts Seen

Another proponent, Sen. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) said the issue was "whether or not the rich and powerful North and East should have our natural gas at nominal prices set by the commission which they expect to control, or whether they should pay reasonable prices set by the law of supply and demand."

"If the attorneys for the oil and gas companies really feel that the federal government does not possess the power to regulate these companies," Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said, "they would not devote so much time and such strenuous efforts to an attempt to obtain the enactment of such a bill."

Sen. Douglas (D Ill.) claimed the bill would "take the big oil and gas companies out from under regulation and put the high prices paid by the consumers of the North, not into the pockets of the people of the Southwest, but into the pockets of the big oil and gas groups."

Leland Olds Issue

Some of the debate was devoted to rehashing arguments regarding former FPC Commissioner Leland Olds whose reappointment was rejected by the Senate in 1949. (See CQ Almanac. Vol. V, Page 774.)

Douglas pointed out that Olds had changed his original position toward the regulation of producers, and that in 1949 Olds became known as being in favor of abolishing FPC Order 139,

which declared that despite the Supreme Court decision of 1947, the FPC had no intention of exercising jurisdiction over sales of gas in interstate commerce by nontransporting producers and gatherers.

Olds' shift of position and the appointment of a new Commissioner, Thomas Buchanan, siding with Commissioner Draper, made a majority of the FPC in favor of regulating the producers and gatherers, Douglas said.

"This development naturally made the big producers press vigorously for enactment of the Kerr-Thomas bill, which specifically exempts their sales from regulation," Sen. Douglas continued. "The issue is now squarely joined. The issue is legislative; it is also administrative. The same groups which want the Kerr-Thomas bill passed also want to control the Federal Power Commission. So this battle is joined on an administrative and appointive level, as well as on a legislative level."

Mon Wallgren Cited

Sen. Johnson of Texas argued that the subsequent appointment of Mon Wallgren to the FPC left the division on regulation of the producer at a 2-2 split.

"If we fail to state the law, .then the policy of the FPC will become what Mon Wallgren chooses the policy to be," Johnson said. "Commissioner Wallgren holds the balance of power under the present situation. Some may think it fair and proper for Wallgren to have and to use power equal to the combined force of 531 members of both Houses of Congress. I do not think it is proper for Congress to leave to individual commissioners the full powers to determine the nation's policies with regard to regulation of private enterprise."

Final Action

The first real test of voting strength came on a motion by Douglas to send the bill back to the Commerce committee. His motion failed on roll call 37-45.

Then several amendments were introduced which would have given the FPC limited jurisdiction over the producers, but all were rejected.

The only amendment which the Senate accepted was one by Kerr and Thomas, authors of the bill, aimed to make the measure more acceptable. Their amendment substituded a bill "identical in spirit" to the original, yet giving FPC power to keep a running check on all producers, but not power to act. The amendment was accepted by a vote of 44-38.

The vote on the final passage of the bill was also 44-38, with 28 Democrats and 16 Republicans voting "Yea" and 16 Democrats and 22 Republicans voting "Nay." (See p. 722 for votes.)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) — Exempt from FPC regulation only producers selling annually less than $250,000 worth of gas or producing less than two billion cubic feet. Roll call 25-58.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) — Provide that if the FPC shall find that the sellers have fixed prices, they shall not be exempt from regulation. Voice.

Karl Mundt (R S.D.) — Give FPC power to act if producers fix prices. Roll call 33-49.

HOUSE

On March 31, the House accepted the changes the Senate had made in HR 1758. Final vote was 176-174 on roll call. Backing the bill were 97 Democrats and 79 Republicans; opposed were 115 Democrats, 58 Republicans and one American Laborite. (See p. 714 for votes.)

Debate in the House on whether to accept the Senate's version followed the Senate pattern, but was much briefer. John E. Lyle (D Tex.), Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), and Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) led the support, and Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis.) and Ray J. Madden (D Ind.) the opponents.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) took the floor to appeal for passage. He said, "In my opinion this will not raise the price of natural gas to any consumer in the United States one red penny."

VETO

A barrage of pleas to veto and pass the natural gas bill was made to President Truman who was then vacationing at the "Little White House" in Key West, Fla.

Sens. Paul Douglas (D Ill.) and James B. Kem (R Mo.) urged the President to veto the bill because it was beneficial only to "special interests."

Municipal Pressures

All Minnesota Democrats in Congress urged a veto, as did the mayors of New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, and many other cities.

Some of the President's closest Congressional lieutenants on Capitol Hill, including Speaker Rayburn and Senator Tom Connally (D Tex.) were urging passage of the measure.

On April 15, the President vetoed the bill stating that "authority to regulate . . . is necessary in the public interest."

Veto Message

He said that limited competition in the natural gas business made it necessary for the Power Commission to have authority to regulate independent producers who supply more than 80 percent of all gas produced.

The President said he would have no objection to "reasonable amendments" to the present law if they were needed, but he added, "To withdraw entirely from the field of regulation, impelled by imaginary fears, and in the face of a record of accomplishment under the present law which is successful from the standpoint of consumer, distributor, carrier, and producer alike, would not be in the public's interest."

Veto Echoes

On Capitol Hill, there was no move to pass the bill over the President's veto, but there was considerable comment on his action. Some of the comments on the veto were:

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), chief backer of the bill — "The President has made a mistake. Time will prove that the consuming areas which need abundant supplies of natural gas will receive less gas and at higher prices than if the bill had been approved."

Sen. Paul Douglas (D Ill.), who led the opposition in the Senate — "God bless the President of the United States. He has once again shown he is the true defender of the common people."

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) — "I think the President's veto was purely political."

Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) who led House support of the measure — "I exercised my judgment in the House and the President exercised his. He has his part under our government setup and I have mine. I am not sore."

Senate Minority Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) — "I'm surprised

CORRECTION—Vol. VI, 1950: Page 602
Col. 2, second paragraph from bottom, last line, should read 1952 and 1953 (not 1951 and 1952).

President Truman would veto what was supposed to be his own bill. I think independent gas producers have a right to contract and sell their product without having prices fixed by socialistic government bureaucrats."

Sen. James P. Kem (R Mo.) — "I believe the . . . bill was unfair to the people. For this reason I fought against it from the beginning."

Several months following the veto, the FPC rescinded Order 139.

LOBBY STANDS

Lobby organizations took an active interest in the natural gas bill during the 81st Congress. The National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce lined up with numerous oil and gas companies and commissions in favor of the bill. (For additional lobby stands during 1949, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 721.)

NAM News said the bill's purpose was "to assure freedom from FPC jurisdiction to independent producers" of natural gas. A "real free enterprise issue is at stake" in the view of the bill's sponsors who stated "the threat of commission action is interfering with production and sale of gas badly needed for industry and others."

Americans for Democratic Action on Feb. 20 telegraphed Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D Ill.) to use "all power and influence at your disposal to defeat the Kerr natural gas bill." Said ADA:

"This measure will take at least ten billion dollars from the pockets of American consumers, will set aside a Supreme Court decision and will prohibit the FPC from carying out its announced decision to investigate the present excessive prices in the natural gas industry." Mimeographed copies of the telegram were sent to Congressmen.

ADA's publication criticized the "great silence" of the Democratic Party and the White House on the issue and stated, "If Chairman Boyle doesn't denounce this measure and if President Truman doesn't veto it, their protests against the treatment given Leland Olds will unfortunately assume the appearance of pure heroics, paying mere lip-service to the demand for continuation of real control over the oil and gas interests."

Congress of Industrial Organizations also sent a telegram to Sen. Lucas urging opposition to the Kerr bill. Copies went to other Senators.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen's Trainman News said in a by-lined story, "A lot of Senators are watching their mail carefully these days, to see how to vote on the natural gas bill . . . This measure would increase the gas bills in every major city using natural gas . . . "

Trainman News said both CIO and American Federation of Labor were "working nationally and locally against the measure, to get Senators committed to oppose it".

Groups generally for the Kerr bill included:

Interstate Oil Compact Commission
Arkansas Oil and Gas Commission
Texas Railroad Commission
Independent Petroleum Assn. of America
Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Assn.
Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.
Panhandle Producers and Royalty Owners Assn., Inc., Texas.
Independent Natural Gas Assn. of America.
Oklahoma Legislature, by petition

Groups generally opposed to the natural gas amendment included:

CIO
AFL
ADA
City Solicitor, Pittsburgh
City Council, Kansas City, Mo.
National Institute of Municipal Law Officers.

Federal Aid-To-Highways

HR 7941—P. L. 769

SUMMARY

The House and Senate Aug. 29 approved HR 7941—a bill to authorize $594 million in aid to states for construction of certain types of roads and highways in each of the fiscal years 1951 and 1952.

Opposition to the bill was not heavy, although economy advocates in both houses led fights to reduce the sums authorized. The House passed HR 7941 on May 19 by a 246-34 ballot, and the Senate passed it Aug. 22 by a voice vote. The ultimate compromise version of HR 7941 worked out by a House - Senate conference committee was approved by both chambers on Aug. 29, and the President signed the bill on Sept. 7.

Provisions

The Act authorized the following appropriations for each of the fiscal years of 1951 and 1952:

$225 million for "federal-aid primary highways".
$150 million for "federal-aid secondary highways".
$125 million for "federal-aid urban highways".
$20 million for forest highways.
$3.5 million for Tongass Forest, Alaska, roads.
$17.5 million for forest roads and trails.
$10 million for National Park roads and trails.
$13 million for national parkways.
$6 million for Indian reservation roads.
$5 million for emergency road repair fund.
$4 million for the Inter-American Highway for each of four years.
$10 million for access roads to defense installations.
$5 million for roads on public domain.
Total: $594 million.

Other major provisions provided that:

Any state using federal-aid secondary highway money shall set up a State highway department.

Any state, city, etc., issuing bonds to pay for toll-free highways may apply the money from the Act to retirement of the bonds.

Federal share of the cost of rights-of-ways is increased from one-third to one-half.

BACKGROUND

The bill was drawn to continue authorizations under the Federal Highway Act of 1921, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 and the "Act to provide for co-operation with Central American Republics in construction of the Inter-American Highway" of 1941.

Sums authorized were based on needs determined in a study by the Joint Committee on the Economic Report and on Budget Bureau recommendations. The Joint Committee on the Economic Report said the accumulated needs of the American highway system revealed a $41 billion gap in the national economy, which, the report of its study said, could provide a stimulus to all business and industry for years to come.

CORRECTION—Vol. VI, 1950: Page 602
Col. 3, paragraph 1, line 3, should read 1952 and 1953 (not 1951 and 1952).

CORRECTION—Vol. VI, 1950: Page 602
Col. 3, paragraph 12, line 2, should read for each of two years (not four years).

CORRECTION—Vol. VI, 1950: Page 603
Col. 3, paragraph 3, line 5, should read 1952 and 1953 (not 1951 and 1952).

The study was based on reports from highway departments of the 48 states and the District of Columbia and was the first analysis of the significance of highways in the national economy.

Modernization of present state highways alone would require an expenditure of $23 billion, the Committee reported. An additional $10 billion would be needed to bring county and local roads up-to-date and another $7 billion should be spent to make city and village roads adequate for present-day requirements.

Nine states reported a combined need on all roads and streets within their borders of more than a billion dollars each. Ohio was first with estimated total current requirements of $4.5 billion, followed by Texas with $2.4 billion, California with $2.6 billion, Illinois with $2.5 billion, New York with $1.8 billion, Michigan with $1.4 billion, Georgia with $1.2 billion, Tennessee with $1.2 billion and Massachusetts with $1.1 billion.

O'Mahoney Interpretation

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), chairman of the Joint Committee which submitted the study to Congress, said the vital importance of maintaining a highway system capable of meeting the demands of a $250 billion economy was evident from the fact that almost 900,000 persons were employed in the automobile industry and 100,000 more produced the gasoline consumed by the nation's cars and trucks.

In a statement issued in connection with the study, O'Mahoney pointed out that 1,500,000 people are employed in selling and servicing vehicles and that at least 60,000 persons are engaged directly in the construction and maintenance of highways and streets.

Total vacation travel income in the country was estimated to be over $9.5 billion of which nearly $2 billion go to New York and Florida together.

Construction of the needed improvements, the committee declared, would provide a total of 19,491,455,000 hours of on and off-site employment. The effect on the economy of this boon to labor would provide an additional 23,191,944,000 hours of employment in the consumer goods fields, it was estimated.

Votes

The House preliminary votes on the bill were not recorded. In the Senate, bill figures were cut twice on roll-call votes. The economy bloc won 47-37 on an amendment to cut an added $80 million from the original Senate bill and again 50-32 on a $25 million cut. (votes p. 725.)

The House originally passed HR-7941 on May 19 by a 246-34 vote. This was the tally on final passage. The Senate finally passed the bill on Aug. 22 by voice vote. The conference report was adopted by the House and Senate on Aug. 29 by voice votes.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Public Works Committee Feb. 22 received the original bill, HR 7398, offered by William M. Whittington (D Miss.), chairman of the Committee. The bill authorized the following expenditures for each of fiscal 1952 and 1953:

$225 million for "federal - aid" primary highways.

$150 million for "federal - aid" secondary highways.

$125 million for "federal - aid" urban highways.

$70 million for the "National System of Interstate Highways".

$20 million for forest highways.

$12.5 million for forest roads and trails.

$4.25 million for National Park roads.

$10 million for National Park access parkways.

$4 million for Indian reservation roads.

$10 million for an emergency repair fund.

Total: $630.75 million.

The bill also contained a departure from past federal - state fund matching practices. In the case of the "National System of Interstate Highways", the bill authorized the federal government to pay 75 per cent of the cost while the state put up 25 per cent. The previous ratio had been 50-50.

Hearings Held

Hearings on the bill opened Feb. 28 and extended through March 22. Testimony was heard from the American Municipal Association, American Association of State Highway Officials, Associated General Contractors of America, National Association of County Officials, American Trucking Association, National Rural Letter Carriers Association, and representatives of numerous state and local groups.

The American Association of State Highway Officials, an organization of the principal highway officials of all states, recommended that the authorizations be increased, asking specifically that the "federal - aid highway" money for the three categories above be increased to a total of $600 million a year, and that money for the national system of interstate highways be increased to $210 million for each year. Other organizations also urged a boost in the sums authorized.

New Bill Offered

The committee rewrote the bill March 30. The new version (HR 7941), also by Whittington, called for the following annual appropriations in the fiscal years 1951 and 1952:

$225 million for federal - aid primary highways.

$150 million for federal - aid secondary highways.

$125 million for federal - aid urban highways.

$70 million for the "National System of Interstate Highways".

$20 million for forest highways.

$17.5 million for forest roads and trails.

$10 million for National Park roads.

$13 million for National Park access parkways.

$6 million for Indian reservation roads.

$10 million for an emergency repair fund.

Total: $646.5 million.

Although sums for the minor highway categories were increased, the Committee report said the group felt constrained to follow the Budget Bureau's recommendation for the first three categories above. The $70 million for interstate highways, a new appropriation, was deemed sufficient.

The new bill contained the device for increasing the share of federal

CORRECTION—Vol. VI, 1950: Page 604
Col. 2 second paragraph from bottom, lines 11 and 12, should read 1952 and 1953 (not 1951 and 1952).

money for interstate highways to 75 per cent. The bill also authorized any state which issued bonds to construct toll-free facilities improving interstate highways to use federal interstate aid to retire those bonds.

In other provisions, $10 million of the money appropriated was authorized for use in emergency repairs; the federal share of the cost of rights - of - way was increased from the existing one - third to one-half.

The bill was reported favorably April 5.

Debate

The House debated HR 7941 May 19. Most opposition to the measure was based on economy reasons. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) said highway money was not indispensable, especially when the federal budget was running $5 billion into the red each year. But other Congressmen insisted the money was needed by the states.

The economy bloc lost its case when a motion by Keating to send the bill back to the Committee with instructions to cut 20 per cent of the funds authorized was turned down on a division vote, 24 to 113.

The new 75-25 matching formula for interstate highway funds was attacked by J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio). He said it was only the opening wedge for breaking down the prevailing 50-50 ratio. But his amendment to strike the entire interstate highway clause, funds and all, from the bill was defeated on a division vote, 20-34.

No proffered amendments were accepted, and the bill was passed by roll-call vote 246-34.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

McGregor (R Ohio) — Strike out authorization for interstate highway aid. Division, 20 to 34.

Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.) — Increase by $2 million authorization for roads on Indian reservations. Voice.

Hal Holmes (R Wash.) — Earmark $10 million for construction of means of access to and exit from military reservations. Voice.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Public Works Committee opened hearings May 17 on S 3424, a highway aid measure similar to the House bill. The original Senate bill, by Dennis Chavez (D N. M.), authorized the following appropriations:

$550 million for federal-aid primary, secondary and urban highways, to be divided 45-30-25 per cent.

$25 million for forest highways.

$20 million for forest roads and trails.

$15 million for National Park roads.

$15 million for access roads to National Parks.

$10 million for Indian reservations.

$100 million for National System of Interstate Highways.

$8 million for Inter-American Highway.

$8 million for Nicaraguan road from San Benito to Rama.

$50 million for loans to states for highway work.

$10 million for an emergency repair fund.

TOTAL: $961 million.

The House 75-25 matching ratio for interstate highways was not included in S 3424.

The testimony presented to the Senate during the 12 days of Senate hearings was roughly the same as that presented to the House committee. In addition, Elmer B. Staats, assistant director of the Budget Bureau, told the Senate Committee May 29 that it would be unwise to approve such a high figure for highway aid. He endorsed the House-passed bill. However the American Road Builders Association asked for a further boost to $1 billion a year.

While the hearings were going on, the House bill was sent to the Committee. The group decided to rewrite the original Senate bill and report it favorably under the House bill number. The new bill contained the House 75-25 matching provision, but authorized larger appropriations in some categories. The Committee bill authorized the following appropriations for each of fiscal year 1951 and 1952:

$225 million for federal-aid primary roads.

$200 million for federal-aid secondary roads.

$125 for federal-aid urban roads.

$70 million for "National System of Interstate Highways".

$20 million for forest roads and trails.

$13 million for National parkways.

$10 million for Indian reservation roads.

$8 million for Inter-American Highway annually for eight years.

$4 million for Nicaraguan road from San Benito to Rama.

$25 million for access roads to defense installations.

$3.5 million for Tongass National Forest, Alaska, roads.

$5 million for roads in the public domain.

$20 million for forest highways.

$10 million for National Park roads and trails.

$10 million for an emergency repair fund.

TOTAL: $748.5 million.

The bill was reported July 14. On Aug. 17, before the bill came up for Senate approval, President Truman wrote Committee Chairman Chavez recommending reduction of $120 million a year from the bill in view of the invasion of Korea and "the different circumstances which now exist." The Committee met the next day and agree to propose the slash when the bill reached the floor.

Debate

When the bill came up for debate Aug. 22, economy advocates succeeded in cutting the sums even further than the Chavez group had envisaged.

Brunt of the slash was borne by the secondary and urban roads programs. The Committee wanted to cut $50 million from the $400 million for secondary roads but a substitute amendment was offered by Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and Styles Bridges (R N.H.) to cut a total of $130 million from the program. The Byrd-Bridges substitute was adopted, 47 to 37. Another Byrd amendment, which carried 50 to 32, trimmed $25 million from the $250 million originally sought for urban roads. (Votes page 725).

CORRECTION—Vol. VI, 1950: Page 605
Col. 1, paragraph 5, line 7, should read 1952 and 1953, (not 1951 and 1952).

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) succeeded in winning adoption of two more economy substitutes for committee reduction amendments. One, carried by voice, reduced the $10 million yearly item for emergency highway repairs to $5 million, and another, also won on voice, cut funds for the Inter-American Highway from $8 million to $4 million. The Committee had sought $2 million reductions in each of the programs.

Interstate Fund Eliminated

Eliminated altogether was a $70-million-a-year item for the interstate highway system. This program was set up for the first time in the House bill. Previously interstate highway construction has been financed from primary and urban road funds. The House established a population-ratio formula for distribution of these funds, but the Senate Committee recommended a formula based on population, plus state area and mileage of rural mail routes.

This was the same as the primary fund formula and was, proponents admitted, designed to give a greater proportion of funds to agricultural states than they would get under the population formula. But after the President's Aug. 17 request for a funds cut, the Committee decided to ask the Senate to dispense with the interstate fund entirely. The Senate did so Aug. 22 on a voice vote, after Chavez and Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) pointed out that funds for interstate highway development would continue to be available through primary and urban road sections of the measure.

Before the Senate eliminated the fund, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.) offered an amendment to establish the Senate formula for distribution of the interstate fund on the same basis the House wanted. He was turned down, 27 to 58.

The Senate then approved the bill on voice vote, and sent it to a conference, which was required to reconcile the differing House and Senate versions. The Senate-passed bill contained the following authorizations for each of fiscal 1951 and 1952:

$225 million for federal-aid primary highways.

$135 million for federal-aid secondary highways.

$112.5 million for federal-aid urban highways.

$20 million for forest roads and trails.

$20 million for forest highways.

$10 million for National Park roads and trails.

$13 million for National Parkways.

$6 million for Indian reservation roads.

$5 million for emergency highway repairs.

4 million for the Inter-American Highway for each of a period of four years.

$10 million for access roads to military installations.

$5 million for roads on public domain.

$3.5 million for Tongass Forest, Alaska, roads.

TOTAL: $569 million.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED:

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and Styles Bridges (R N.H.) — Amendment to committee amendment, cutting $65 million a year from $200 million recommended secondary roads. Roll-call, 47 to 37.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) (for Committee) — Cut $4 million from funds for Indian reservation roads. Voice.

Chavez (for Committee) — Eliminate $70 million item for interstate highways. Voice.

Paul Douglas (D Ill.) — Substitute for committee amendment reducing funds for emergency highway repair from $10 to $5 million (Committee proposed $2 million cut). Voice.

Douglas — Another committee amendment substitute reducing Inter-American Highway item from $8 to $4 million. (Committee proposed $2 million cut.) Voice.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Eliminate $4 million item for road between San Benito and Rama in Nicaragua. Voice.

Chavez (for Committee) — Reduce funds for access roads to military installations from $25 million to $10 million. Voice.

Pat McCarran (D Nev.) — Make available immediately, instead of in 1952, $2.5 million of $5 million authorized for public domain roads to be used for construction of unfinished Utah link in Transcontinental Highway No. 6. Voice.

Byrd (D Va.) — Reduction of $12.5 million a year in $125 million urban highway funds. Roll-call, 50 to 32.

Frank P. Graham (D N. C.) — Retain administration of parkway projects in Interior Department instead of granting it jointly to Interior and Commerce Departments, as proposed in bill. Voice.

Burnet Maybank (D S. C.) — Give states same reimbursement rights as railroads when Army Engineers condemn a bridge to permit navigation of a river. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.) — Provide apportionment among states of interstate highway funds according to population ratios. Roll call, 27-58.

Douglas (D Ill.) — Halve the $225 million a year for primary roads. Voice.

Byrd (D Va.) — Reduce by $22.5 million a year the primary road fund. Roll call, 36-47.

Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) — Bar funds to states allowing highway vehicles above 18,000 lbs. in weight. Voice.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) — Change provision requiring advance approval of state road projects by Bureau of Public Roads to make this approval necessary only when the facility is constructed. Voice.

Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.)— Eliminate provision allowing states, cities, and other political subdivisions to retire bonds, issued for construction of federally approved roads, with federal - aid highway funds. Voice.

Graham (D N. C.) — Increase by $3 million the $13 million item for parkways. Voice.

Saltonstall (R Mass.) — Strike a provision limiting use of secondary road funds to rural roads that can be maintained at reasonable cost for all - year service. Roll call, 21-56.

Saltonstall (R Mass.) — Eliminate amendment requiring establishment of secondary road unit within state highway departments of any state applying for funds for such roads. Roll call, 37 to 41.

Douglas (D Ill.) — Halve funds for forest highways. Voice.

Douglas — Substitute for committee amendment reducing fund for secondary roads to $75 million a year. Roll call, 26 to 54.

CONFERENCE

A joint House - Senate conference studied the two versions of the bill and approved a compromise which adopted most of the Senate provisions. The House and Senate both accepted the conference bill on voice vote Aug. 29. (For final provisions see section above "Provisions".) The President signed the bill Sept. 7 and it became Public Law 769.

LOBBY STANDS

The American Association of State Highway Officials, representing highway department officials in all 48 states, supported a broad program of federal aid to highways. The group asked Congress to boost the sums for the three "federal - aid highway" classifications from the Budget Bureau recommendation of $500 million to $600 million, and asked that a special $210 million aid program be set up for so-called "interstate highways". Congress, however, followed the Budget Bureau's advice.

The Association did, however, get what it asked for in other provisions: retention of the old matching formula, use of aid money to retire road bonds, establishment of an emergency road fund and an increase in federal aid in the purchase of rights - of - way.

The American Municipal Association asked Congressmen to increase the share of municipalities in federal-aid highway money, to increase funds for rights - of - way, to make loans for acquisitions of rights - of - way and to allow aid money to be used to retire highway bonds.

The Association of Highway Officials of the North Atlantic States petitioned Congress to leave highway problems up to the states "with a minimum of regulation from the federal government."

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States urged Congress to retain the traditional 50-50 federal-state matching formula for the highway aid program. The House Committee's 75-25 formula was asked to be dropped. (It was left out of the final bill.)

The American Farm Bureau Federation asked Congress to authorize another $100 million a year for rural roads in addition to the funds planned for federal - aid highways.

Highway Aid By States

According to the Committee, the following table summarized "the needs in each state" and the cost of correcting existing highway deficiencies in them. The data was submitted to the Committee in 1949 by state governors, who had been circularized for "information on the needs in each state" and the cost way construction . . . and the size of their present and contemplated highway construction program."

(All figures are millions)

State	State highways, rural and urban	County and local roads	City and village streets	Total reported
Alabama	$ 234	$ 490	$ 120	$ 844
Arizona	150	70	37	257
Arkansas	239	66	24	329
California	1,415	389	760	2,565
Colorado	284	88	30	402
Connecticut	628			628
Delaware	99	†20	4	123
Florida	95	10	10	115
Georgia	539	638	50	1,227
Idaho	229			229
Illinois	1,128	564	825	2,518
Indiana	317	92	76	486
Iowa	482	463		945
Kansas	520	343	93	957
Kentucky	408	167		575
Louisiana	500			500
Maine	134	10	19	164
Maryland	700			700
Massachusetts	1,000	26	26	1,052
Michigan	879	319	235	1,434
Minnesota	490	261	86	838
Mississippi	147	267	73	488
Missouri	‡256			‡256
Montana	498	300	40	838
Nebraska	257	120	85	462
Nevada	86			86
New Hampshire	192	16	8	218
New Jersey	518	126	109	753
New Mexico	157		5	162
New York	1,763			1,763
North Carolina	132	†200		332
North Dakota	200	50		250
Ohio	2,480	902	1,127	4,509
Oklahoma	202	121	41	364
Oregon	270	105	65	440
Pennsylvania	960			960
Rhode Island	180	25	73	279
South Carolina	323			323
South Dakota	293	107	13	413
Tennessee	600	400	220	1,220
Texas	1,294	1,068		2,362
Utah	213	48	14	275
Vermont	100	38	10	149
Virginia	217	†102	80	400
Washington	300	62	38	401
West Virginia	486	†300		786
Wisconsin	300	45		345
Wyoming	137	27	10	174
District of Columbia			200	200

† State jurisdiction.
‡ Incomplete, major State highway needs only.

*—The total estimated cost of correcting the deficiencies on county and local roads, including the states not reported above, is $10,400,000,000; for city and village streets it is $7,700,000,000. The estimated total of all needs was $41,144,630,000.

Baltimore Highway

HR 5990—P. L. 643

SUMMARY

Legislation authorizing 13 million of federal money to complete a 19-mile stretch of the dual-lane expressway linking Washington and Baltimore was approved by the House on a 71-10 division vote May 25. The Senate passed the bill without objection on July 26. President Truman signed it into law on Aug. 3.

Work on the Washington-Baltimore highway under terms of the bill would center around the capital end of the artery. The defense complexion of a completed superhighway — which would also serve the giant Friendship Airport between the two cities — was repeatedly mentioned in debates in both chambers of Congress.

HOUSE

Sponsored by Chairman William M. Whittington (D Miss.) of the House Public Works Committee, and Rep. George H. Fallon (D Md.), also a group member, the legislation was reported to the House on March 16.

On May 15, the House Rules Committee offered a resolution which, if adopted, would have permitted debate and action on HR 5990. However, some Representatives were loath to consider the bill at that time, and accordingly, debate centered on the "rule" instead of the measure itself. Lawmakers who did not want to act on HR 5990 directed their opposition against the Rules group's resolution which would have opened the way to action on the bill.

An opponent of the "rule", Rep. Earl Wilson (R Ind.), charged HR 5990 strongly "smelled of pork", and Rep. A. L. Miller (R Neb.) asked if "in passing this type of legislation a precedent (is) set for other States and cities to ask for like aid?"

Reps. Whittington, Fallon, J. Glenn Beall (R Md.), George A. Dondero (R Mich.) and Lansdale G. Sasscer (D Md.) strongly supported the "rule" and, in effect, the bill itself. It was pointed out that the State of Maryland had already floated a bond issue of some $14.6 million to finance the construction.

Rule Adopted

The rule permitting consideration of HR 5990 was adopted on May 15 by a 194-32 roll call. Then the House decided on a 119-14 division vote to resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole to consider the measure.

But opponents of the legislation challenged the result of the vote on this routine move. They said a quorum had not been present. Accordingly, the decision of whether to sit as the Committee of the Whole was put to a roll call.

The motion was again approved, on a 192-29 vote. But by the time a final vote on the over-all measure neared, a quorum had again dissipated. Only 84 members were on the floor, but they decided by a 11-73 teller vote to stay in session.

A point of order was then formally raised that a quorum was definitely lacking. The Chair sustained the point. The Committee of the Whole arose, and no further action was taken at that time.

Final Action

On May 25, the House again took up HR 5990. It entered the final phase of consideration — recapitulating previous arguments. Maryland lawmakers and those from the Public Works Committee summed up their favoring statements, and members seeking economy or fearing that bad precedents would be established reviewed their opposition.

Without amendment, the bill was then passed on a 71-10 division vote.

SENATE

The Senate Public Works Committee favorably reported HR 5990 on July 13, and the Senate took it up on July 26. Sens. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.) and Millard Tydings (D Md.) endorsed it in brief comments.

McClellan said: "This is primarily in large measure a military project to serve the Fort Meade installation and to serve also one of the largest airports, I think, in the Nation, which was recently constructed in that vicinity." The allusion was to Friendship Airport.

Tydings asserted: "In the event of war between the United States and any foreign power that airport would be the most important airport in America for the defense of the Nation's Capital." He added, "This road will be used to supply that airport with gasoline and other fuel."

The Senate then approved HR 5990 without amendment or objection. The measure was cleared to the White House, where it was signed into law on Aug. 3, 1950.

Rivers, Harbors, Flood Control

HR 5472—P. L. 516

SUMMARY

This bill, authorizing river and harbor development projects throughout the country and also flood control programs was the first omnibus measure of its kind to come before a Congress since 1946.

As passed into law in May, 1950, by the 81st Congress, HR 5472 authorized a total of $1,483,593,325 for new projects, plus $200,000,000 for Missouri River basin reclamation projects and $46,658,500 for miscellaneous matters such as surveys of proposed or programmed projects.

The bill was an authorization measure, and did not appropriate any money for the projects it listed. It simply specified how much money could be subsequently granted for them. As finally approved, the measure authorized $367,507,000 more than the House had originally been willing to earmark, but $109,280,000 less than the Senate had been willing to provide.

Controversy over the Administration's proposals for a Columbia Valley Administration dogged the bill's passage through the Senate. Final action there came after more than a week of debate and total defeat of a controversial amendment authorizing (1) $412,700,000 worth of initial reclamation and irrigation developments in the Columbia River basin to parallel construction of river projects and (2) a joint bookkeeping account for all federal projects in the basin. The amendment, sponsored by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, evoked a series of roll-call votes April 14 and several attempts to pass it in diluted form, without the basin account feature. All attempts failed.

Sponsorship of the amendment by the Interior group was one example of the jurisdictional row the CVA issue provoked within the Senate itself. The Interior group dissented repeatedly with the Public Works Committee on the question of how the legislation should be handled, even though the latter Committee had held the hearings on it and was formally charged with its consideration.

The Senate's version of HR 5472 differed so widely from the measure passed in 1949 by the House that a conference committee was required. By and large, this group approved most of the extra projects and a great deal of the extra funds the Senate had inserted.

Although President Truman signed the bill into law, he had critical words for the Congress' refusal to enact the joint Army - Interior Department plan for development of the Columbia basin that Mr. Truman had endorsed. This plan, moreover, had been a proposal Mr. Truman had indicated he favored as a "next best" project after Congress failed to act on his initial request for an independent Columbia Valley Administration.

The House, which had originally passed its version of HR 5472 in 1949, approved the ultimate compromise edition of the bill on May 3, 1950. The Senate, which had first passed HR 5472 in April, 1950, approved the compromise on May 4. The President signed it into law on May 17, 1950.

Provisions

HR 5472 an act "authorizing the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes", was divided into two sections or "titles" before it became law. The following lists the provisions of each title. General provisions are listed first; specific projects authorized by each title follow in table form.

TITLE I — "RIVER AND HARBOR ACT OF 1950".

This title authorized the Secretary of the Army and the Army Chief of Engineers to go ahead with the construction, repair or improvement of specific projects, all of which were set forth.

The Secretary of the Army was directed to report to Congress "at the earliest practicable date" the results of his surveys and examinations of the work to be undertaken.

Specific Projects

Here were the projects in Title I, by states. The first column shows the amounts approved for them when HR 5472 passed the House. The second column shows the sums approved by the Senate, and also those projects which the upper chamber added.

The conferees included the additional Senate projects in their final compromise version of HR 5472. They also left in the bill the various projects and authorizations for them on which the House and Senate had been in agreement from the start.

Where the House and Senate did differ in their figures, the compromise sum reached by the conferees and enacted in the conference report is indicated.

(Figures below are in dollars.)	HOUSE	SENATE
ALABAMA		
Fly Creek, Fairhope	14,000	14,000
ARKANSAS		
Arkansas River	70,000,000*	89,000,000*
(Conferees: 80,000,000*)		
Ouachita River	.....	36,950,000*
(Conferees: 21,300,000½)		
CALIFORNIA		
Redondo Beach	.....	3,456,000
Redwood City	322,000	322,000
San Francisco	.....	850,000
San Joaquin River & Stockton Channel	4,214,000	4,214,000
CONNECTICUT		
Beach erosion control	.....	203,500
Eightmile River	18,000	18,000
Stonington	34,500	34,500
DELAWARE		
Indian River Waterway	.....	85,000
FLORIDA		
Charlotte	214,000	214,000
Fernandina	242,000	242,000
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway	.....	88,000
Horseshoe Cove	194,000	194,000
Hudson River	.....	258,700
Lake Worth Inlet	305,000	305,000
La Grange Bayou	99,000	99,000
Osona Channel	.....	70,100
Palm Beach	7,500	7,500
St. Mary's River	918,600*	918,600*
St. Petersburg	206,200	206,200
St. Augustine	1,892,000	1,892,000
Tampa	.....	7,787,600
GEORGIA		
Brunswick Harbor	1,532,000	1,532,000
St. Marys & North Rivers	918,600*	918,600*
Savannah River	3,137,000*	3,137,000*
ILLINOIS		
Miss. at Hamburg	.....	50,400
Miss. at Rock Island	.....	18,600
IOWA		
Miss. at Clinton	257,770	257,770
Miss. at Davenport	91,200	91,200
Miss. at Muscatine	129,495	129,495
LOUISIANA		
Ouachita River		36,950,000*
(Conferees: 21,300,000*)		
MAINE		
Scarboro River	182,570	182,570
Wood Island Harbor	68,700	68,700
MARYLAND		
Governors Run	59,450	59,450
Hellens Creek	10,400	10,400
Ogleton & Walnut Lakes	76,000	76,000
St. Patricks Creek	18,200	18,200
Twitch Cove	.....	21,000
MASSACHUSETTS		
Mattapoisett	33,000	33,000
Mystic River	2,908,000	2,908,000
Winthrop Beach	216,000	216,000
MICHIGAN		
Cheboygan River	.....	163,000
Detroit River	1,356,800	1,356,800
Grand Marais Harbor	398,000	398,000
Manistique	308,000	308,000
MINNESOTA		
Grand Marais Harbor	114,000	114,000
MISSISSIPPI		
Pascagoula	41,000	41,000
MISSOURI		
Miss. at Hannibal	50,420	50,420
NEW JERSEY		
Arthur Kill	11,561,000*	11,561,000*
Sandy Hook Bay	45,000	45,000
Shrewsbury River	.....	363,000
NEW YORK		
Arthur Kill	11,561,000*	11,561,000*
Eastchester Creek	664,000	664,000
Fire Island Inlet	228,000	228,000
Jamaica Bay	377,000	377,000
Port Bay	.....	466,000
NORTH CAROLINA		
Cape Fear River	1,331,000	1,331,000
Far Creek	80,600	80,600
Fairfield	112,400	112,400
Manteo-Oregon Inlet	.....	860,500
Masonboro Inlet		1,980,000
Pamlico Sound	19,400	19,400
Taylors Creek	82,200	82,000
OHIO		
Toledo Harbor	329,900	329,900
OKLAHOMA		
Arkansas River	70,000,000*	89,000,000*
(Conferees: 80,000,000*)		
OREGON		
Columbia Slough	905,100	905,100
Columbia at Umatilla	.....	416,500
Westport Slough	112,000	112,000
PENNSYLVANIA		
Monongahela River	.....	29,238,000*
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Savannah River	3,137,000*	3,137,000*
TEXAS		
Brazos Island	3,050,000	3,050,000
Freeport	356,000	356,000
Galveston	5,550,000	5,550,000
Little Bay	29,800	29,800
Sabine-Neches Waterway	609,270	609,270
So. Galveston Bay	300,000	300,000
Trinity River	3,410,000	3,410,000
VIRGINIA		
Colonial Beach	.....	35,000
Davis Creek	.....	85,000
Hampton Roads	.....	50,000
Kings Creek	93,000	93,000
Quimby Creek	.....	116,000
Rappahannock River	118,000	118,000
Winter Harbor	.....	205,000
WASHINGTON		
Baker Bay	.....	442,000
WEST VIRGINIA		
Monongahela River	.....	29,238,000*
WISCONSIN		
Bayfield Harbor	.....	119,000
Hudson Harbor	58,100	58,100
Kenosha Harbor	4,500	4,500
Miss. at Alma	29,500	29,500
Miss. at Prairie du Chien	131,100	131,100
HAWAII		
Kawaihae	.....	5,525,000
VIRGIN ISLANDS		
Christiansted Harbor	261,000	261,000

*Project affects 2 states; item shown under both states.

TITLE II —

"Flood Control Act of 1950".

This title authorized the Department of the Army to go ahead with flood control projects, which were set forth, but warned that the authority would lapse if those projects "requiring local cooperation" from local interests did not receive it.

The title authorized the appropriation of $10 million for the joint use of the Departments of the Army and Agriculture to make various surveys in connection with flood control, and an additional $1.5 million was authorized for the Federal Power Commission to make similar surveys and examinations.

In addition, $200,000,000 was authorized for "the prosecution of the comprehensive plan . . . for continuing the works in the Missouri River Basin", to be handled by the Secretary of the Interior.

Specific Projects

Here were the projects in Title II, by state. Again, the first column shows projects and amounts approved by the House when it first passed HR 5472. Second column shows Senate version of those same projects, and also the new ones added by the upper chamber.

The conferees included these additional Senate projects in the final version of HR 5472. Also included were those projects and sums authorized for them on which the House and Senate had been in agreement from the start.

Where the House and Senate did differ in their figures, the compromise sum reached by the conferees has been indicated.

INTERSTATE PROJECTS (Figures below are in dollars.)	HOUSE	SENATE
Arkansas River Basin	15,000,000	15,000,000*
Columbia River, Lower, bank protection	4,900,000	4,900,000
Columbia River, Lower modification of existing projects	14,722,000	14,722,000
Columbia River, Lower levees	2,973,000	2,973,000
Columbia River Basin	.....	92,278,000
(Conferees: 75,000,000)		
Grand (Neosho) River	36,220,000	36,220,000
Mississippi River Lower River Basin	200,000,000*	200,228,000*
(Conferees: 200,228,000)		
Emergency Fund	5,000,000*	5,000,000*
Upper River Basin	15,000,000*	15,000,000*
Missouri River Basin	250,000,000*	250,000,000*
(Conferees: 200,000,000*)		
Ohio River Basin	75,000,000	100,000,000*
(Conferees: 100,000,000*)		
Red River Backwater area	15,000,000*	15,000,000*
Red River of the North Basin	4,000,000*	8,000,000*
(Conferees: 8,000,000*)		
Rio Grande Basin	34,000,000*	69,179,000*
(Conferees: 69,179,000*)		
Sacramento River Basin	.....	3,500,000
Savannah River Basin	40,000,000*	68,377,000*
(Conferees: 50,000,000*)		
White River Basin	35,000,000*	35,000,000*
Willamette River Basin	40,000,000*	88,975,000*
(Conferees: 40,000,000*)		
Yellowstone River	6,524,000	6,524,000

STATE PROJECTS

ARIZONA		
Painted Rock Res.	.....	25,800,000
ARKANSAS		
Calion	430,000*	430,000*
Cache River Basin	10,000,000†	10,000,000†
Grand Prairie	6,000,000	6,000,000
St. Francis River Basin	20,000,000†	20,000,000†
CALIFORNIA		
Los Angeles and San Gabriel River Basin	40,000,000*	40,000,000*
Russian River	.....	11,552,000
Santa Ana River	15,092,000	15,092,000
COLORADO		
Pueblo	.....	209,000
So. Platte River Basin	26,300,000	26,300,000
CONNECTICUT		
Hartford	.....	239,000
(Conferees: 150,000)		
FLORIDA		
Cent. & So. Florida	10,000,000*	20,000,000*
(Conferees: 20,000,000*)		
IDAHO		
Albeni Falls	31,070,000	31,070,000
ILLINOIS		
Illinois River at Beardstown	.....	2,976,000
Wabash River	500,000*†	500,000*†
INDIANA		
Orleans	202,000	202,000
Wabash River	500,000*†	500,000*†
KENTUCKY		
Barbourville	.....	1,765,000
Cumberland	.....	67,000
LOUISIANA		
Amite River	.....	50,000
Grants Canal	.....	11,000
Lake Ponchartrain	4,050,000	4,050,000
MARYLAND		
Anacostia River	4,531,200†	4,531,200†
MISSOURI		
Canton	1,086,000	1,086,000
Cape Girardeau	4,756,000	4,756,000
Cache River Basin	10,000,000†	10,000,000†
St. Francis River Basin	20,000,000†	20,000,000†
NEBRASKA		
Elkhorn River Basin	2,428,000	2,428,000
NEVADA		
Humbolt River	.....	7,679,000
Meadow Valley Wash	.....	1,986,000
NEW YORK		
Genesee River	609,000	609,000
Monkey Run, Corning	.....	2,370,000
NORTH CAROLINA		
Pasquotank River	.....	110,000
NORTH DAKOTA		
Mandan	76,000*	76,000*
OKLAHOMA		
Keystone Reservoir	.....	37,273,000
Oklahoma City Floodway	.....	10,460,000
OREGON		
Johnson Creek	332,000	332,000
Portland	14,000,000	14,000,000
PENNSYLVANIA		
Bradford	6,467,000	6,467,000
Lackawaxen River Basin	6,000,000*	6,000,000*
WASHINGTON		
Eagle Gorge Reservoir	.....	16,300,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Anacostia River	4,531,200†	4,531,200†
HAWAII		
Kawainui Swamp	848,000	848,000

*Increased funds for previously approved project.
†Project affects 2 states; item shown under both states.

Votes

The House passed HR 5472 by a 202-1 division vote on Aug. 22, 1949.

The Senate passed its version of the bill by a 53-19 roll-call ballot on April 17, 1950.

The House adopted the conference report on HR 5472 by a 210-137 roll-call vote on May 3, 1950.

The Senate adopted the conference report by a roll-call vote of 44-24 on May 4, 1950.

President Truman signed HR 5472 into Public Law 516 on May 17, 1950.

BACKGROUND

The omnibus river and harbor and flood control bill (HR 5472) drew its first action during the 81st Congress in the House of Representatives. The House Public Works Committee approved the bill on July 6, 1949, and the House itself passed it on Aug. 22, 1949. As approved and sent across the Capitol to the Senate, HR 5472 carried authorizations for 101 navigation and flood control projects, costs of which were estimated to total $1,114,539,975. (For story on the bill's progress through the House, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 773.)

In the upper chamber, the Senate Public Works Committee added 51 projects, bringing the grand cost total of the bill to $1,564,814,825.

Among the added projects were $142,003,000 worth of river developments in the Columbia basin, to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers which has jurisdiction over such work. The House already had voted $107,997,000 for similar projects. Thus bypassed was the Administration's plan for coordinated development of the Columbia Valley by the Interior Dept.'s Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Engineers. (This rejected Army-Interior plan, moreover, had been the "second best" choice of the President, who initially had plumped for establishment of an independent Columbia Valley Administration.)

But the Public Works Committee took note of this, explaining it was considering a separate bill (S 1645) to establish a comprehensive Columbia Valley Administration. The Committee also added an amendment to HR 5472 creating a commission to study and recommend a coordinated conservation and development plan for the Arkansas-White and Red River basins.

The Senate took up the omnibus bill Oct. 17 and approved all Committee amendments, including the Columbia basin projects. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) however, asked that final action be delayed. He objected to omission from the bill of reclamation features of the overall plan of Columbia Valley development and he asked that the matter be studied by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, which under organization of the Senate handled matters affecting reclamation.

SENATE

Committee

Although the Senate Public Works Committee had formally reported HR 5472 to the upper chamber in 1949, a second Senate group, the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, decided in 1950 to hold hearings on an amendment it proposed to submit to the Columbia Valley section of the bill. Accordingly, in January, the Interior Committee called U. S. Reclamation Bureau officials before it.

After two months of study and hearings, the Interior group on March 20 brought out its amendment. The amendment's purpose was to coordinate Columbia valley operations and to pool the various revenues of the valley into one "basin account."

By this time, however, the Public Works Committee had itself readied and produced another five amendments. Four of these tacked additional projects onto HR 5472, and the fifth authorized a $1.5 million series of surveys by the Federal Power Commission.

Consequently, when the Senate on March 30 took up HR 5472, there were six amendments outstanding to it. As it developed, however, these were just the first ones that were to be offered to the omnibus measure.

Floor Action

The Senate on March 30 first took up the amendments sponsored by the Senate Public Works Committee. Three of them, including those adding Texas and Arkansas projects to the omnibus bill, were adopted by voice votes after little debate.

No further action was taken until April 10, when the Senate again turned to HR 5472 and adopted Public Works group's remaining amendments, including the FPC survey authorization.

Then Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) brought up the so - called CVA amendment endorsed by the Senate Interior Committee, and controversy broke out.

The controversy revolved around the proposed amendment's authorization of $412,700,000 worth of reclamation and irrigation projects in the Columbia valley and creation of a Columbia basin bookkeeping account in the Interior Dept. Into the proposed account would go all revenue from power and other projects operated by both the Interior and Army Depts., and all power and irrigation expenditures would go out of it.

Chavez Chief Opponent

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), chairman of the Public Works Committee, which reported the omnibus measure, led the fight against the Columbia basin amendment. He argued it proposed projects and new government policy which his Committee had been given no chance to study. Other opponents were Guy Cordon (R Ore.), and Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) who urged defeat of the joint basin account plan on the grounds it was the first step toward establishment of a Columbia Valley Administration. Proponents were led by Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) and Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho).

Chavez on April 14 offered a motion to table the CVA amendment, and it was agreed to by a roll-call vote of 43 to 22. Taylor then resubmitted the amendment in a new form, authorizing the same projects but eliminating the basin account. This was also laid on the table, upon a motion by Chavez, accepted by voice vote.

A third version of the amendment was then offered by Cordon, who proposed authorization of the projects but elimination of the basin account pooling of reclamation, power and navigation revenue, providing, instead, for pooling of revenue from all reclamation and power projects in the basin. Chavez offered another motion to table, which was likewise approved, by a roll-call vote of 51 to 13.

After thus disposing of the CVA amendment, the Senate watched Paul Douglas (D Ill.) wage a two - day virtually single - handed legislative battle to cut the total authorized amount of the bill by $840 million. He sought to eliminate projects he described as "flagrant examples of pork", arguing that all but the most necessary projects should be postponed in view of the coming $5 billion government deficit.

But the Senate rejected all of Douglas' amendments. His major pruning efforts were directed at a $250 million authorization for flood control works in the Missouri River basin, a $200 million authorization for similar works in the Lower Mississippi River basin, and $100 million and $89 million, respectively, for Ohio and Arkansas river flood control projects.

Missouri Plan Defeated

The Missouri Basin proposal, which had been the subject of debate April 14 when the Senate adjourned at 9 p. m. after a lengthy session, was defeated outright April 17 when a Chavez motion to table was accepted on a roll-call vote of 50 to 16.

The Senate also rejected, April 17, by a roll-call vote of 48 to 23, a motion by John J. Williams (R Del.) to recommit the bill. (Williams on April 14 had offered an amendment to prevent initial work on any of the projects while a budget deficit exists. It was defeated by division.)

After turning back the Williams recommital motion, the Senate went on to approve the entire measure on April 17, voting to pass its version of HR 5472 by a 53-19 roll-call ballot.

As passed by the Senate, and sent to conference, here is the way the bill stood:

	House	Senate (added)	Total
River & Harbors	$119,469,975	$108,903,150	$228,373,125
Flood Control	998,116,200	367,134,000	1,364,500,200

As the bill ultimately was approved, it carried an authorization for $250 million worth of navigation and flood control projects in the Columbia River basin, which the Army Engineers will construct. No reclamation or irrigation projects were approved.

Other authorizations included in the bill and approved by both House and Senate were: $15 million for flood control repairs; $3 million for small flood control projects not specifically authorized; $10 million for surveys of proposed new projects named in the bill; $200 million for reclamation projects in the Missouri River basin; $1,158,500 for the Agriculture Dept.'s Santa Ynez River watershed in California; and $19 million for other watershed projects by the Agriculture Department.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Chavez — Motion to table O'Mahoney's Columbia River basin amendment. Roll-call vote, 43-22.

Chavez — Motion to table Taylor substitute basin amendment. Voice vote.

Chavez — Motion to table Cordon substitute amendment. Roll-call vote, 51-13.

William Benton (D Conn.) — Authorize $203,500 for control of beach erosion on Connecticut shore. Voice vote.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) — Provide federal credit to Massachusetts for $50,000 already invested in construction of a sea wall at Winthrop Beach, Mass., without increasing federal funds already authorized for project. Voice vote.

Walter F. George (D Ga.) — Increase House appropriation for Savannah River basin projects by $28,377,000. Adopted Oct. 17, 1949, by voice vote.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) —Committee-approved amendment authorizing $228,000 for flood control project at Des Arc, Ark. Voice.

Chavez for Public Works Committee — Amendments authorizing $1,500,000 for power surveys by FPC, and for some 20 additional river and flood control surveys. Voice.

Taylor — Eliminate $750,000 flood control project at Bonners Ferry, Idaho. Voice.

Chavez — Motions (1) to table Williams motion to recommit bill, roll-call vote 47-23; (2) table Williams motion to reconsider vote by which Senate adopted Benton amendment, 37-28.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Douglas — Series of amendments including several omnibus amendments eliminating $840 million from bill.

Robert C. Hendrickson (R N. J.)— Provide for $1.5 million contribution to beach erosion control project at Atlantic City, N. J. Roll-call vote, 31-37.

Irving M. Ives (R N. Y.), Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R Mass.), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) and Cordon (R Ore.) — Individual amendments

adding state projects to the bill. Voice.

CONFERENCE

Because of the sweeping changes the Senate had made in HR 5472 before it approved it, the legislation was sent on April 20 to a joint House-Senate conference committee.

The conferees reached agreement April 26 on a compromise edition of HR 5472. Their compromise authorized a total of $1,483,593,325 for new projects, $200,000,000 for Missouri River basin reclamation projects and $46,658,500 for miscellaneous matters, such as surveys of proposed new projects. The bill was an authorization measure and carried no appropriation.

The total figure authorized for new projects was $109,280,000 less than the figure in the bill approved by the Senate. It was $367,507,000 more than the figure in the bill that came from the House in 1949. In addition to the monetary cuts, the conferees struck out a Senate provision for a commission to study water development possibilities in the Arkansas, White and Red Rivers. They agreed on a proviso for a full survey of the river basins by the Corps of Engineers.

Here were the cuts the conferees agreed on:

Ouachita River navigation project in Louisiana and Arkansas from $36,950,000 to $21,300,000;

Arkansas River comprehensive plan from $89 million to $80 million;

Hartwell Dam, Georgia, from $68,377,000, to $50 million;

Willamette and Columbia River Basins, from a total of $181,253,000 to $115,000,000. The cuts were not spelled out.

The conference report was put before the House on May 3, and was approved by a roll-call vote of 210-137. The Senate approved the conference report by a roll-call vote of 44-24 on May 4.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed HR 5472 into Public Law 516 on May 17. He had no comment at the time, but on May 22 he sent a special message to Congress critically evaluating the multi-million-dollar authorization for development of numerous rivers, harbors, and flood control projects. The President termed the legislation "seriously deficient." He said too much of the authorized work would fall to the Army's Corps of Engineers whose function, primarily navigation construction, "is only one part of the job that needs to be done."

Said the President: "A second and even worse example of inadequate planning provided for in this act relates to New England . . . a third serious defect in this act concerns the Pacific Northwest . . ." Instead of authorizing the joint Army-Interior projects in the Columbia valley, Mr. Truman complained, "the present act merely authorized those projects which were included in the joint plan for construction by the Army Department. It omits all the projects which were jointly recommended for construction by the Interior Department."

"I urge that the Congress reconsider this matter at the earliest opportunity, and authorize the missing pieces of the Army-Interior Columbia Basin plan," wrote the President. He added: "I urge the Congress in the future to avoid authorizing projects which have not been thoroughly considered or which do not meet sound standards for river development work."

LOBBY STANDS

In connection with HR 5472, the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, in Washington at its 40th annual convention, approved for prompt construction local projects to cost more than $819 million. The organization, which includes several Congressmen as officers and all Congressmen as "honorary members", promotes federal programs for waterways development. It has no official connection with the federal government.

The convention adopted resolutions in which NRHC:

1. Asked the U. S. Congress to set up a permanent commission in the legislative branch to make research into development, conservation and utilization of water and land resources. Commission would confer with federal and state agencies, engineering and industrial societies and water use associations.

2. Endorsed omnibus river and harbor and flood control bill (HR 5472) calling for 1.2 billion dollar construction. Notwithstanding merits of the legislation, said the rivers and harbors group, its defeat might be desired "by those who are unwilling to admit the potential disaster in a flood-swollen stream, in an unsafe channel, or in a city without electricity during a coal strike".

3. Urged appropriations "for Americans" of funds to permit development of the "vital protection works our people deserve." This recommendation was made, NRHC said, since "enormous expenditures abroad are becoming less and less popular with many of our people, especially to those who are depending on our government to provide safety from floods".

4. Saw "cause for alarm" in Administration policy of "no new starts" in 1951 river, harbor and flood control budget. Should the policy continue, river and flood control work "will come to a standstill in two or three years". NRHC appealed to Congress to "remedy the situation".

Opposed CVA

5. Reaffirmed opposition to valley authorities. NRHC said it "is cognizant of the strategy of the valley authority proponents of concentrating on a Columbia Valley Administration" as a step toward similar administration "in all major river basins"

6. Declared "unalterable opposition to transfer of Army Engineers' civil functions to the Interior Department as recommended by the Hoover Commission. The rivers and harbors organization commended the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation for "notable progress" in reclamation of arid and semi - arid lands of 17 western states.

7. Asked legislation giving state control of tidelands oil to states.

8. Reaffirmed active support of a "strong and well-balanced" merchant marine and "sufficient government interest to induce private capital and the maritime industry to expand".

9. Strongly endorsed legislation authorizing funds for "rehabilitation" of Federal Barge Lines. Modern equipment "is essential for the eventual disposition of the system to private enterprise", said NRHC.

McClellan's Stand

Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) told the National Rivers and Harbors Congress meeting that the House Appropriations Committee "singled out" the waterways program for a "25 per cent reduction while making an overall four per cent cut."

The Arkansas Senator suggested NRHC members should ask their Congressmen not to balance the budget at the expense of waterways projects.

An organizational brochure says the sole purpose of National Rivers and Harbors Congress is to "further a sound and coordinated development of the Nation's water and land resources". America owes her present system of improved harbors and waterways "directly to NRHC efforts, according to the brochure.

NRHC says it provides a forum for discussion, a clearing house for activities of local and sectional organizations, and affords means for "united action".

From its Washington headquarters, "by group and sectional meetings, as well as its conventions and special sessions, through its news bureau, publications and field agents, it keeps constantly before Congress, the Administration and the public the desirability of needed water and land improvements and their fullest utilization for the public benefit . . .

"It acts in an advisory capacity to the United States Congress and the Government agencies charged with matters pertaining to river and harbor development, flood control, irrigation and reclamation, soil and water conservation, and related subjects," according to NRHC.

Recommendations of the Rivers and Harbors group are presented to the President and Vice President, Speaker of the House, Congressional committees, Secretaries of the Army and Interior, Commissioner of Reclamation, Chief of Army Engineers, and "other appropriate officials and agencies" and NRHC endeavors to see that its policies are enacted into law, reports the brochure.

NRHC Members

Membership of the rivers organization "is composed of states, cities, chambers of commerce, waterway and similar associations, and firms and individuals located in every state in the Union, its territories and insular possessions".

All Congressmen are "honorary members" of NRHC "and many of them take an active part" in its activities. Officers of the Army Engineers engaged in river and harbor work are "ex-officio" members of NRHC.

These U. S. Congressmen are officers in the National Rivers and Harbors Congress:

Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), president, and three vice presidents — Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), Rep. William M. Whittington (D Miss.), and Rep. Francis Case (R S. D.). Rep. Whittington also is president of the Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association.

Rep. Sid Simpson (R Ill.) is chairman of the projects committee, which approves or disapproves proposals for local water resource improvements.

National directors are headed by Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.), chairman. Other directors include Rep. Overton Brooks (D La.) and former Sen. Chapman Revercomb (R W. Va.)

Regional directors include Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), for the South Atlantic area.

Former Sen. Joseph E. Ransdell (D La.) is president emeritus of NRHC and a life director.

Rep. John A. Blatnik (R Minn.), Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S. C.), Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), Rep. Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo) and Delegate E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska) are "state vice presidents".

Local Pressures

Projects committee of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress examined 76 proposals for resource improvements, in navigable waterways, harbors, flood control, soil conservation, reclamation, and water conservation.

Thirty-five projects were given top priority — considered "sound, needful, and sufficiently advanced in status" to justify prompt construction.

Listed by states, the top priority projects were:

Alabama — Mobile Harbor

Arkansas and Missouri — Cache River Basin

California — Central Valley Project

Connecticut and Massachusetts— Connecticut River from Long Island Sound to Holyoke

Florida — Tampa Harbor, Lake Worth Inlet, St. Augustine Harbor and vicinity, Apalachicola Harbor & Channel to Gulf, East Pass from Gulf of Mexico into Choctawhatchee Bay, Central & Southern Florida Flood Control Project (first phase), Canaveral Harbor, Intracoastal Waterway-Caloosahatchee to Anclote River

Georgia — Savannah River, and Brunswick Harbor

Kansas and Nebraska — Kansas River (flood control)

Louisiana — Mississippi River, New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico

Massachusetts — Mystic River, Boston and Connecticut River project (see above)

Missouri — Des Moines & Mississippi Levee District No. 1 and Cache River project (see above)

New Jersey and New York — Arthur Kill, New York and New Jersey Channels, N. Y. Harbor

North Carolina — Cape Fear River at and below Wilmington, Taylors Creek, Oregon Inlet and Related Channels, Masonboro Inlet, and Wallace Channel.

North Carolina and South Carolina— Yadkin - Pee Dee Rivers (flood control)

Ohio and West Virginia — New Cumberland Locks & Dams, Ohio River

Ohio — Rocky Fork Reservoir (Paint Creek)

Pennsylvania — Susquehanna River, West Branch, Reservoir System

Texas — Sabine-Neches Waterway, Freeport Harbor, Galveston Harbor and Channel and Brazos Island

Virginia — Craney Island Disposal Area and James River, Richmond

West Virginia — Upper Monongahela River Modernization (Hildebrand & Opekiska Dams) and Ohio River project (see above)

Other Lobby Stands

First National Bank of Clarksville, Tenn., sent Congressmen a resolution by "the owners and active farmers of the bottom lands of the Cumberland River and its tributaries in Montgomery County, Tenn., and its trade area, and other interested citizens".

The covering letter said the meeting of representative citizens, "chiefly farmers", endorsed plans of Army Engineers for development of the Cumberland River, involving flood control and navigation dams. The resolution opposed legislation "changing this plan".

Dover Chamber of Commerce, Tenn., endorsed Army Engineers'

plan for Cumberland River development, and called for necessary appropriations.

The C. of C. said it was informed that "certain members of the Tennessee delegation" favoring extension of the Tennessee Valley Authority declared intention of "blocking" appropriations for the Engineers on new construction on the Cumberland. These Congressmen "were elected to represent the people of the State of Tennessee, not a government Corporation which would rule the State," said the C. of C. statement.

Mississippi Valley Association — In St. Louis at its 31st annual convention, reaffirmed opposition to valley authorities. It urged confining Federal appropriations to construction "which will create new and additional economic opportunities for the people".

The valley association said "controlling floods, improving navigation, reclaiming arid lands, protection of soil against erosion and the generation of hydro - electric power incidental to these functions are proper activities of the federal government".

Construction of steam plants for electric power for commercial resale "puts federal government into the power business in direct competition with its citizens and is not a function of government", said the Mississippi River group.

The association endorsed "excellent work of the existing federal agencies" in developing land and water resources of the Mississippi River Basin and opposed consolidation of agencies and transfer of any civil functions from the Army Engineers.

Thousands of Views

In addition to the foregoing organizations, literally tens of thousands of individuals representing the federal government, regions, states, counties, cities, national organizations or semi-public groups made their views known to Congress. They addressed themselves either to HR 5472 or to separate bills on specific projects in designated areas which they favored or opposed. They registered their stands via a number of methods: Personal testimony at Congressional hearings, resolutions through groups with extremely broad and varied constituent memberships or through their Congressmen.

Most of the larger organizations — the national or regional ones — split their views, endorsing some parts of the sweeping HR 5472 but seeking basic revision in others. For example, the Associated General Contractors of America were in favor of straight river and harbor development and improvement, but were against a CVA. The National Association of Electric Companies was directly against a CVA but favored flood control projects if "economically sound".

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the International Association of Machinists favored the CVA, but the American Public Power Association favored only the rivers and harbors and flood control aspects of HR 5472. The National Reclamation Bureau was against the CVA as such, but favored the idea of Army - Inposed development.

Palisades Dam

S 2195—P. L. 864

SUMMARY

Congress authorized $94,596,000 for multiple-purpose reclamation developments in eastern Idaho when the House and Senate adopted a compromise conference report on the Palisades Dam and Reservoir Project bill, S 2195. President Truman signed the measure Sept. 30, 1950, and it became Public Law 864.

The bill re - authorized at an expenditure not to exceed $76,601,000 the Palisades Dam and Reservoir essentially as it first was approved by Congress in 1941, except that the power installation was increased to 112,500 kilowatts. Power output, it was specified, will be incidental to operation of the reservoir principally for irrigation and flood control.

Authorized for the first time was the North Side Pumping Division of the Minidoka Project. The bill also provided for completion of a 30,000-kilowatt power installation at the existing American Falls Dam, to supply the North Side Pumping Division with power for irrigation. Funds authorized were not to exceed $11,395,000 for the pumping division, and $6,600,000 for the power plant.

All of the units affected are on the Snake River. The program is intended to supply adequate water for 650,000 acres now irrigated but not dependably supplied; provide for development of 77,650 acres of new irrigated lands near Rupert, Idaho; protect against recurrence of flood damage along the Snake estimated to have averaged $900,000 annually; and to provide a combined power-generating capacity of 142,500 kilowatts at the existing and the proposed dam.

Joint Hearings Held

Joint hearings were held on the legislation by the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the House Public Lands Committee, and a Special Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Both Senate and House Committees later recommended amendments and reported the legislation favorably, and then issued supplemental reports proposing additional amendments to meet objections of the Bureau of the Budget to some non-reimbursable features of the legislation as originally drafted.

The Senate passed its version (S 2195) of the measure on Sept. 13, 1950, and sent it to the House for approval. The lower chamber took it up on Sept. 18, but only to substitute for the Senate's language the entire text of the lower chamber's version (HR 5506). The House then returned S 2195 — with the House language — to the Senate.

The upper chamber refused to assent to this substitution, and a joint House - Senate conference committee was required. The conferees restored the Senate version substantially.

The conferees' action was approved by the House and Senate by voice votes, and the ultimate version of the measure was sent to the White House under the title S 2195, and was signed into law.

Provisions

1. Reauthorizes the Palisades Dam and Reservoir Project, with certain reservations on storage capacity for Grays Lake storage replacement and a limitation on allocation of funds for recreation facilities.

2. Authorizes the North Side Pumping Division of the Minidoka Project with administrative reservations and restrictions limiting use of funds for power lines to those for construction and operation of the plants authorized.

3. Authorizes the Secretary of Interior to contract with water users regarding use for their benefit of heretofore reserved storage capacity in American Falls Reservoir, and sets

aside balance of the reserved capacity for use under contract for lands of the North Side Pumping Division of the Minidoka Project and for lands in the Michaud area found feasible for development.

4. Makes continuation of construction of the Palisades Dam contingent upon conservation of Winter water by users in the Upper Snake River Valley.

5. Authorizes appropriations of not to exceed $76,601,000 for Palisades Dam and Reservoir; $11,395,000 for the Minidoka Project's North Side Pumping Division, and $6,600,000 for the American Falls Power Plant.

BACKGROUND

The Palisades Dam Project initially was authorized in 1941 by the first session of the 71st Congress. Beginning in fiscal 1945, Congress appropriated $3,470,785 for preliminary construction work, in addition to the cost of engineering and investigation.

Construction of major units was regarded as dependent upon curtailment of certain wasteful Winter water diversions in the Snake River Valley. The Bureau of Reclamation undertook a study, and negotiations with users for curtailment were begun immediately after the Bureau's report was released in 1946. Also involved was reserved space under lease to water users in the American Falls Reservoir, built in 1927. A compromise was worked out among organized groups in the valley on disposition of the reserved space.

S 2195 and HR 5506, similar bills, were intended to confirm the tentative agreements with water users and authorize the construction of necessary facilites. S 2195, the version which utimately became law, was introduced by the late Bert H. Miller (D Idaho) July 6, 1949. The House bill was introduced the same day by Rep. John Sanborn (R Idaho.)

A Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the House Public Lands Committee and a Special Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held joint hearings on HR 5506 Aug. 8-19, 1949.

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported S 2195 favorably on Sept. 29, 1949, proposing several amendments including one to set a limit on the funds to be authorized. The House Committee on Public Lands had reported favorably HR 5506, with amendments similar to those proposed by the Senate committee.

SENATE

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Sept. 6, 1950, submitted a supplemental report on S 2195 to the second session of the 81st Congress.

The report resulted from objections of the Bureau of Budget and recommended additional amendments. The Bureau asked that allocation of a portion of costs to fish and wildlife be limited to damages incident to construction and that the recreation allocation be limited to amount expended, and suggested other administrative reservations.

After brief debate, the Senate Sept. 13, 1950, passed the bill on a voice vote, after agreeing to the following amendments:

1. By the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee: Set limits on the funds for projects authorized, make completion of Palisades Dam conditional on execution of water savings contracts, limit certain non-reimbursable allocations and accomplish other administrative reservations.

2. By Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.): Deny any authorization for construction of transmission lines.

HOUSE

In a supplemental report Aug. 26, 1950, the House Public Lands Committee recommended amendments to H R 5506 to make it conform to Budget Bureau recommendations, and reported that it "continues of the view the undertaking is a desirable one."

Reporting on the hearings, Rep. John R. Murdock (D Ariz.), chairman of the Committee, described the project as "a good example of a sound businesslike national investment."

The House then approved the Public Lands Committee's amendments setting limits on funds to be authorized, limiting certain non - reimbursable allocations and making administrative reservations.

After this, the House approved the bill (HR 5506) itself. Normally the House would have sent this measure across the Capitol to the Senate for its approval, but since the upper chamber had already passed a similar bill (S 2195), the House adopted a different tactic.

It voted to substitute the entire text of HR 5506 for the Senate language in S 2195. Accordingly, the measure that was sent to the upper chamber bore the Senate's number, but actually carried the lower chamber's text.

CONFERENCE

The Senate refused assent to the House's substitution of the language of HR 5506 for the original text of S 2195, and the legislation was sent to a joint House - Senate conference commitee.

The conferees recommended that the House agree to an amended version of the Senate bill. This amended version included authorization for construction of transmission lines, substations or distribution lines in connection with the projects themselves, deletion of a portion that would have made the act part of the federal reclamation law, and restoration of $350,000 for a nonreimbursable item that had been deducted through a misunderstanding.

The House agreed to the conference report Sept. 21, 1950, and the Senate agreed the following day, completing Congressional action.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed S 2195, authorizing the Palisades Dam and Reservoir Project, Sept. 30, 1950, and it became Public Law 864.

LOBBY STANDS

Representatives of the Bureau of Reclamation presented conclusions based on more than 20 years of studies, at joint hearings held by House and Senate Subcommittees on the Palisades Dam and Reservoir Project.

Watermasters, officials and representatives of communities in the Idaho area, and representatives of irrigation districts and other organizations of water users also appeared. In general they favored the project as did members of the Idaho Congressional delegation.

Representatives of private power companies favored the irrigation and flood control projects and offered to purchase surplus power and to construct facilities and transmit power.

They asked that the authorizations for construction of transmission lines, substations and distribution lines be deleted from the bill.

Shipping Subsidies

S 2786, HR 6719

SUMMARY

In 1949, the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee held hearings on and favorably reported a measure (HR 5346) to expand federal financial help to the U. S. shipping industry by extending the use of construction differential subsidies and other aid of a subsidy nature. But the Congress took no action on this measure. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 721.)

In 1950, a merchant marine study group of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee staged extensive hearings on a similar bill, S 2786. This legislation, however, was somewhat broader and more long-range. It was designed to amend substantial sections of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 — frequently called the "Magna Carta" of the maritime industry.

For its part, the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in 1950 also held hearings on so-called subsidy legislation, having before it HR 6719, a companion bill to S 2786. This House measure, however, was never reported.

Hearings on subsidy legislation touched numerous other aspects of the shipping industry. This was true in both the House and the Senate. Tramp shipping drew considerable attention. Even more discussion and study developed after the U. S. Comptroller General submitted a report on the way the Maritime Commission handled subsidies. However, most of the action stirred up by this report took place in the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. (See p. 616.)

Provisions Of S 2786

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported S 2786 on June 14. As submitted to the upper chamber, the measure was designed to aid the shipping industry by construction subsidies and lighter taxes as well. The subsidies were to go for vessels to be operated in the foreign trade. Allowances for depreciation of new ships were to be increased up to 10 per cent. Companies were to be allowed to hold their earnings in a special "construction reserve fund". Taxes on such funds were to be deferred until the new ships financed out of these sources were completely constructed.

The Senate itself failed to act on the legislation, but in both chambers of Congress some efforts connected with increasing or decreasing maritime subsidies were made with respect to the "omnibus" appropriations bill. (See page 113.)

SENATE

Hearings

Shortly after Congress reconvened in 1950, Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) of the Maritime Subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee set Feb. 14 for the start of hearings on problems of the merchant marine. He noted that the hearings would cover several bills on various aspects of the industry, but principally S 2786, bearing on a long-range program of vessel construction and replacement.

When hearings opened, the initial attention focused promptly on S 2786. The features providing a deferment of taxes on shipping companies' revenues set aside for later construction purposes drew immediate fire from the Treasury Department.

Moreover, Magnuson said the Bureau of the Budget also opposed the tax provisions. However, the State Department and the Maritime Commission submitted letters to the Subcommittee giving modified approval to the measure.

Treasury Objections

In a sharply worded letter to the Subcommittee, Treasury Secretary John Snyder declared the provisions of the bill as introduced — particularly those allowing accelerated depreciation on ships of up to 15 per cent for income tax purposes, and extending tax deferment through construction reserve funds to domestic ship operators — would afford opportunity to shipowners to: (1) postpone indefinitely the tax on ordinary income; (2) convert ordinary income into capital gains; and (3) avoid tax completely in some cases.

Industry Support

But industry witnesses gave unstinted approval to the measure. Frazer Bailey, president of the American Federation of Shipping, Inc., discounted the Treasury contention that the bill would cost the government money. He said it would mean only that tax payments in some cases could be deferred, not lost. Daniel D. Strohmeier, vice-president of Bethlehem Steel Co. in charge of its shipbuilding division, said passage of the program would help to bring construction of projected ore-carrying ships to United States yards. Lachlan MacLeay, president of the Mississippi Valley Association, said his group "heartily approves" the legislation. Alexander Purdon, executive vice-president of the Quincy, Mass, Chamber of Commerce, said the bill would strengthen our economy by the expansion of our foreign trade.

Passage of the legislation would encourage an extensive program of new construction and modernization of existing vessels, W. B. Garner, executive vice-president of the Waterman Steamship Co., of Mobile, Ala., assured the Subcommittee. Garner's testimony was reiterated in substance by Dale L. Coy, a partner of Hutchinson & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, and Leigh R. Sanford, executive vice president of the Shipbuilders Council of America. George W. Morgan, of New York,, president of the American Ship Owners, particularly praised the provision of the bill permitting tax-deferred funds for ship construction to be set aside out of earnings.

Union Support

John Green, of Camden, N. J., president of the CIO Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, said it was vital that Congress provide a shipbuilding and repair program for this country to preserve the skills and equipment necessary for the maintenance of the industry. Herbert L. Daggett, president of the National Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., urged direct subsidy assistance from the government for ship construction.

Magnuson placed before the group a letter from the Bureau of the Budget asserting that the subsidy aid and tax concession features of the bill could not be considered in accord with the President's program at that time because they raised questions of policy then being studied. Magnuson remarked that Congress will have to decide the policy question.

Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.), a co-sponsor of the bill, Feb. 18 issued a statement declaring that unless Congress liberalized ship construction subsidies, the American shipbuilding in-

dustry would shrink below the standard needed for safe national defense. He noted that besides broadening subsidy aid and granting tax advantages, the proposed bill would: (1) Accelerate depreciation rate for income tax purposes; (2) Free ship owners of liability for that part of the cost of a ship "approved by the Navy as desirable for national defense"; (3) Remove a $25,000 ceiling now in effect on salaries of executives of companies receiving construction and operating subsidies.

Final S 2786 Testimony

Before winding up hearings on S 2786 on Feb. 24, the Subcommittee heard renewed protests from Treasury Secretary John Snyder, who contended the measure would subsidize a single industry and discriminate against taxpayers generally. He expressed his views in a letter read to the Subcommittee by Vance N. Kirby, reasury Department tax counse.

Grenville Mellen, Maritime Commission vice chairman, on Feb. 24 called the legislation essential to maintenance of an American merchant marine. He sharply criticized testimony given the day before by Commissioner Raymond S. McKeough who opposed features of the measure. Sen. O'Conor said Feb. 25 that unless the measure was enacted promptly, the shipbuilding industry "soon will be far below minimum security needs."

The Committee then shifted from considering S 2786 exclusively to studying related matters. These included the transfer of American flag vessels to foreign registry (p. 621), the questions of ship sales and charters, (620) and the status of the ship-repair industry (p. 620).

Subsidy Report Row

In a related development, the U. S. Maritime Commission was accused April 11 of "inept handling of delinquent wartime shipping accounts totaling more than $39 million." The accusation was made in a report by the Investigations Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments, which held lengthy hearings in 1949 on Maritime Commission operations.

Chairman Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.) said in a statement accompanying the report: "The manner in which the Maritime Commission handled this very large backlog of delinquent accounts receivable, prior to the Subcommittee's investigation, is an example of inefficiency which should not be tolerated in government."

Steamship operators vigorously defended themselves against additional charges made by the General Accounting Office that "irregular" methods were used to arrive at ship subsidies. (Although these GAO charges were made before the House Committee on Expenditures, the rebuttal of the shipping companies was made before the Magnuson Subcommittee.)

Witnesses contended that their earnings were not attributed largely to government subsidies, which they claimed GAO charged. Those advocating no substantial change in the 1936 Merchant Marine Act which provided a shipping subsidy were:

John E. Slater, president of the American Export Lines; Solon B. Turman, executive vice-president, and Frank A. Nemec, secretary-treasurer of Lykes Brothers, Maitland S. Pennington, vice-president of Pacific Transport Lines, John M. Franklin, president of United States Lines, James A. Farrell Jr., president of Farrell Lines, and Emmet J. McCormack, treasurer of Moore-McCormack Lines, and George Killion, president of American President Lines. Statements also came from officials of the Mississippi Shipping Co., the American Mail Line and the Seas Shipping Co.

Tramp Shipping Reviewed

Turning in the third week of April to the question of tramp shipping, the Subcommittee investigating problems of the U. S. merchant marine heard John T. Carpenter, vice-president of the unsubsidized States Marine Lines, ask that the government "underwrite the difference" between the wage scales of American and foreign crews. F. Riker Clark said subsidies would have to be forthcoming to save the operators of 125 U. S. tramp vessels from bankruptcy. Such subsidies would amount to about $150,000 annually per vessel, he estimated.

Unless Federal subsidies were given to American tramp ships which operate on unscheduled routes, such shipping will be forced off the high seas within three years, subsidy advocates told the Senate group in subsequent appearances.

Operating subsidies were necessary to permit American tramp ships to meet foreign competition, according to the following witnesses: Marvin J. Coles, counsel for the American Tramp Shipping committee; Charles C Dunaif, president of the Polarus Steamship Co., of New York, William N. Westerlund, president of Marine Transport Lines, and Sylvester E. Rothschild, vice-president of the Ship Operators and Owners Association. Coles told the Subcommittee that the tramp shipping industry would be willing to submit to government regulation on the same basis as subsidized liner services in order to qualify for subsidies, estimated to cost about $141,000 per ship annually.

Opposition Registered

The subsidized lines emphatically opposed ship subsidies for the tramp vessels unless they were made subject to restrictions on operations. Those who testified to this effect were: Frazer Bailey, president of the National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., of Washington and Theodore Brent, chairman of the Mississippi Shipping Company, Inc., of New Orleans. George W. Morgan, president of the Association of American Shipowners, suggested it might be better to increase American foreign trade than to vote for subsidies for American tramp shipping.

Report

Although S 2786 was reported to the Senate on June 14, no action was taken on it during the remainder of the 81st Congress. In fact, the only discussion or action taken on the Senate floor in connection with maritime subsidies came in connection with debate and amendments to the "omnibus" appropriations bill. (See page 113.)

HOUSE

The so-called subsidy bill (HR 6719) was not itself taken up in the House Merchant Marine Committee until late Summer. But the entire question of federal subsidies to the maritime industry provoked considerable discussion in February in the House Committee on Executive Expenditures. These discussions paralleled hearings in the Senate on the upper chamber's companion bill (S 2786) to HR 6719.

Expenditures

A report by the U.S. Comptroller General on the way the Maritime Commission handled operating subsidies to American shipping lines was the subject of hearings Feb. 13 and 14 before a Subcommittee of the House Committee on Executive Department Expenditures. One of the Commission's own members, Raymond S. McKeough testified Feb. 13 in sup-

port of the Comptroller General's charge that shipping subsidy practices were frequently unjustified and were handled in a slipshod manner.

The report in the spotlight was submitted by Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren, whose office serves as the "watchdog of the Treasury." It was in the form of a 1948-49 audit of the Commission's books,, and in it Warren advised Congress to take a close look at subsidy allowances which he said frequently reflected "distorted" figures and "overstated the subsidy" needs of the steamship companies. He said Congress might have to take steps to recover some "illegal expenditures". He did not enlarge on this except to say that the Commission used a formula that "goes wholly beyond the law" in figuring how much credit shipping lines should receive for old ships that they "trade in" for new vessels. He pointed out, too, that the value of the 12 American lines that receive government subsidies — to make up the difference between American and foreign operating costs — had increased in 12 years from $65 to $363 million.

Testimony also was offered the Subcommittee Feb. 14 by Gerald H. Helmbold, chief of the Commission's Bureau of Government Aids, who concurred "generally" in the Warren Report. He explained that shipping lines now are being required to submit sworn statements on data offered in support of their applications for subsidy grants. In the past, he said, these grants often have been made "without verification."

Helmbold did not dispute the Warren charge that so many "errors and omissions" were present in operating subsidy calculations as to render them "totally unreliable."

Rep. Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.), chairman of the Subcommittee holding the hearings, said the fact that errors consistently appeared to favor the companies "certainly raises the question of motivation." He would not enlarge on his observation.

Asserts Data Ignored

A ship-construction expert told the Subcommittee Feb. 20 that the Maritime Commission, in his opinion, ignored some official data he had submitted on foreign ship costs in computation of subsidies awarded to American steamship companies to enable them to maintain their competitive position. This testimony came from John E. P. Grant, former foreign representative for the Commission and a long-time maritime expert.

In a second appearance before the group, Helmbold testified the same day that in the case of the United States Lines, the Commission "appeared" to have used outdated information, although current figures had been at hand for months. Helmbold said in the case of a Grace Line ship, the subsidy had been figured on the basis of the vessel's maiden voyage, which he said would represent costs higher than normal.

The Subcommittee's inquiry was closed March 27 after Commission members had engaged in a brief tangle.

The controversy was touched off when a letter, written by Philip B. Fleming, chairman of the five-man Commission, in defense of the Commission's practices, was introduced as evidence at the hearings. Rep. Porter Hardy Jr. (D Va.), Subcommittee chairman, then asked if Fleming's views were those of the entire Commission. Two members — Grenville Mellen and Joseph Carson — said they "subscribed" to the chairman's views.

Commissioner Raymond McKeough, however, dissented. He had previously offered outspoken criticism of the Commission's subsidy payments and operations.

In a cross-fire, Mellen expressed belief that "it is far more than coincidental that McKeough's dissents coincide with the Comptroller General." McKeough expressed the opinion the Comptroller General showed he (McKeough) was no longer "in the minority" in opposing the Commission's operations.

Expenditures Committee Report

On May 18, the Hardy Subcommittee issued a blistering report charging the U. S. Maritime Commission with "incompetency, procrastination and inconsistency" in its job of serving as an intermediary between the government and the nation's ship operators.

The Subcommittee supported virtually all the Comptroller General's audit findings. Charging the Commission with holding a "one-way street approach for the benefit of the ship operators," the Subcommittee reported its agreement with the charge that the Commission was far too liberal in its aids to steamship lines. Errors in calculations, it pointed out, appeared most often to favor the companies.

The Congressmen were particularly critical of the Commission's personnel, including the commissioners. The testimony of the commissioners, the report said, emphasized a need "for consistent, well-founded and decisive administration." It called the then-Commission Chairman Philip Fleming to task for "inconsistency" and for "either a complete lack of understanding" or a "desire to meaninglessly quibble."

The report made no mention of President Truman's Reorganization Plan 21, abolishing the five-man Commission and establishing a three-man Maritime Board in the Commerce Department. The plan became effective May 23. (See page 371.)

Merchant Marine Committee

In the middle of August, a Subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine Committee received testimony from ship owners and others on its bill (HR 6719) designed to provide the tramp shipping industry with government operating subsidies.

On August 23, Marvin J. Coles, counsel for the Committee for the Protection of Tramp Shipping, said that without such subsidies the industry "could not exist for a year of normal commerce." According to Coles, there were more than 1,000 American-flag ships operating in tramp trades right after World War II but the figure is now about 100. The number of seamen employed by tramp steamers has gone down from 40,000 to 4,000, he asserted.

On August 24, representatives of other sections of the shipping industry opposed the proposed legislation. John Tilney Carpenter, vice president of the States Marine Lines, argued that it was wrong to help only a certain number of ship owners and not the rest. George Morgan, president of the Association of American Ship Owners, declared that subsidizing tramp freighters would work a disadvantage to the regular ship operator because the latter requires full or part bulk cargoes to support his over-all operation.

Among those testifying in support of tramp subsidies August 24 were F. Riker Clark, chairman of the Tramp Shipping Protection Committee, Vance D. Chapline, of Marine Transport Lines, New York; and Nicholas Manolis, of North Eastern Shipping Corporation. The CIO Maritime Committee submitted a statement favoring the measure.

After hearings on HR 6719 were closed, no further action was taken on the bill. However, some attempts were made to impose more stringent ceilings on federal subsidies when the "omnibus" appropriations bill was moved through Congress. (See page 113).

LOBBY STANDS

These were the major organizations registering stands on S 2786, HR 6719 and related measures pertaining to construction subsidies, tax advantages and other aid to shipping.

For subsidies and tax relief:

States Marine Lines

Ship Operators and Owners Association

U. S. Maritime Commission

U. S. State Department

National Federation of American Shipping

Bethlehem Steel Company

Mississippi Valley Association

Waterman Steamship Company

Lake Carriers Association

Shipbuilders Council of America

National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America

CIO Maritime Committee

National Foreign Trade Council AFL

American Merchant Marine Institute

Against them:

U. S. Treasury

U. S. Bureau of the Budget

Other views:

The American Foreign Steamship Corp. was for subsidies for tramp ships, and so was the Committee for the Promotion of Tramp Shipping Under the American Flag, but the Association of American Ship Owners was definitely against subsidies for tramp steamers.

While generally favoring construction subsidies, the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers Union asked for a different method of computing them than the legislation carried.

Great Lakes Shipping

HR 8847—P.L. 856

SUMMARY

As it became law, this bill (HR 8847) authorized the Maritime Commission to sell ten war-built, surplus vessels to private operators on the Great Lakes. The operators wished to purchase the ships in order to resume so-called "package freight" shipping and passenger services on the Great Lakes. Prior to World War II 24 ships had been engaged in freight shipping and 19 in passenger service.

The legislation, which sponsors said would greatly revive Lakes shipping, set a floor price for the government-owned vessels. It also provided that the government would refund the cost of conversion (up to 90 per cent of the purchase price) if the ships were converted and transferred to the Great Lakes by Dec. 31, 1951. In effect, this refund of such a large portion of the purchase price amounted to government subsidies for reinstitution of Great Lakes package shipping.

The measure (HR 8847) that ultimately became law was only one of 24 identical bills simultaneously introduced in the House on March 2. Seven Senators introduced a companion measure (S 3109), but it was the House bill that drew lower chamber passage on Aug. 21, Senate approval on Sept. 18, and President Truman's signature on Sept. 28.

HOUSE

Committee

On March 2, 1950, 24 Representatives from Great Lakes states introduced identical bills designed to "restore Lake shipping, upon which our national security and the prosperity of the Midwest depend." The bill was to authorize sale of 10 war-built vessels owned by the Maritime Commission to private lake operators. Purchasers were to be allowed to deduct from the price the cost of converting the ships to freight or passenger service.

Sponsoring the bills were: John Blatnik (D Minn.), John B. Bennett (R Mich.), Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis.), John W. Byrnes (R Wis.), Chester A. Chesney (D Ill.), Thurman C. Crook (D Ind.), John C. Davies (D N.Y.), William L. Dawson (D Ill.), Albert J. Engel (R Mich.), Chester C. Gorski (D N.Y.), Harold C. Hagen (R Minn.), Edgar A. Jonas (R Ill.), Neil J. Linehan (D Ill.), Harold O. Lovre (R S.D.), Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Fred Marshall (D Minn.), Charles E. Potter (R Mich.), Anthony F. Tauriello (D N.Y.), Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.), Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.), Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.), Roy O. Woodruff (R Mich.), William Lemke (R N.D.) and George D. O'Brien (D Mich.).

The bills were referred to the Merchant Marine Committee, which opened brief hearings.

Rep. Blatnik went before the group on March 29 to assert that the restoration of package freight and passenger service on the Great Lakes would be "a substantial shot in the arm to the (entire) midwest" and would help meet "mounting unemployment."

The following month, in a resumption of hearings on HR 8847, the House Committee heard Reps. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.), William Lemke (R N.D.) and Thurman C. Crook (D Ind.) testify in favor of the legislation. However, the Association of American Railroads opposed it at a May 18 session of the Committee.

(For additional organizations registering stands, see page 619.)

Related Bill

While HR 8847 received most of the House group's attention, a similar bill (HR 7954) by Edgar A. Jonas (R Ill.) did draw consideration. At hearings on May 17, the Lake Carriers Association, representing 40 Great Lakes shipping firms, The National Federation of American Shipping, and the Maritime Commission, opposed this legislation drawn to authorize reconstruction and charter or sale of nine old ore vessels.

These vessels had been acquired more than 10 years ago as trade-ins on new ships, and under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, could be sold only for scrap. Gilbert R. Johnson, counsel for the Lake Carriers Association, stated that when Great Lakes operators acquired new vessels in 1943 they were assured the old ones would be scrapped at the end of the war emergency. Philip B. Fleming, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, said reconstruction of the 40-year old ships would not aid development of the American merchant marine on a long-range basis.

The measure was nevertheless approved by the House group on June 30, and passed the House on July 10, although it received no further action in the 81st Congress.

HR 8847 Reported

On July 13 the House Merchant Marine Committee favorably reported HR 8847, after amending it to prohibit the use of any of the subsidy (represented by the possible refund of 90 per cent of the purchase price) for moving the ships from their existing anchorages up the Mississippi River into the Great Lakes.

Floor Action

The sponsors of HR 8847 entered the bill on the House consent calendar, but when the measure came up via this device on Aug. 7, Rep. Boyd Tackett (D Ark.) objected. This sufficed to kill the measure's chances for final passage at that time.

On Aug. 21, however, the bill again came up when the consent calendar was called, and this time it was passed without objection.

SENATE

Committee

A companion bill to HR 8847 was a measure (S 3109) introduced in the Senate on Feb. 24 by Sens. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Paul Douglas (D Ill.), Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), William Langer (R N.D.), Milton R. Young (R N.D.) and Alexander Wiley (R Wis.).

Their measure also authorized the Maritime Commission to sell ten war-surplus ships for use on the Lakes. As the House bill had, their bill also specified that part of the purchase price would be refunded to permit private operators to offset some of the costs of converting the vessels and transferring them to the Great Lakes.

The measure was referred to a Merchant Marine Subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce group, which opened hearings.

Thye and Wiley appeared March 13 to support their bill. The bill would revive Lakes shipping, they said. The cost of new ships or reconversion at the current government sale price was prohibitive to private companies, they explained.

Also testifying in favor were representatives of the International Shipmasters Association, Buffalo; Waterfront Labor Federation, AFL, Buffalo; and Reps. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) and Charles E. Potter (R Mich.). Gregory Prince, of the Association of American Railroads, testified in opposition to the bill.

Floor Action

The Senate group reported S 3109 on June 14. On Aug. 8 it came up in the chamber when the calendar was called, but was blocked by an objection from Sen. John Williams (R Del.), Sens. Thye, Warren Magnuson (D Wash.), and Ferguson were unable to waive Williams' objections.

On Sept. 13 Magnuson brought up S 3109, then moved that the Senate proceed to consider the companion bill which had already passed the House, HR 8847. The measure was temporarily set aside the following day to permit consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill. When debate was resumed Sept. 15 Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D Ill.) obtained a unanimous-consent agreement to vote on all amendments and on passage of the bill on the following Monday, Sept. 18, with the time to be equally divided between Magnuson, for the bill, and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), opposed.

In the debate on the bill Magnuson and Thye contended that the sale of the ten surplus ships would encourage the revival of package freight and passenger shipping on the Great Lakes. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said that the ships would do more good if they were put to use than if they were permitted to rust.

Williams argued that the measure was contrary to the country's interests, as these ships were among the fastest and best equipped in the nation's reserve fleet. But Magnuson disagreed, on the basis that there were about 1,800 ships of this type, and that the country could well get along with 10 less.

O'Mahoney's objections centered largely around the allowance for conversion costs of up to 90 per cent of the purchase price. Humphrey pointed out that the government had allowed as high as 99 per cent for conversion costs on vessels going into foreign trade, and that the 90 per cent figure therefore seemed reasonaable.

O'Mahoney's amendment to reduce conversion allowance to 75 per cent was rejected by voice vote Sept. 18. Edward Martin (R Pa.) offered a motion to recommit which was rejected by a roll-call vote of 14-49 (see p. 724 for vote) and the measure passed by voice vote Sept. 18.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- reduce allowance for conversion from 90 per cent to 75 per cent of purchase price. Voice vote.

Law Enacted

President Truman signed HR 8847 into law on Sept. 28.

LOBBY STANDS

Organizations taking stands on the legislation either via witnesses at House or Senate hearings or via communications to Congress were:

Generally Favoring

Wisconsin and Michigan Steamship Company

Duluth Chamber of Commerce

International Longshoremen's Association of Duluth

United Steel Workers of America (CIO), District 13

International Ship Masters' Association of the Great Lakes

Waterfront Labor Federation, AFL.

Generally Opposing

Association of American Railroads.

National Federation of American Shipping, Inc.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Other Views

The Lake Carriers Association opposed legislation which would have transferred nine old vessels into package shipping on the Great Lakes. The LCA and the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association also joined to oppose a ban on alleged overloading of ore ships on the Lakes. The CIO Maritime Committee sharply criticized this alleged practice when it was discussed before Congressional groups.

Ship Sales, Charters

S 3571 — P.L. 591

This legislation, permitting the Secretary of Commerce to sell war-built vessels through Jan. 15, 1951, was passed by the House June 29, by the Senate June 30, and signed by the President the same day. Without its enactment the authority granted by the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 to the old Maritime Commission—now the Maritime Administration in the Commerce Department—would have expired June 30, 1950.

Under this act new charters may be issued only where required in the public interest, after public hearings by the Federal Maritime Board, and will be subject to annual review by the Board. The act also authorized extension to October 31, 1950, of charters in existence on June 30, if such extension were requested within 10 days after enactment, and approved by the Federal Maritime Board.

As it first passed the Senate on June 6, the bill extended to Dec. 31, 1950, the time in which sales might be negotiated. It extended chartering authority to Sept. 30, 1950. But when the House passed the measure on June 27, some changes were made, and the legislation was sent to a joint House-Senate conference. This group reached agreement June 29 on the compromise version that became law within 30 hours.

Organizations favoring extension of chartering and sales authority were the Sailors Union of the Pacific, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, the Navy (for refrigerator ships only) and, to some extent, the Waterman Steamship Corp.

Against extension of chartering authority were the National Federation of American Shipping and Maj. Gen Philip B. Fleming, former chairman of the Maritime Commission, and since July 21 Undersecretary of Commerce for Transportation.

HR 3419—Vetoed

This legislation was also to amend the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946. One section provided for exchange, with full credit, of Liberty type war-built tankers for Liberty type war-built dry-cargo vessels. The other feature related to method of determining the cost basis of vessels sold by the government.

Under the 1946 Act a "statutory sales price" was established for merchant ships sold subsequent to enactment, and a formula provided for adjustment in prices paid by purchasers who bought vessels at higher prices prior to enactment. Sponsors of HR 3419 said that, even with this adjustment, the prior purchaser usually came out with a higher cost than the statutory sales price, but the Bureau of Internal Revenue had ruled that the statutory sales price would have to be used as the cost basis for purposes of depreciation. This lower figure resulted, of course, in lower depreciation charges and higher taxes.

HR 3419 would have amended the act to provide that "the cost basis of a vessel in respect of which the price adjustment is made shall be the undepreciated original purchase price reduced by the net amount of such adjustment in favor of the applicant."

The House had passed the bill Oct. 3, 1949. The Senate passed it Sept. 13, 1950. The President did not sign it before Congress adjourned, and the bill was "pocket vetoed".

On Sept. 28 Mr. Truman sent a "Memorandum of Disapproval" to the Congress. He pointed out that if HR 3419 became law it would destroy "the consistent pattern of treatment provided in the act. . ." ,and that operators might lose the advantage which they now have of being able to "choose the course of action which would prove the more beneficial to them taxwise, an election which will still be available to purchasers who have filed for price adjustments but have not yet accepted them."

Related Maritime Affairs

Here are some of the sundry maritime and related bills that Congress took up at one time or another during 1950. Some became law; most did not.

Ship Repairs

In the Spring of 1950, U. S. Maritime Commission and union spokesmen urged a Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee studying merchant marine matters to support adoption of a $25 million program to prevent "demoralization" of the American ship repair industry.

Charles D. Marshall, general manager of the U. S. Maritime Commission, March 29 told the Subcommittee that ship repair employment in the United States fell from 78,762 in March, 1948, to 22,157 in December, 1949. As a stop-gap measure, he said the Commission recommended spending $25 million for drydocking, surveying, inspecting and repairing 134 vessels in the Commission's laid-up fleet. He estimated this would provide employment for 4,500 to 5,000 persons for one year. He also said the armed services should get out of the commercial shipping business, transporting in military ships only cargoes that cannot be transported commercially.

The fleet repair program was soundly endorsed by James A. Brownlow, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trade Workers-AFL, and Maywood Boggs, Washington representative of the Boiler Workers-AFL.

No formal action was given the legislation.

Canadian Ships

The Senate June 16 passed and sent to the House a bill, S 3771, extending authority until June 30, 1951, for Canadian ships to carry passengers between various ports in Alaska or continental U. S. The House passed the bill June 22, and the President signed it June 29, when it became Public Law 584.

Troopships

A subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine Committee held hearings Aug. 29 and 30 on a bill (HR 9534) to authorize the government to buy at any time that money was available vessels required for the national defense. According to Rep. John J. Allen, Jr., (R Calif.), the immediate purpose of the bill was to enable the Commerce Department to buy the Mariposa and the Monterey, big 20-knot passenger liners that were used as troopships in World War II. The ships would be for use either in the Korean war or some future emergency.

This bill, however, was never reported. Instead, the House by voice vote and without opposition Sept. 13 passed and sent to the Senate another bill (HR 9626) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to purchase the Mariposa and Monterey, for use as troopships. The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee favorably reported the measure on Sept. 20, but it failed to get action subsequently.

Ship Inspections

The House Merchant Marine Committee Sept. 20 approved a bill (HR 9681) authorizing the Coast Guard and Bureau of Customs to transfer their responsibility for administering the navigation and vessel-inspection laws to the Secretary of Defense if he considers such a move necessary for the national defense. The bill was introduced in the House Sept. 15 by Rep. Edward J. Hart (D N. J.). The House passed the bill Sept. 21, but the Senate failed to act.

Investigations

A subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee was appointed Sept. 1 to investigate whether the Military Sea Transport Service was in direct competition with private shipping. The subcommittee was appointed by Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.). Franck R. Havenner (D Calif.) was named to head the subcommittee. Other members were Jack Z. Anderson (R Calif.) and Clyde Doyle (D Calif.).

The Senate Commerce Committee had reported June 14 a bill (S 3687) to require the armed services to use American shipping for freight and civilian travel.

Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.) said Sept. 27 that an investigation was underway into charges that an American merchant ship carried contraband gasoline and armor plate to Communist China. O'Conor said the ship had docked in San Francisco and that the investigation was being conducted by the Coast Guard and other government agencies. The investigation, O'Conor said, was touched off Sept. 22 after Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) read the Senate a letter written by a seaman, about the supposed incident.

Foreign Transfer

For a few days in February and March, a Senate maritime Subcommittee of the upper chamber's Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee looked at the question of American - flag ships being transferred to foreign registries.

The policy of American-owned vessels sailing under foreign registry was scored Feb. 27 by Joseph Curran, chairman of the CIO Maritime Committee, and Herbert L. Daggett, president of the National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association. They said American operators who transfer their ships seek cheap labor, evasion of taxes and the advantages of generally lower operating costs.

Oliver R. Grace, president of the Southern Seas Steamship Co., Feb. 28 told the Subcommittee that the U. S. tanker fleet was twice as big as needed for the coastal movement of petroleum. He said petroleum would be carried more cheaply in foreign ships as the Middle East replaces the U. S. as the world's major source of oil.

The same day, Rear Adm. W. M. Callaghan testified that the Navy Department saw no threat to national defense if old-type American vessels were transferred to foreign registry. Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, chairman of the Maritime Commission, and Commissioner David J. Coddaire, said the general yardstick they applied to requests for transfers was whether the ship was necessary to the merchant marine for national defense. Commissioner McKeough opposed all transfers, on the grounds that "in war time anything that floats is a prize."

On March 3, the Association of American Ship Owners in a letter to the Senate group asserted that old ships uneconomical for U. S. owners to operate — did not constitute a threat to American - flag vessels if transferred to foreign registry. The Association said such transfers would actually be in the interests of an efficient American-flag shipping fleet.

No legislation on this question received formal action.

Synthetic Rubber Program

HR 7579 — P.L. 575

SUMMARY

Through a bill that became law hours before the North Korean invasion posed a new threat to the nation's natural rubber supply, the 81st Congress took action to keep the government in the synthetic rubber business for an additional two years.

The President signed HR 7579 June 24, 1950, and it became Public Law 575. Actually the bill's only provisions were for changes in dates of the Rubber Act of 1948 to extend it for two years without other revision.

The 1948 Act required the President to recommend a program for selling or leasing the remaining 33 of the 51 war-built synthetic rubber plants still owned by the government. Congress was reluctant to dispose of the plants because of the demands of national security. The President's proposal and alternate plans submitted by the industry all were rejected in favor of extension of the existing law.

Under the original Rubber Act, the government retained control of a new industry that was developed from almost nothing during the war years and which provided most of the nation's supply in the crisis. It contained provisions for eventual transfer of the facilities to private industry by action of Congress. Congress retained the disposal provisions in extending the Act.

The House passed the bill, on a voice vote May 19, 1950. The Senate passed the bill June 16, 1950, and the House concurred in a Senate amendment that reduced the extension to two years June 19, 1950.

Provisions

Public Law 575:

1. Requires that a report be submitted to the President and Congress by April 1, 1951, on a program for disposal to private industry of government-owned rubber-producing facilities other than those authorized to be disposed of in other sections of the Rubber Act of 1948. Before Jan. 15, 1952, the President, after consultation with the National Security Resources Board, is required to recommend to Congress legislation with respect to such disposal. These provisions were established by changing dates in the original act, which required a report April 1, 1949, and a recommendation to Congress Jan. 15, 1950. Changes were in Section 9 (a) of the act.

2. Extends the act from June 20, 1950, to June 30, 1952, by changing the date in Section 20 of the Rubber Act of 1948.

BACKGROUND

Congress re-evaluated the nation's synthetic rubber program in mid-1950 in an atmosphere of growing concern over the international situation generally and the importance of an unfailing source of rubber, natural or synthetic, to national security.

Congress studied the synthetic program at a time when Communist advances and internal disruptions threatened access to and the produc-

tive capacities of the Far East nations that are the source of more than 95 per cent of the world's crude rubber supply.

It found that synthetic rubber produced at about 18 cents a pound was cheaper than natural rubber, which had reached twice that figure (and later went still higher). Industry sources said rapid Russian stockpiling had skyrocketed the price.

In the four war years, total rub ber imports into the U.S. were barely enough for a six-month supply. According to a Senate committee report, some headway in production of chemical rubber had been made by several industrial concerns but the actual output of synthetic was only about 8,000 tons in 1941.

At a cost of $697 millions, the U.S. by 1944 had developed a synthetic rubber industry capable of producing more than 900,000 long tons. Facilities were government-owned and were operated on a contractual basis by private industry.

After the war, the 80th Congress studied the industrial rubber program and its relation to national security and drafted the Rubber Act of 1948. (CQ Almanac, 1948, p. 357.)

The Act directed that rubber producing facilities with an annual rated capacity of not less than 665,000 long tons be maintained and that government or privately operated facilities produce not less than 220,000 tons a year.

It also held that "the security interests of the United States will best be served by the development of a free competitive industry" and declared that government ownership and control should be terminated whenever consistent with national security.

The Act required a report to Congress and the President by April 1, 1949, on a program for disposal of the synthetic facilities to private industry, and a recommendation to Congress by Jan. 15, 1950, for disposal of remaining government--owned plants.

The required report was ultimately made by John R. Steelman, presidential assistant and acting chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

President's Endorsement

The President Jan. 15, 1950, endorsed the recommendations of Steelman and proposed a 10-year program with the President authorized to dispose of the plants to private owners "under conditions which will protect the national security and promote effective competition".

He asked authority to fix the minimum level of production and consumption of synthetic rubber, even where the plants had been placed in private hands, and suggested safeguards, in disposing of the plants, against abusive monopoly. The Steelman report spelled out the desired controls over specific facilities, level and type of production and consumption.

HOUSE

Committee Hearings

A special subcommittee of the House Armed Service Committees Feb. 20, 1950, began hearings on the President's recommendations concerning synthetic rubber.

In opening the hearings, Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the Committee said that unless there was some compelling reason, he believed the Rubber Act of 1948 should be retained and extended in the interest of national security and because of chaotic world conditions.

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer outlined the administration plan under which the government would retain control for 10 years of production and use of synthetic rubber, even where plants were disposed of to private industry.

Industry spokesmen generally opposed phases of the President's program. W. J. Sears, vice president of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association and chief spokesman for the industry before the Subcommittee, termed the President's plan a "no-disposal program".

Sears said the industry favored purchase or lease of the plants by private concerns but with a minimum of continued government control.

R. C. Jopling, vice president of Phillips Petroleum Co., said the administration plan would foster a big company monopoly, and said that under the 1948 Act the industry was not private and competitive but was a government-controlled monopoly.

Three Methods Suggested

For the rubber manufacturing industry, he presented the report of an industry National Security Policy Committee which included three alternate plans for transferring facilities to private ownership. The methods included stockpiling provisions and requirements for minimum production. Method A called for leases to be negotiated not later than Oct. 1, 1950, while Method B included a time schedule for transition of ownership with actual transfers to become effective July 1, 1951. Method C called for use and stockpile specifications over a two-year period and an industry report to government on recommendations for sale or lease of the plants before Jan. 15, 1952.

Several other prominent industry spokesmen either appeared or statements from them were read into the hearing record. Their testimony was accepted after a closed meeting of the Subcommittee, called by Vinson before any industry witnesses were heard to determine whether the hearing should be continued. Members indicated the committee "has about made up its mind" after two witnesses, both representing the administration, were heard.

An appraisal of the administration's case was offered prior to close of the hearings, by Earl W. Glen, chief of the rubber division of the Commerce Department. He contended that mandatory controls over both consumption and production of synthetic rubber are needed to keep the industry in good working order. Glen insisted the government needed wider authority to safeguard national security over the period of plant disposal and ensuing private operation.

The Subcommittee ended its hearing Feb. 27, 1950, and on March 2 recommended that the 1948 Act be extended unchanged for three years.

Committee Reports

Declaring that the President's 10-year program for U. S. synthetic rubber facilities did not "fulfill national security requirements as completely as the existing law", the House Armed Services Committee March 14, 1950, recommended a three-year extension of the Rubber Act of 1948.

The Committee also criticized three plans for the synthetic rubber facilities which were advanced by the rubber-manufacturing industry. The bill recommended was introduced by Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), chairman of the Committee, and merely extended the existing act, which the Committee said "from the national security viewpoint...has no serious defects."

It strongly indorsed the eventual turning over of the government-owned facilities to private industry, the Committee said, but "is unwilling to surrender the jurisdiction of the Congress over this highly significant problem."

The President's recommendations, the Committee said, did not contain a statutory minimum figure of synthetic rubber to be produced and consumed annually in the U. S. and did not provide a definite capacity of synthetic rubber facilities to be maintained in stand-by or in operation. The Rubber Act of 1948 included both these security safeguards, the Committee added. It also expressed opposition to "long-term legislation on a matter so sensitive to world conditions and so vital to national security." The President proposed legislation for a 10-year period.

The industry plans, the Committee said, contained disposal, stockpiling and administrative and operating provisions which the Committee either opposed or felt to be impracticable.

Debate

President Truman's recommendations for the nation's synthetic rubber program were criticized as "nebulous and uncertain" May 19, 1950, when the House debated the bill (HR 7579) to extend the Rubber Act of 1948.

The administration's plan for disposal of plants over a 10-year period was termed "seriously deficient" by Carl Vinson (D Ga.), chairman of the Armed Services Committee which favorably reported Vinson's bill to prolong the life of the 1948 Act.

Members spent considerable time discussing the war-spurred synthetic rubber program and explaining the 1948 Act which provided for continuing operation of some plants while others were maintained on a stand-by basis. Both the production program and the legislation drew high praise and there was little actual debate on the merits of the bill extending the act.

Final Action

The House May 19, 1950, passed by voice vote the bill (HR 7579) to extend until June 30, 1953, the Rubber Act of 1948. (CQ Almanac, 1948 p. 357.)

The bill was to extend for three years the law maintaining war-time synthetic rubber plants in operating or stand-by condition, under government ownership.

SENATE

Committee Hearings

A Senate Armed Services Subcommittee held hearings June 5, 6 and 8, 1950, on three plans for the future of the government's synthetic rubber facilities.

One plan discussed was that embodied in HR 7579, merely extending the 1948 Act. Another was in the bill (S 3294)by John W. Bricker (R Ohio) to make the present optional leasing of government plants to private industry mandatory and reduce the compulsory use of synthetic rubber. The third was the program recommended by President Truman, providing for the sale of the plants to private industry but with continued government controls over production and consumption for a 10-year period.

Bricker testified June 5 in support of his bill and said it had the "overwhelming support" of the industry. He listed the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. as the only exception. He argued the administration's plan, attempting to embody both plant disposal and mandatory use of synthetic rubber, was unworkable.

George M. Tisdale, vice-president of the U. S. Rubber Co., said his company would not be interested in buying the government plants under terms of the administration's recommendations. R. C. Jopling, vice-president of the Phillips Petroleum Co., testified he doubted if anybody would purchase the plants under those terms.

O. V. Tracy, manager of the chemical products department of the Standard Oil Co., recommended that the two government-owned plants making butyl rubber be sold promptly to private industry. Assistant Secretary of Commerce Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., testified in support of the administration's plan but agreed with Bricker that the objective should be to encourage private development of synthetic rubber.

Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., chairman of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., June 6 urged adoption of the Bricker bill, while a letter from Hubert E. Howard, chairman of the Munitions Board, recommending adoption of the administration's plan, was read into the record.

Subcommittee Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) commented that nobody wanted to buy the plants under the conditions that would be imposed by the administration and that Congress did not want to sell them. Joseph W. Crosby, president of the Thiokol Corp., Trenton, N.J., urged that small business be given a chance to participate in the operation of the government plants.

Committee Report

The Senate Armed Services Committee June 8, 1950, approved a House-passed bill (HR 7579) extending for two years the government's synthetic rubber program.

As passed by the House, the bill called for a three-year extension, but the Senate Committee recommended amendments to reduce the extension. Committee approval followed recommendations of a subcommittee which held hearings on the bill and on two other proposed programs for the future of the synthetic rubber industry.

The Committee said World War II "illustrated forcefully that this nation cannot survive a global hot war without a satisfactory substitute for rubber". It said the Far East, source for most of the world's supply of natural raw rubber, was a target for "a pattern of Communist-inspired harassment".

The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency June 16, 1950, concurred in the Armed Services Committee recommendation for passage of the amended bill. The Committee pointed out that it considered the original law and said the economic aspects and mechanics of the legislation should be remembered.

Floor Action

A bill to extend for two years the Rubber Act of 1948 (HR 7579) was passed by the Senate June 16, 1950. Amendments reducing the extension of the program for the government-owned synthetic rubber industry were agreed to without debate, and there was no debate on the bill itself. Passage was on a voice vote and returned the bill to the House for consideration of the Senate amendments.

House Concurs

The House took up the Senate amendments on June 19, and agreed to them without debate. This endorsing action cleared the legislation to the White House.

LAW ENACTED

Five days before the Rubber Act of 1948, basis for the post-war operation of the government-owned synthetic rubber industry, would have expired, President Truman June 25, 1950, signed a bill to extend the Act for an additional two years. The bill (HR 7579) became Public Law 575.

LOBBY STANDS

Hearings conducted by House and Senate committees revealed little opposition to extension of the Rubber Act of 1948. Under it synthetic rubber plants constructed during the war years were maintained on stand-by or operated by private industry on a fee basis while the government retained ownership.

Congressmen indicated opposition to several proposals for lease or sale of the plants on grounds national security might be endangered. They favored the 1948 Act, however, and some Members commented at the hearings and before the House that the law had been effective.

At both House and Senate hearings, an Administration proposal for a 10-year disposal period during which the President would exercise control over the industry encountered opposition.

The 1948 Act required the President to submit a recommendation for disposal of the plants to private industry. Congress apparently was opposed to selling or leasing the plants and relinquishing to the President control of the synthetic program, because of chaotic international conditions.

Spokesmen for the rubber industry generally were not in favor of the Presidential proposal to dispose of the plants while retaining strict prolonged control of their operations in the interest of national security.

W. J. Sears, vice-president of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, presented three alternate plans for plant disposal, all of which provided for some degree of continued government control over production and use of synthetic rubber.

Sears expressed industry opposition to transfer of "broad discretionary powers" over the industry to the President and said Congress should retain control. He said the industry believed the 1948 Act "has been a good law from the standpoint of national security".

Prominent oilmen and executives of rubber companies appeared at committee hearings or submitted statements. Much of the testimony was directly concerned with the President's program which was considered only by subcommittees.

Defense Production Act of 1950

HR 9176—P. L. 774

SUMMARY

The Defense Production Act of 1950 was designed by Congress to increase the flow of war goods to the Korean front with a minimum of hardship on the home front. It provided for a system of priorities and allocation of scarce defense materials and facilities; it authorized the President to requisition property, make loans to expand defense plants; it provided for controls on real estate credit; set up special machinery to settle labor disputes growing out of the law; and it set up a standby program of price and wage controls and consumer rationing.

The House passed the bill Aug. 10 after several confused days of action and backtracking on the new, complicated program. The Senate approved the measure in different form Aug. 21. The House and Senate versions, neither of which satisfied leaders of the two parties, were rewritten into a final compromise bill which was accepted by the House Sept. 1 and the Senate later the same day. It was signed by the President Sept. 8, becoming Public Law No. 774.

Provisions

As it stands on the statute books, P.L. 774 opens with a "Declaration of Policy" that:

"The United States supports United Nations action for mutual defense.

"In order that expanded production may be maintained, normal civilian production must be curtailed and redirected.

"This act is designed to ease the adjustment from civilian to military production."

It now has the following provisions:

TITLE I — PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS

The President is authorized to set priorities and allocate defense materials and facilities.

Hoarding of materials in short supply is punishable by one year imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

TITLE II— AUTHORITY TO REQUISITION

The President may requisition property needed for defense.

Just compensation must be paid for requisitioned facilities.

If the owner doesn't feel the payment is just, he may receive 75 per cent of the amount offered and then sue in the Court of Claims or any U. S. district court for the amount he feels is just.

Requisitioned property shall be returned to the owner at a fair price when no longer needed.

TITLE III— EXPANSION OF PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AND SUPPLY

The government may guarantee loans or make loans for expansion of private facilities needed to fulfill defense contracts.

The government may buy or commit to buy raw materials for defense use or resale.

Exploration, development and mining of critical minerals shall be encouraged.

Agricultural commodities shall be resold at a price no less than the current market price or the CCC minimum sale price, whichever is higher.

For these purchases and loans, $600 million shall be immediately available — to be borrowed from the Treasury.

Another $1.4 billion may be appropriated by Congress.

TITLE IV— PRICE AND WAGE STABILIZATION

Voluntary action by business, agriculture, labor and consumers to stabilize wages and prices is encouraged.

If voluntary action fails, the President may set ceilings on prices, commissions, margins, fees, allowances, etc.

Ceilings will be fair to sellers and buyers.

Whenever ceilings are imposed on a particular material or service, the President shall stabilize wages and salaries in the industry or business producing the material.

Stabilized wages shall not be increased so that they require price ceiling boosts or impose inequities to sellers.

In setting ceilings and stabilizing prices due consideration shall be given to prices and wages at the May 24, 1950, to June 24, 1950 period.

Ceilings on farm commodities should not be below the parity price or the May 24-June 24 price, whichever is higher.

Special treatment is specified for fixing tobacco and milk ceilings.

Ceilings can not be set on rentals for real property, fees for professional services, prices for press association news, books, magazines, motion pictures, newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, outdoor advertising, insurance, public utilities, common carriers, or commodity exchange margins.

The government may not compel changes in business practices or in use of brand names.

Retailers may not be rationed in their high - price - line sales.

A new, independent agency will be created to carry out price and wage stabilization.

In case of hardship, a seller may protest a ceiling price to the President and appeal an adverse ruling to the Emergency Court of Appeals and to the Supreme Court.

Persons selling processed chickens or turkeys to the government shall pass on to the government savings made in buying the chickens or turkeys from producers.

TITLE V— SETTLEMENT OF LABOR DISPUTES

The President may initiate conferences between labor, management and mediators in case of labor disputes growing out of the act.

The President may take such action as appropriate to settle the disputes.

The President may designate such agencies as appropriate to handle the disputes.

TITLE VI— CONTROL OF CONSUMER AND REAL ESTATE CREDIT

The President may regulate real estate construction credit on new construction started after Aug. 3, 1950.

Regulations may cover down payments, trade-in values, maximum maturities, amount of payments, etc.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Small-business enterprises shall be encouraged to share in defense contracts.

Civilian supplies shall be distributed, as near as possible, in fair shares to all businesses along the normal channels of distribution.

Defense contractors must keep complete records and allow government inspection of the records at any time.

The President may hire as many persons in the top government grades as are necessary to carry out the Act.

Additional persons may be hired on a per diem basis.

Government employees, including members of Congress, may not speculate in commodities directly or indirectly.

A joint Congressional committee is set up to keep a running check on operation of the Act.

Penalties are set for violation of various provisions of the Act.

Titles I, II, III and VII shall expire June 30, 1952, but no new contracts may be made after July 1, 1951.

Titles IV, V and VI expire June 30, 1951.

Congress or the President may terminate the act at any time.

Congress may terminate any section of the Act at any time.

BACKGROUND

The North Korean army moved into South Korea June 25. Days later, in gradual steps, United States Armed Forces were committed to aid South Korea.

President Truman sent a long message to Congress July 19 on the Korean war. The message:

1. Outlined the events leading up to the shooting war and then to UN and United States participation.

2. Explained U. S. policy in the Far East.

3. Listed steps he had ordered taken to fight the war.

4. Listed legislation that should be approved to insure adequate supplies to an expanded armed force while trying to keep the nation's economy on an even keel.

The latter point contained the germ of what was to be the Defense Production Act. Truman's message outlined what was needed as follows:

"I . . . recommend that the Congress now enact legislation authorizing the government to establish priorities and allocate materials . . ., to limit the use of materials for nonessential purposes; to prevent inventory hoarding; and to requisition supplies and materials needed for the national defense, particularly excessive and unnecessary inventories."

"I recommend that the Congress now authorize the control of consumer credit used for commodity speculation."

"I recommend . . . production loan guaranties and loans to increase production."

"I also recommend that the Congress authorize the making of long-term contracts and other means to encourage the production of certain materials in short supply."

Bills Introduced

As soon as the House and Senate clerks finished reading the President's message on Korea, previously prepared bills were submitted to carry out many of Truman's recommendations. The Defense Production Bill, introduced in the Senate by Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.), chairman of the Banking Committee (S 3936), and in the House by Brent Spence (D Ky.), chairman of the House Banking Committee (HR 9176), was designed to be the basic legislation for consumer and producer control and aids.

Votes

The House adopted its first version of the bill Aug. 10 on a roll-call vote of 383-12. The Senate acted Aug. 21 on a 85-3 roll-call vote. The final compromise bill was accepted by both houses on voice votes. (For vote breakdowns see pp. 720, 727).

HOUSE

Bill

In response to the President's request, Brent Spence, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, introduced HR 9176 July 19. It was referred to Spence's committee for study.

Purpose of the bill, Spence said, was to insure a steady flow of equipment to the expanding Armed Forces with a minimum of economic dislocation. Here were the provisions of the Spence bill as it was introduced:

Title I (Priorities and Allocations)

If the President offers a defense contract to a firm, the firm must accept it.

The defense contract must be given priority by the firm over any other existing or future contract for civilian production.

The President may ration or allocate materials and plants if that will help the defense effort.

Rationing of consumer goods in retail stores by the President is strictly forbidden.

Criminal penalties are provided for deliberate violation of the new law.

Title II (Authority to Requisition)

The President may requisition any plant or any materials needed for the defense effort.

A "just" payment must be made for anything requisitioned.

If the owner doesn't feel the payment offered is "just", the government will immediately pay him 50 per cent (75 per cent in the House bill) of the price it set, and then the owner may sue in a federal court for the full price he feels is due him.

Title III (Expansion of Productive Capacity and Supply)

The President may guarantee any loan made to a contractor or other person for defense purposes (in effect, the government would become a co-signer of the note to repay the loan).

The Federal Reserve Board may set interest rates and other charges on the guaranteed loans.

The President also may make direct loans to private businesses which must expand their production to do defense work, but which cannot find private financial backing.

The President may buy any mineral or raw material necessary in the defense effort.

Any material purchased may also be stored, processed, transported, etc.

Government corporations may be set up to make the purchases, guarantee loans, etc.

The corporations may use up to $2 billion, the money to be borrowed from the Treasury Department.

The corporations will continue to exist only through June 30, 1952.

TITLE IV (Control of Credit and Commodity Speculation)

The President would be allowed to set credit purchasing terms. He could regulate maximum credit values, minimum down payments, rates of payments, length of payments, etc. Under this section, a rule like the wartime "Regulation W" could be put into effect.

Persons selling on credit must keep records of all sales and allow them to be checked by the government.

Violators could be fined and jailed.

The President may set minimum "margins" (down-payments) for persons buying commodities for future delivery (this is designed to prevent speculators from forcing big jumps in farm product prices).

Sales records of commodities must be open to government inspection at all times.

The Commodity Credit Corporation, which buys up farm commodities to support their prices, may sell the commodities at the current support price (if that is not below the current market price) in order to stabilize the market. (Dropped from House bill.)

Title V (General Provisions)

Small businesses will be encouraged to take part in the defense work.

Any power given the President by this law may be passed on by him to any officer or agency of the government. An unlimited number of higher - paid executives may be added to the Federal payroll to administer the program.

Persons or firms taking part in the defense program must keep books and records and make them available to the government at all times.

Firms taking part are exempt from prosecution under anti-trust laws if their violation stemmed from compliance with a defense contract.

The entire act shall expire June 30, 1952.

Hearings

The Committee opened hearings July 24, listening to testimony from W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board. He was followed July 25 by Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer and R. M. Evans, of the Federal Reserve Board. Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, wound up the hearings July 26 in a closed session.

Pattern of the testimony before the House group followed that of the Senate hearings, which usually were held earlier the same day. (For details of Senate hearings, see P. 631.)

Bernard Baruch did not appear before the House committee, but his testimony before the Senate group was followed by demands in the House for a wage and price freeze. The President, however, insisted a freeze was not necessary.

John C. Kunkel (R Pa.) offered the Committee a substitute for the original Administration bill. Kunkel's measure would have frozen all prices and wages and authorized consumer rationing. It was rejected 10-9 with nine Democrats and one Republican voting against it, while six Republicans and three Democrats supported it. Some of the Democrats voting "no" said later they would have voted for the Kunkel measure if it had been added to, and not substituted for, the Administration bill.

The committee then went on to approve the Administration plan July 29 with minor amendments. Final vote was 20-1.

Debate

The bill came to the House floor Aug. 1. By that time Kunkel had revised his substitute to include most of the Administration bill. In addition, two other substitutes had been printed and were ready for consideration. The House thus had before it:

1. The original committee-approved bill containing only Truman's requests.

2. The Kunkel substitute (HR 9308), calling for requisitioning powers similar to those in the existing Selective Service Act for a rollback of wages and prices to the level of the two weeks prior to June 25, for credit controls on consumer credit only, for standby consumer rationing and for creation of an Office of Inflation Control.

3. A Charles B. Deane (D N.C.) substitute (HR 9280) which included the Committee bill plus provisions for a wage freeze in industries where prices were frozen.

4. A Spence substitute. (On Aug. 1, the President wrote Spence that he would accept certain standby wage and price controls and consumer rationing if the House insisted. The President emphasized, however, that he was most interested in speedy adoption of his original requests. Spence prepared his substitute bill the morning of Aug. 2.)

The Spence substitute picked up all provisions of the first Committee bill and added standby consumer rationing and standby selective wage and price controls. Base period was set as the month preceding June 25. It also contained a section empowering the President to settle labor disputes affecting national defense.

Because the Spence substitute was drawn in response to the President's letter, the measure assumed the character of a "new" Administration bill, and the original Commitee bill was ultimately abandoned.

But Spence's "new" Administration measure was prepared in such haste that several lines were omitted from one section, and it was distributed so late that few Representatives of either party had a chance to read it before it was officially introduced Aug. 2.

Members of both parties objected to such hasty action, and informal suggestions were made to postpone debate for a day or to act on the Committee bill and then take up added provisions in the Spence measure at another time after further commitee hearings. Several Representatives claimed members of the other party were "confused", and a few took the floor to admit frankly that they themselves were completely confused by the new and complicated bill.

Finally Democratic Leader John McCormack (D Mass.) announced that he had conferred with Minority leaders and decided to postpone all votes on amendments to the substitute bill until Aug. 3. The rest of Aug. 2 was then spent in general debate — Spence and Kunkel answering questions about their respective substitutes.

Aug. 1 and 2 Debate

Statements made Aug. 1 and 2 by principal debaters were:

Eugene Cox (D Ga.) — "I cannot see that it is possible to control the price of a commodity without at the same time controlling the price of the principal elements of cost that enter into production."

Ray J. Madden (D Ind.) — "Congress must act now on curbing wartime profiteering before we lose the war at home through unnecessary inflation."

Christian A. Herter (R Mass.) — "It seems to me if we are going to do the right thing, we are going to give to the President of the United States the powers to institute controls that may be very painful to us, controls we will have difficulty of getting rid of later, but controls on the domestic front that will maintain a stable situation in order to give proper backing to those boys overseas."

Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.) — "Reinstating price controls and rationing puts us back into the black markets. It discourages production, without questions; and it not only discourages production, it prevents production."

Albert Rains (D Ala.) — "I dislike price controls very much, but I think I can tell you, because of recent trips to Alabama this month, that the people back home are away ahead of us and that they are demanding a stop to these unjustifiable price increases So I say . . . give to the President the powers that he needs to curb inflation and give him stand-by controls to hold down prices."

Kunkel — "I think it is extremely important to limit the President in general to the powers which he had during the last war, until we have at least had more time to examine the new powers requested more closely. That is what my bill does in respect to rationing, price control and wage control. These latter are in general based on provisions in laws used for similar purposes during World War II."

Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.)— "Here is a completely new bill in many of its (sections) that we will be called upon to act on today. No one has had a chance to see it. Certainly it should be open for amendment, and undoubtedly should be amended in many particulars. But under this sort of procedure, what fair chance does the House of Representatives have to find out what is in the bill and to prepare amendments?"

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) — "We ought to have some assurance . . . from the President that he will not push the button for wage controls, unless contemporaneously therewith there is coupled an excess-profits tax."

Clare Hoffman (R Mich.) — "If this and similar proposed legislation, because of fear or hysteria, can be put through Congress, the end of the Republic has arrived; Stalin and the Communists need no longer attempt the overthrow of our Government by force or violence."

Aug. 3 Action

The House met Aug. 3 to act on amendments to the four controls measures. Attention centered on the Spence substitute, in effect the "new" Administration bill, because it carried most of the original bill's provisions, plus others accepted in Truman's Aug. 1 letter. All amendments offered were intended for the Spence bill.

Once more the cries of "confusion" rang out as amendment after amendment was voted on with little debate or clear explanation. As a result, at the end of the day the House had tentatively approved a Spence bill that differed in major respects from the sort of bill the President said he would accept.

Major changes were:

1. Price and wage controls were made mandatory when prices rise five per cent above the June 15 level. (The President said this was an open invitation for prices to jump at least five percent.)

2. The cutoff date of the bill was changed from June 30, 1952, to March 31, 1951.

3. Provisions for a special board to settle labor disputes arising from the bill were removed.

4. Provisions for regulation of commodity speculation were removed.

Automatic Control Provision

Most of the Administration's objections were aimed at the automatic imposition of wage and price controls after a five-percent price jump. An amendment to impose such controls had been offered by Clinton D. McKinnon (D Calif.). It specified that Bureau of Labor Statistics figures should be used to figure the price changes. The controls would be automatic after the five-percent mark was reached, but the President would have the discretion of determining what categories of materials and wages materially affect the cost of living. Only those vital materials and wages would be controlled.

McKinnon said his plan had these advantages:

1. It would commit the President to definite action at a definite time.

2. The psychological pressure would keep prices down as no one wants controls.

3. It would encourage businesses to get together and work out plans for absorbing price increases.

No objections to McKinnon's specific plan were raised on the floor, and it was accepted on voice vote.

Other Provisions Sought

There were several attempts to put rent control and excess profits limitations into the bill, but all were rejected — most on points of order on the grounds they were not within the proper scope of the bill.

One excess profits amendment was adopted on a "blind" vote, but later thrown out when the House found out what it had done. Walter B. Huber (D Ohio) offered an amendment, but suggested it was not necessary for the clerk to read it to the House. Huber did not explain his lengthy amendment, but there was no objection. Then, on a standing vote, the House approved the amendment 107-104.

Mike Monroney (D Okla.) demanded a new vote. Francis Case (R S.D.) asked that the amendment be read. There were no objections to that, so the clerk started reading. When Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) saw it called for an excess profits tax, he made a point of order that it was not germane to the bill. The chairman said he was undoubtedly right, but it was too late to make such a point. Then Monroney's request for a new vote was taken up by other Representatives. A new vote was ordered. This time, on a teller vote, the amendment was rejected, 102-153.

The House continued to act on amendments, but within a self-imposed time limit. At one point with 27 members wanting to speak on an amendment and 24 minutes remaining, each was officially allotted seven-eighths of one minute. The final 13 amendments were acted on with only one minute of explanation devoted to each.

The Spence substitute as amended was then agreed to tentatively 139-127 on a standing vote and 159-128 on teller vote and the House adjourned.

Here were the Aug. 3 amendments (all of which were offered to the Spence bill, which was itself dropped on Aug. 4, however):

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO (Aug. 3)

Stephen Pace (D Ga.) — Change the roll-back date of commodity prices from June 15, 1950, to the average of the period from May 24, 1950, to June 24, 1950. Voice vote.

Frank Buchanan (D Pa.) — Exempt from price ceilings common carriers, public utilities, insurance companies, newspapers, magazines, radio or television stations, motion picture theatres, professional men and news wire services, Voice.

Clinton D. McKinnon (D Calif.) — Make price and wage freeze mandatory when prices rise five per cent over the June 15 level. Voice.

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) — Require the Attorney General to supervise administration of the act to avoid encouragement of monopolies. Voice.

Celler — Require the FTC to approve exemptions from prosecution under the anti-trust laws. Voice.

Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) — Remove section providing for special war-emergency labor disputes board. Division 150-75 and teller vote 166-83.

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) — Remove section providing for controls on commodity speculation. Division 132-85 and teller vote 146-77.

W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) — Maintain established balance between non-marketing milk-producing areas and the marketing producing areas if price controls are imposed. Voice.

Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) — Reduce life of the bill from two years to seven months. 127-107 on division and 142-118 on teller vote.

Pace — Provide that ceiling prices on all commodities may be adjusted in case of crop failure. Voice.

Carl T. Durham (D N.C.) — Remove certain ceilings on purchase price of strategic materials. Division 138-90.

Clair Engle (D Calif.) — Make loan provisions apply to mining enterprises. Voice.

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) — Bar employment under the act of persons asserting the right to strike against the government or who join an organization that asserts such a right or which advocates overthrow of the government. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED (Aug. 3)

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) — Roll back prices to April 15 level instead of June 15 level. Voice.

Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio) — Fix wages and prices as of the day the act becomes law. Division 42-58.

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) — Strike out wage control provisions. Voice.

Katharine St. George (R N.Y.) — Set up joint watchdog committee to supervise administration of the bill. Rejected on point-of-order as not germane.

Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) — Extend and tighten rent controls act. Rejected on point-of-order as not germane.

Dwight L. Rogers (D Fla.) — Ban hoarding; make it subject to fine and jail sentence. Voice.

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) — Provide 100 per cent excess profits tax. Rejected on point-of-order as not germane.

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) — Apply real estate credit restriction only to construction started after act becomes law. Division 96-101 and teller vote 121-123.

Helen Gahagan Douglas (D Calif.) — Include rents with price ceilings. Division. 58-118.

Donald L. O'Toole (D N. Y.) — Include "profits" with price ceilings. Voice.

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) — Limit number of high-salary government executives to be hired to administer the act. Division 103-129

Kenneth B. Keating (R N. Y.)— Provide that the act can be terminated by Congress or the President at any time. Voice.

Thruston Ballard Morton (R Ky.)— Provide that either Congress or the President can impose ceilings. Division 99-146.

Walter B. Huber (D Ohio) — Impose excess profits tax. First agreed to on division 107-104; then rejected on teller vote 102-153.

Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.)— Strike out section voicing support of the action of the United Nations. Voice.

Aug. 4 Action

The House met again early on Aug. 4 after members of both parties and the President had said they were dissatisfied with the hasty action taken the previous day. A meeting of Democratic House leaders with the House parliamentarian resulted in a decision to back up and start over again.

So on a 172-161 standing vote, the House rejected the entire Spence substitute and all amendments added to it. That left them with the original committee-approved bill up for consideration and once more open for amendment.

Both sides fired amendments at the bill — most of them the same as those acted on the previous day. Action on the amendments generally followed the pattern of Aug. 3, but some reversals were recorded.

Kunkel and Deane again introduced their respective substitutes. Kunkel's bill lost 130-165; Deane's lost 140-151. Both votes were by teller.

Then the McKinnon amendment was introduced again, calling for a wage and price freeze when prices jumped five per cent. After lengthy debate on the McKinnon amendment, the House decided it could get nowhere. It adjourned for the weekend. It was agreed to take up the bill again Aug. 8 with the McKinnon amendment still the pending question.

Several amendments were acted on Aug. 4, but two were left pending when the House adjourned. They were:

Clinton D. McKinnon (D Calif.) to the committee bill — Provide for a ceiling on prices and wages to be applied when prices jump five per cent over a June base period price.

Thomas B. Stanley (D Va.) to the McKinnon amendment — Provide that if certain producers market no commodity during the base period, but are producing during that period, then the ceiling on their commodity shall be determined by the average price of their commodity in the next 30 days when the commodity is marketed.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO (AUG. 4)

Dwight L. Rogers (D Fla.) to the committee bill — Prohibit hoarding, making it subject to fine and jail sentence (same as Aug. 3 amendment which was rejected). Division 112-46.

Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) to Deane substitute — Change the rollback date of commodity prices from June 15 to the average of the period from May 24 to June 24 (same as the Aug. 3 Pace amendment which was agreed to.) Voice (later lost with entire Deane substitute).

Frank Buchanan (D Pa.) to Deane substitute — Exempt from price ceilings common carriers, public utilities, insurance companies, newspapers, magazines, radio or television stations, motion picture theaters, professional men and news wire services (same as Aug. 3 amendment which was agreed to). Voice (later lost with entire Deane substitute).

AMENDMENTS REJECTED (AUG. 4)

Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.) to committee bill — Strike out section voicing support for United Nations action (same as Aug. 3 amendment which was rejected). Division 91-131.

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) to committee bill — Provide that the Secretaries of Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force, Treasury, Commerce and Labor publish a schedule of fair prices for basic materials and commodities, those prices to be ceiling prices. Voice.

John C. Kunkel (R Pa.) — Add price and wage ceiling provisions of Kunkel substitute plus Aug. 3 Cole amendment on milk prices to committee bill. Tellers 130-165.

Charles B. Deane (D N.C.) — Substitute for committee bill. Tellers 140-151.

Thruston Ballard Morton (R Ky.) to Dean substitute — Strike out section on wage ceilings. Division 29-55.

Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.) to Kunkel substitute — Include rents in price freeze. Division 37-70.

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) to Kunkel substitute — Strike out wage control provisions. Division 23-98.

Aug. 9 and 10 Action

The House got back to defense production Aug. 9. The two pending amendments, by McKinnon and by Stanley, were disposed of immediately. The Stanley amendment was accepted on voice vote, but was then lost when the McKinnon amendment was rejected on voice vote.

The House on Aug. 10 completed action on the measure by an overwhelming vote, despite misgivings over several provisions voiced by members of both parties.

The President had asked for standby controls over commodity speculation. But provisions for those controls were dropped from the bill on roll-call vote 198-194. Southern Democrats and Republicans combined to reject the provisions.

Final provisions for control of real-estate and consumer credit left the will of Congress in doubt. Administration followers fought long and hard to keep in the bill a definition of credit which they said would cover almost anything — including commodity speculation and all real estate. Victory was 224-173 on roll call. But elsewhere in the bill it was specified that only real-estate and consumer credit could be controlled.

Administration followers lost to another GOP-Southern Democratic combine on the credit question when an amendment to limit real estate con-

trols to new construction carried 202-188, on roll call. The Administration stand was that if sale of old construction could not be regulated, prices would spurt and rents would follow.

A vote on the entire wage and price ceiling section of the bill was no contest — it was endorsed 393-3 on roll-call vote. (Vote p. 720.)

Final Action

Final vote was 383-12 on roll call. Opposing the bill were Vito Marcantonio (ALP N. Y.) and 11 Republicans, Leo E. Allen (Ill.), Fred L. Crawford (Mich.), Ralph Gwinn (N. Y.), Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.), Edward H. Jenison (Ill.), Donald W. Nicholson (Mass.), John Phillips (Calif.), Robert F. Rich (Pa.), John Sanborn (Idaho), Sid Simpson (Ill.), and Thomas H. Werdel (Calif.).

Passage sent the measure to the Senate, where a similar bill was being debated. Major provisions of the House bill as it was passed on Aug. 10 were:

The President is authorized to fix priorities in industries related to national defense.

The President may allocate materials and manufacturing facilities.

Hoarding is made subject to fine and imprisonment.

Business, labor, agriculture and consumers are encouraged to take voluntary action to stabilize prices.

If necessary, the President may set price ceilings on any material or service.

Wage ceilings may be imposed in areas where wages influence fixed prices.

Wage and price fixing may be selective or general.

Wages and prices may be rolled back to the May 24-June 24 average.

Controls will not apply to rents, professional services, newspapers, books, motion pictures, magazines, radio or television stations, theaters, outdoor advertising facilities, insurance underwriters, public utilities, or commodity exchange margins.

The government may guarantee loans to firms wishing to expand for defense production. Up to $2 billion worth of loans may be backed.

Consumer and real-estate credit may be regulated by the President.

Real-estate construction credit may be controlled only on construction started after Aug. 3, 1950.

"Credit" means any loan, advance or discount.

The President may set up any new agency needed to carry out the Act.

The President may hire any number of new officials to carry out the Act.

The Act expires June 30, 1951.

Amendments Agreed To (Aug. 9, 10)

Thomas B. Stanley (D Va.)— Amend McKinnon amendment to provide a special base period for industries not in normal production during the McKinnon base period. Voice. (McKinnon amendment was later rejected.)

John C. Kunkel (R Pa.) — Remove provision for mandatory selective price controls tied to wage control Division 94-70 and tellers 118-96.

W. R. Poage (D Tex.) — Specify "ceilings" for wages, not "stabilization" and specify that both price and wage ceilings may be applied simultaneously. Division 146-71.

Harold D. Cooley (D N. C.) — Remove section giving President power to control commodity exchange margins. Division 140-103 and roll call 198-194.

Abraham J. Multer (D N. Y.) — Require FTC to approve any exemptions under the act from prosecution under the anti - trust laws. Voice.

Brooks Hays (D Ark.) — Provide that private records not be subpenaed if similar records exist in federal agencies. Voice.

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.)—Specify that only real-estate construction started after Aug. 3, 1950, be subject to credit controls. Division 119-102, tellers 153-147 and roll call 202-188.

Jacob K. Javits (R N. Y.)—Authorize the President to set up new agencies to carry out the act and hire all necessary new officials. Division 65-13.

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) — Provide that no person be hired under the act who favors overthrow of the government or who advocates the right to strike against the government. Voice.

Brent D. Spence (D Ky.) — Add price and wage controls to bill. Voice and roll call 393-3.

Amendments Rejected (Aug. 9, 10)

Clinton D. McKinnon (D Calif.) — Make wage and price controls mandatory when prices rise five per cent over a June base period. Voice.

Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) — Guarantee meat processors a reasonable profit. Division 72-108 and tellers 86-125.

Donald W. Nicholson (R Mass.) — Specify that wages not be stabilized at a level higher than the June level. Division 40-96.

Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio) — Impose immediate wage and price freeze. Division 66-94.

Helen Gahagan Douglas (D Calif.) — Tie rent controls to other price controls. Voice.

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) — Make it the "intent of Congress" that excess profits be taxed at 100 per cent.. Division 80-121 and tellers 87-148.

Isidore Dollinger (D N.Y.) — Add standby rent controls. Voice.

Cecil F. White (D Calif.) — Protect milk producers from increases in cost of raw materials. Voice.

Wolcott — Confine credit controls to consumer or real estate credit. Agreed to on teller vote 151-124, later rejected on roll call 173-224.

Wolcott — Specify that all controls be applied only to the portion of the nation's economy directly concerned with the Armed Forces and the Atomic Energy Commission. Approved on division 96-89; rejected on teller vote 133-139.

Foster Furcolo (D Mass.) — Strike out authorization to hire per diem specialists. Voice.

Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.) — Make all appointments under the act subject to regular Civil Service rules. Division 40-56.

SENATE

Committee

On July 19, the day the President asked for a defense production bill, Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.), chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, introduced S 3936, a bill identical to the original Spence bill in the House. (For provisions, see Spence bill p. 626.)

W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board, opened Senate hearings July 24. He told Committee members that the special controls requested by the President and contained in the bill were necessary to check inflation and rush war materials to the Armed Services. He said the bill would not give the President more power than he had during World War II.

Symington said price controls and retail rationing were not then necessary, but he promised "more drastic measures" would be requested if prices continued to rise. Manpower controls also were a possibility, he said.

Homer Capehart (R Ind.) objected to the bill saying it would give the President power to "nationalize every industry in America." Symington, however, said the bill did not give the President authority to run a business — only to direct it to turn out war goods or seize it if it refused. He said he had no objection to specifying in the bill that seized plants be returned at the end of the emergency.

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer testified for the bill before the Senate Committee July 25. He said he favored a trial of voluntary allocation of war materials. If this did not work, he continued, the mandatory controls contained in the bill should be put into action.

The Senate group also received a message from the Federal Reserve Board backing the bill. The message said, "Even before the attack by the Communist North Koreans, on June 25, prices were rising and we were in a potentially inflationary situation. Because of developments in the past few weeks, it is imperative that steps be taken to reduce or defer civilian demands and to lessen inflationary pressures." Consumer-credit restrictions, the FRB said, should be flexible and not as severe as those during the past war.

Gen. Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Symington appeared before the group July 26 in secret session.

Baruch Testimony

On July 26 Bernard Baruch set in motion an avalanche which swept through the House and Senate and eventually produced for the President a defense production bill far more extensive in many provisions than he had requested.

Baruch urged stricter controls than had been asked by the President. He said, "Our aim should be to organize the nation so that every factory and farm, every man, every dollar, every bit of material can be put to use where it will strengthen our defenses and fill the most essential needs first."

A system of priorities without retail price control, Baruch said, would mean that goods would go to the bidder with the most money. He recommended anti-profiteering taxes (including an excess profits tax), an agency to synchronize the mobilization effort, cut back of non-essential spending, rearming of allied nations, support of the United Nations and an immediate freeze of all rents, wages and prices — rolling them back to the June 25 level.

Baruch said it would be difficult to put his program across when the President didn't think the strict measures necessary.

And most Senate observers that day agreed that Baruch's fight for wage and price controls was a lost cause.

But immediately afterwards key Senators and Representatives, including Senate Majority Leader, Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) and Carl Vinson (D Ga.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, lined up behind the Baruch plan. Letters from "people back home" protested the jump in prices since the war started, and asked for controls and rationing. The avalanche was rolling.

The Senate Committee continued open hearings on other provisions in the measure, and then went into executive session to thresh out the problem of price and wage controls and consumer rationing.

Witnesses On Farm Provisions

Allan B. Kline, American Farm Bureau Federation, Albert S. Goss, National Grange, Russell Smith, National Farmers Union, and Walter R. Scott, representing grain exchanges in Chicago, Kansas City and Minneapolis, appeared July 26 to testify regarding certain sections of the bill effecting farm commodities. Goss and Scott opposed giving the President power to regulate down-payments on commodity future purchases. Goss and Kline objected to the sale of surplus commodities held by the government at a price lower than now allowed. Smith opposed the section exempting businesses from compliance with anti-trust laws when fulfilling defense contracts.

Committee Chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) said he agreed that some of the farm provisions should be modified.

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, who testified July 27, told the Senate Committee that the controls of the Defense Production bill were designed to obviate future stricter war rationing. Consumer rationing was not then necessary, he said. McGrath added that "we still may have to come to every one of (the Baruch proposals), if the conflict spreads beyond Korea."

After the last witnesses had been heard, the Committee held a series of closed sessions to iron out final provisions of the measure. Main point of contention was the Baruch plan. Maybank told reporters unofficially that the Committee favored some kind of wage and price ceilings and consumer rationing, but was undecided on the form.

The President then wrote Maybank a letter similar to the one he sent Chairman Spence of the House Banking Committee, in which he agreed to accept standby controls on wages and prices and consumer rationing but did not feel they were needed.

Late Aug. 4 Senator John Sparkman (D Ala.) reported that the Committee had approved the idea of giving the President full discretion to invoke controls on wages, prices, and rationing. Sparkman said the group rejected Sen. J. W. Fulbright's (D Ark.) plan to impose controls automatically if living costs soared.

The Committee approved the rewritten bill Aug. 8. It was basically the same as the Spence substitute in the House. Final Committee approval was unanimous.

Debate

Floor debate opened in the Senate Aug. 10. Chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D S. C.) of the Banking Committee led debate in favor of the measure. He said, "If we sit idly by and do not take vigorous action now, the Nation may be in trouble". He conceded that the powers given the President in the bill were broad, but said they were needed — at least on a standby basis — as long as the nation is fighting.

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) led the opposition. He insisted the measure was far too sweeping. He said, "The President is not willing to say that price controls and wage controls are needed at this time. I agree with him, and I think it is wrong for Congress to enact them at a time when they are not necessary."

Taft added, "It seems to me we are completely abdicating our authority, abdicating our duties, if we leave to the President the question of determining whether we shall turn the United States from a free economy country into, in effect, a dictated economy country."

A number of minor amendments were accepted Aug. 14 and 15. An attempt Aug. 15 to reach an agreement for a final vote on Aug. 18 was blocked by Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.). Several key Senators were absent on political tours Aug. 16, 17, and 18, so debate was desultory, and no votes were taken. All Senators did agree, knowever, to take the final vote on the bill Aug. 21.

Aug. 14 Debate

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) led off debate Aug. 14 saying the Korean war did not warrant strict economic controls as provided in the bill. He told the Senate:

"So far a free economy has made this nation better prepared for war than the totalitarian governments which have relied on planned or regimented economies . . . It would be a tragedy to stifle American industry, labor and consumers with a maze of controls over prices, wages and rationing which cannot be administered fairly or efficiently even with the cooperation which prevails during total war."

Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) agreed with Bricker Aug. 17 that controls were distasteful and "contrary to the whole philosophy of our form of government and our way of life." But he insisted that the present "world-shaking crises" made them necessary. He explained:

" . . . They are necessary because selfish, unpatriotic Americans have allied themselves with either one of two groups, both of which put the needs of their Nation second to their own selfish purposes. They are the profiteers on the one hand, and the hoarders on the other. We have had them with us always, but never have they been so prevalent and so disgustingly avaricious as they disclosed themselves to be since the Korean war."

On Aug. 14, a series of amendments were added to the bill, all on voice vote. Among them was a provision by Maybank which would assure a reasonable profit to all segments of the meat-processing industry. Maybank said it was necessary to prevent black market meat sales.

Homer Capehart (R Ind.) tried to add a guarantee of a reasonable gross profit to all industries affected by the Act, but the Senate rejected it on voice vote.

As the specified final-voting day of Aug. 21 neared, Republicans promised an attempt to add to the bill the Mundt - Ferguson - Johnston anti-subversives bill. Karl Mundt (R S.D.) said he would call up this measure as an amendment, unless Administration leaders promised to take up the bill at an early date. But Administration forces countered by preparing their own anti-subversive bill (CQ Almanac P 390.)

Many Amendments Offered

Among amendments agreed to during the week was one by John J. Williams (R Del.), making all government employees, including members of Congress, who speculate in farm commodities directly or indirectly subject to fine and imprisonment. It carried on voice vote. Williams said instances of speculation by government employees during the last war were reported, but nothing was done.

Several of the scores of amendments acted on were aimed at restricting the powers of the President in administering the emergency measure. Many of these amendments were adopted. One was by John W. Bricker (R Ohio). It struck out wording which would have allowed the President to apply wage and price ceilings where he thought necessary. Bricker said it would be unfair to control wages or prices in one industry and not in others. Administration supporters said selective controls were necessary to stop individual cases of serious inflation when they were encountered. The amendment carried 50-36 on roll-call vote.

Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) sponsored an amendment specifying that the Secretary of Commerce should handle the allocation and priorities program. The Administration wanted the President to decide which agency should handle particular allocations. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said the power should be concentrated so that "businessmen wouldn't have to run from one bureau to another to straighten out their problems." The Johnson amendment carried 47-42 on roll call. Another 47-42 roll call was used in a parliamentary move to bar any future attempt to reconsider the amendment.

An amendment by Taft limiting the defense procurement program to $300 million, unless specific approval by Congress was given, was approved on voice vote after the Senate had turned down Taft's request for a $100 million ceiling. The bill originally had authorized spending of up to $2 billion without further approval by Congress.

Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) secured approval on voice vote for an amendment which added the text of a mine subsidy bill to the controls measure. The Senate had approved this mine bill in 1949, but the House had shelved it in the Rules Committee (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, P 685). There was no opposition to the Millikin amendment.

Some Were Beaten Back

Not all attempts to limit the bill were accepted by the Senate. It rejected 6-75 on roll call a move by Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) to strike from the bill all authority for standby wage and price controls. An amendment by John J. Williams (R Del.) requiring both price and wage controls to be rolled back to the same base period was rejected 11-74 on roll call.

The Senate knocked down 38-48 on roll call an amendment by Harry F. Byrd (D Va.) cutting the bill's life from June 30, 1952, to Aug. 31, 1951. An amendment by Taft dropping provisions for special machinery to settle defense labor disputes was also voted down 29-57 on roll call.

The GOP move to raise the Mundt-Ferguson-Johnston anti-subversives bill as an amendment unless Administration leaders agreed to call it up at a later date did not develop, because Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) withdrew the amendment. He told the Senate that Pat McCarran (D Nev.) had promised to alter parts of his bill (S 4037) to make it coincide completely with the M-F-J measure. He said that Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) had agreed to call up the McCarran measure at an early date. Administration leaders said they would try to substitute their own anti-subversive bill during debate on the McCarran measure.

Final Action

Final approval of the controls bill was given overwhelmingly. First a motion to send the bill back to the Banking committee was rejected on voice vote. Then 85 Senators voted for the bill; while three opposed it. Voting "no" were Zales N. Ecton (R Mont.), George W. Malone (R Nev.), and John J. Williams (R Del.).

The measure was given the House bill number (HR 9176).

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) — Specify that no price ceilings shall be put on meat products which do not allow a reasonable margin of profit to the processing industry. Voice vote.

Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) — Add to Maybank amendment the specification that "each segment" of the processing industry be assured a profit. Voice.

Maybank — Change base period for price roll-back from June 15 to the period from May 24 to June 24. Voice.

Maybank — Direct the President to take steps to prevent hardships to sellers who have civilian contracts which are superseded by defense orders. Voice.

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) — Permit Congress to terminate any section of the Act at any time. Voice.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) — Specify that Presidential authority to hire new executives under the Act be restricted to temporary appointments. Voice.

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) — Assure fair margin of profit to processors of farm products. Voice.

John J. Williams (R Del.) — Prohibit setting any price ceilings which would allow seller more than his normal profit. Voice.

Williams — Provide that poultry purchased below the ceiling price for sale to the government must be sold to the government at below the ceiling price. Voice.

Williams — Provide that employees of the government, including members of Congress, shall not speculate on commodities. Voice.

Bricker — Ban government orders to compel manufacurers to change business practices or change labeling practices. Voice.

Bricker — Encourage voluntary agreements to hold down prices and wages; exempt such cooperation from prosecution under anti-trust laws; require Attorney General to review such agreements. Voice.

John Sparkman (D Ala.) — Require FTC to review voluntary agreements in Bricker amendment. Voice.

Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) and John Sparkman (D Ala.) — Provide that all individual businesses in normal distribution channels get their fair share of allocated materials, etc. Voice vote.

Wherry — Permit the President to compromise triple - damage suits. Voice.

Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) — Permit the President to improve existing industrial facilities owned by the government. Voice.

Spessard Holland (D Fla.) — Give litigants in all seizure cases the right to bring their claims before local Federal Courts rather than the Court of Claims in Washington, D. C. Voice.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) — Require that the official approving voluntary agreements be appointed by the President and approved by the Senate. Voice.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) — Permit government loans to be made for exploration, development and mining of strategic minerals. Voice.

Burnet R. Maybank (D S. C.) — Set ceilings on milk in areas not having marketing agreements so that the ceilings insure sufficient quantities of milk and are in the public interest. Voice.

Maybank — Require lending agencies to consult with Federal Reserve Board before setting regulations. Voice.

Maybank — Permit loans to be made for services as well as deliveries. Voice.

Maybank — Permit other base periods to be used for setting ceilings on tobacco not actively marketed during the usual base period. Division.

Guy Gillette (D Iowa) — Require that Commodity Exchanges take action to prevent excessive speculation. Voice.

Johnson of Colorado — Specify that priorities and allocations be administered by the Secretary of Commerce. Roll call, 47-42.

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) — Permit loans to total only $100 million without specific appropriations from Congress. First rejected on a tie division vote; then agreed to on voice vote after ceiling was raised to $300 million.

Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo) — Drop provision shifting supervision of government rubber, tin and abaca programs from RFC to Secretary of Commerce. Voice.

Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) — Provide aid for exploration, development and conservation of mineral resources. (Identical with S 2105, approved by the Senate, CQ Almanac, Vo. V, p 685). Voice.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) — Provide that heads of all regional and state administration offices be appointed with the approval of the Senate. Voice.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) — Require government to "encourage" exploration for strategic minerals. Voice.

Lister Hill (D Ala.) — Provide that public utilities not be allowed to boost rates without 30 days notice to the President. Voice.

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) — Require that wage and price ceilings be general, not selective Roll call, 50-36.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Homer Capehart (R Ind.) — Specify that the President may create only one new agency to engage in procurement for national defense. Voice.

John J. Williams (R Del.) — Strike out all special treatment for farm product price ceilings. Voice.

Taft — Strike out penalty provision in Gillette amendment (above). Division.

Bricker — Require lending agencies to consult the FRB when handling loans exceeding $100,000. Division.

James P. Kem (R Mo.) — Provide that no rule shall require sellers to apportion their sales according to previous price range averages. Voice.

J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) — Give FRB control over FHA and GI housing. Roll call, 34-54.

Saltonstall — Provide that roll-back of fish prices not be lower than those of 1946. Division.

Milton R. Young (R N. D.) — Require price supports on basic commodities to be at least 90 per cent of parity, and permit supports on other commodities to be at least 90 per cent if in the interests of national defense. Division.

Bricker — Require base periods for both wage and price ceilings to be the same. Division.

Capehart — Remove all wage and price control from bill. Roll call, 6-75.

Williams — Require that wage and price controls be put into effect simultaneously, and require same base period to be used for each. Roll call, 11-74.

Williams — Require government wages to be frozen when any other wages are frozen. Division.

Harry F. Byrd (D Va.) — Fix termination date of bill at Aug. 31, 1951, instead of June 30, 1952. Roll call, 38-48.

William Benton (D Conn.) — Give FRB control over all private real estate credit — not just new construction. Voice.

Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) — Permit sellers to keep their normal margin of profit. Voice.

Capehart— Specify that changes in business practices not be required. Voice.

Taft — Strike out section providing special procedures for settlement of labor disputes affecting national defense. Roll call, 29-57.

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) — Assure a reasonable gross profit to all industries affected by controls. Voice.

CONFERENCE

The House and Senate versions of HR 9176 were sent to a conference committee for harmonization. The conferees approved a compromise Defense Production Act Aug. 31. The House accepted the compromise Sept. 1 by voice vote, and the Senate followed suit later in the day.

A week of conferences between House and Senate representatives brought out a final compromise version that restored to the President most of the powers he had asked. The conference finished work on the measure Aug. 31 and sent the final version back to both House and Senate for approval. The conference made the following decisions on major conflicting provisions in the original House and Senate bills:

Dropped Senate requirement that universal wage and price controls must be imposed or none at all and accepted modified House provision allowing selective controls but requiring wage and price controls to be applied simultaneously in any given industry.

Dropped Senate amendment specifying that the Commerce Department must handle allocations and priorities and left assignment of this job up to the President as in the House bill.

Accepted a Senate provision that would allow only one special agency to be set up to administer controls.

Dropped special Senate treatment of meat packers under price controls assuring them a reasonable profit.

Kept a Senate provision to prevent hardship of a war contractor who has promised to fulfill prior civilian orders.

Struck out Senate amendment giving supervision of loan guarantees to the Federal Reserve System instead of the President.

Dropped Senate provision calling for self-policing of speculation by commodity exchanges.

Accepted Senate special treatment on tobacco and milk price ceilings.

Dropped Senate provision subsidizing exploration for critical minerals.

Dropped Senate $300-million limit on federal loan program without special Congressional appropriations and set $600 million limit; House had tied no strings to the overall $2 billion limit.

Compromised expiration dates: Wage, price and credit controls to expire June 30, 1951; priorities, allocations and loans to run to June 30, 1952.

LAW ENACTED

The President signed the bill Sept. 8 and it became Public Law No. 774. Minutes after he had signed the bill, the Federal Reserve Board announced restrictions on installment buying — the first move to be taken under the new measure. The President said wage and price controls would wait until they were clearly needed.

LOBBY STANDS

The Defense Production bill was the target of many national lobby organizations, although its relatively swift passage through Congress made for less pressure than a major bill usually attracts. Following are some stands taken:

The Congress of Industrial Organizations favored the bill in general, including standby rationing and price control. A wage freeze was considered unnecessary.

The American Federation of Labor favored the bill, stressing rent and real estate credit controls, control of commodity market speculation and maintenance of flexibility in price-wage controls.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen opposed amendments guaranteeing profits to meat processors, barring regulation of grade labeling and brand names and simultaneous wage and price controls. The Brotherhood asked for price controls and standby rationing on scarce commodities.

The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce endorsed the Baruch plan.

The Disabled American Veterans favored a draft of military personnel, capital, labor and industry, plus action against black marketeers and hoarders.

Americans for Democratic Action called for expansion of production facilities for strategic materials; credit

and rent control; standby rationing and price controls and limited curbs on wage increases.

National Association of Retail Meat and Food Dealers asked for strict meat control regulation at the farm, processor and eating place levels, and more simple rationing at the retail level.

The Committee for Economic Development asked for credit restrictions to curtail demands for consumers' durable goods, housing and business plant, equipment and inventories.

National Retail Dry Goods Committee on Emergency Controls recommended emergency controls on all inventories.

Restaurant Beverage Association petitioned for a freeze of food prices and institution of rationing.

Retail Industry Committee said price control and rationing were not needed.

The National Council for Prevention of War recommended restrictions on Executive powers to control the national economy.

Independent Petroleum Association of America told Congress that the oil industry could handle war needs without further regulation.

The National Petroleum Council said the oil industry was already geared for mobilization.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States came out for freezing of wages, prices and profits.

National Association of Real Estate Boards opposed a freeze on the real estate economy.

The National Independent Meat Packers Association urged caution in delegation of authority to the Executive, and suggested a Congressional advisory committee.

American Farm Bureau Federation said price controls and rationing were not needed for the Korean war. It also opposed sections of the bill changing rules on sale of surplus farm commodities and on speculation curbs.

National Farmers Union endorsed most of the President's requests, but opposed emergency exemptions from anti-trust prosecutions.

The National Grange recommended a Congressional watch-dog committee, and opposed sections dealing with farm commodities.

The Illinois Manufacturers Association told Congress that extensive controls over the economy were not necessary and would hamper the war effort.

National Cotton Council opposed bans on commodity speculation.

Committee for Constitutional Government said "collectivists" were seizing on the Korean war as an opportunity to advance their program. The Committee said wage, rent and price controls, rationing, excess-profit taxes, elevation of upper-bracket income taxes, allocations of materials and priorities to producers would interfere with the war effort.

Emergency Reclamation

HR 7220—PL 451

This bill, designed to expedite emergency reclamation projects, was approved without opposition by both houses.

The measure provided that approval of a repair project by the Senate Interior Committee and the House Public Lands Committee would take effect immediately and that the project could be started as soon as approval of the committees was secured. During adjournment periods, the project could be started upon approval of the committee chairmen and ranking minority members. Previous legislation had specified that committee approval could not take effect until 60 days after the request for the project had been submitted to Congress.

House Bill Approved

The House Public Lands Committee reported the bill Feb. 14, and it was approved by the House Feb. 20. A similar bill (S 3001) was approved by the Senate Interior Committee Feb. 14. The House bill was substituted for the Senate measure and passed by the Senate Feb. 22. It was signed by the President March 3 and became Public Law No. 451.

Nominations

Several of the most controversial nominations made in 1950 by the President concerned figures in the general field of Taxation and Economic Policy. Some of the nominees won confirmation — and some did not. Each case, however, was accompanied by considerable debate, maneuvering and formal voting.

PIKE CONFIRMED

President Truman on June 19 renominated Sumner Pike of Maine to another four year term on the Atomic Energy Commission. At the time of his nomination, Pike was the Acting Chairman of the AEC following the resignation of David Lilienthal. The nomination, however, ran into opposition.

Although he filed no formal charges against Pike, Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (R Iowa) insisted that the nomination be held up. He contended the Maine Republican did not measure up to the requirements of the important job. Support was given Hickenlooper by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.)

On June 29, Senate members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy voted 5 to 4 to ask the Senate itself to turn down Pike. Sen, Johnson cast the deciding vote against Pike in a committee that otherwise was split on solid party lines. Committee Chairman Brien McMahon (D Conn.) announced the vote was as follows: for confirmation — Sens. McMahon, Tom Connally (D Tex.), Millard E. Tydings (D Md.), and Richard B. Russell (D Ga.); against confirmation — Sens. Johnson, Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), John W. Bricker (R Ohio), and William F. Knowland (R Calif.).

On June 30, Hickenlooper in a radio address asserted that Pike opposed development of the hydrogen bomb and "is not the most desirable man for another term on the Atomic Energy Commission." Later, Pike said Hickenlooper's statement was a "distortion of facts." He declared when facts about the bomb came in, his attitude changed and that any argument about development of the H-bomb ended in January when the President directed the AEC to go ahead.

President Truman on July 6 criticized Johnson's action, asserting at a press conference that Johnson voted

much oftener with the Republicans than with the Democrats. He also reindorsed Pike's nomination.

The Senate took up the unfavorably-endorsed Pike nomination on July 10.

In the floor debate, McMahon led Pike's defense. Replying to criticism that Pike had "dragged his feet" on the hydrogen bomb project, McMahon read a letter from Defense Secretary Louis Johnson saying that under Pike's acting chairmanship at AEC, it "moved ahead with vigor and competence." Sens. Johnson and Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) acknowledged that part of their opposition to Pike came from his refusal to develop Colorado supplies of low-grade uranium ore as fast as they deemed desirable. Hickenlooper said Pike had to be bludgeoned into countermanding orders to an AEC scientist who was authorized to discuss with British atomic scientists certain highly secret data.

The Senate then voted 55-24 on a formal roll-call ballot to overturn the Joint Committee's unfavorable decision, and confirm Pike to a new four year term. On the final vote, 38 Democrats and 17 Republicans balloted for confirmation; five Democrats and 19 Republicans balloted against it.

LEE CONFIRMED

Josh Lee of Oklahoma, who was serving with the Civil Aeronautics Board under a 1949 Presidential recess appointment, was formally nominated by Mr. Truman on Jan. 5, 1950, for a regular six year CAB term. However, a contest in the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee over the confirmation began to develop Jan. 25, when Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.) requested and was granted postponed action on the nomination. O'Conor, a Committee member, said he would oppose anyone who favored wiping out small operators and giving the airline business to big concerns.

In testimony before the Committee, Lee asserted that on the whole he subscribed to the view of balancing the cost of a service to the government "as against allowing additional competition" which would cost more mail pay. Lee was criticized by Amos E. Heacock, of Seattle, president of Air, Transport Associates, Inc., for what Heacock claimed was Lee's inclination in CAB decisions to favor elimination of competition between big airlines and non-scheduled cargo-passenger services.

The Commerce Committee made no immediate decision on the Lee nomination, and when it came up in the group a second time on Feb. 8, action on it was delayed, again at the request of O'Conor, who was supported by Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.).

Another delay was granted on Feb. 22, when the Committee agreed to give at least a one-hour hearing to a group of independent airlines seeking authority to continue services to Alaska from the Pacific Northwest. Chairman Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) said the Committee would hear Amos E. Heacock, president of the Independent Air Carriers Conference of America, made up of non-scheduled airlines.

But after receiving Heacock's views, the Committee decided to recommend confirmation, and the Senate did this on March 8 by unanimous consent.

HOOK REJECTED

Frank E. Hook, former Democratic Congressman from Michigan, was a 1949 recess appointee who failed to win confirmation in 1950. Hook was nominated formally in 1950 to be a member of the Motor Carrier Claims Commission. However, the Senate Judiciary Committee on June 1 recommended against his confirmation.

No announcement was made regarding the rejection. When the Senate took up the matter on Aug. 9, however, Senator Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) invoked an old Senatorial privilege by declaring that Hook's appointment was "personally obnoxious" to him. In 1948, Hook had unsuccessfully opposed Ferguson in a close race for the Senate seat held by the latter.

The Senate responded to Ferguson's comments, and rejected Hook by a voice vote.

HUTCHINSON REJECTED

Martin A. Hutchinson, Richmond, Va., lawyer and political opponent of Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), was nominated March 6 by President Truman for a term on the Federal Trade Commission.

Hutchinson ran unsuccessfully for the Senate in 1946 against Byrd. Hutchinson's 1946 campaign literature described him as a strong supporter of the "liberal, humane and progressive program of Franklin D. Roosevelt." Another paragraph asserted he was: "A taxpayer who believes in economy in government and a balanced budget, but recognizes that governmental agencies essential to the security and safety of the nation must be maintained."

The Hutchinson appointment drew immediate reaction from the two Virginia Senators. In a letter addressed to the Senate Commerce Committee, both Byrd and Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) opposed the Hutchinson appointment on the ground the appointee "lacks judicial temperament and exhibits a blind support of public policies merely because such are advocated by certain party leaders." The Senators called the nomination "obviously political" made on the advice of William M. Boyle, Jr., chairman of the Democratic National Committee. They said they were not consulted on the nomination, as is the usual custom.

The Committee held hearings on the nomination.

In testimony June 14, Hutchinson told the members that he had made a primary fight against Byrd to get "the South back in harmony with the rest of the union." He denied that he followed party leaders "blindly" as the Virginia Senators charged. He said he would consider himself an arm of Congress in carrying out his duties as a member of the FTC. He did not recall talking with Boyle about the appointment and said he had not talked with the President although several friends had done so. "If there be any question as to my qualifications for this position, I would like to meet that issue squarely," he stated. "This appointment may be political, but what in the realm of government doesn't have a political tinge?" he asked.

On June 15, however, the Committee voted 5-3 to ask the Senate not to confirm Hutchinson. When the upper chamber considered the nomination on Aug. 9, it heard Sen. Warren Magnuson (D Wash.) contend that Hutchinson's record showed him to be "more than qualified" for the FTC post. But the views of Byrd and Robertson prevailed, and Hutchinson's nomination was rejected on a formal roll-call vote of 59-14.

(For additional nominations in the Taxation and Economic Policy category, see page 731.)

Scrap Metal Duties

HR 5327—P.L. 869

A bill (HR 5327) to suspend tariff duties until June 30, 1951, on metal scrap imports was passed by the Senate Sept. 22 on a voice vote and, after House concurrence the same day in a minor amendment, was sent to the White House.

President Truman signed it into law on Sept. 30.

Passed by the House in 1949, (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 776,) the bill originally suspended the duties until June 30, 1950.

The Senate, which has postponed action on the bill, had to amend it to include the new date.

The suspended tariffs included those on iron and steel, 37½ cents a long ton; aluminum, 1½ cents a pound; magnesium, 20 cents a pound; and zinc, ¾ cents a pound.

Fur Rider Rejected

When HR 5327 was before the Senate, Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) tried and failed to tie an amendment to the bill curbing Russian fur imports. Finance Committee Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) offered a motion to table Wiley's motion and it carried by voice vote.

Copper Import Duties

HJ Res 494
HJ Res 502

SUMMARY

Imported copper had long been exempted from import duties under the terms of legislation passed by previous Congresses. However, this exemption legislation was due to expire on June 30, 1950. To continue it—and thus continue the suspension on import duty of two cents on each pound of imported copper — the House in 1950 passed two resolutions (H J Res 494 and H J Res 502.) Neither resolution, however, drew action in the Senate in its own right.

HOUSE

As the June 30, 1950, expiration date neared for existing legislation which suspended import levies on imported copper, Rep. James T. Patterson (R Conn.) secured preliminary approval of a resolution he sponsored (H J Res 494) continuing the suspension for an additional 60 days.

On June 27, Patterson put his resolution before the House, and the lower chamber formally approved it by unanimous consent.

But on June 28, moves were made to rescind the action. Rep. Walter S. Baring (D Nev.) introduced a resolution to this effect, after calling passage of the suspension resolution "a sneak attack upon the West." He called House passage of the suspension "railroading."

Resisting Baring's arguments, Patterson said his own suspension resolution met the "urgency" caused by the approach of the expiration date. Patterson added he had a bill (HR 7151) providing for a two-year extension of the suspension, and that the House Ways and Means Committee would hold hearings on it July 10.

Baring's resolution to reverse the House approval of the Patterson proposal was cleared by the Rules Committee June 29. But when Baring undertook to raise it for a vote, Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) objected.

New Committee Action

Keating's objection served to block immediate action on Baring's resolution to nullify the effect of previous House passage of H J Res 494. Accordingly, the copper import tax fight reverted to the House Ways and Means Committee chambers, where Patterson's long-range bill (HR 7151) was being studied.

Originally, HR 7151 had called for a flat two-year suspension. The State Department had pressed for this period. However, witnesses from Western, copper mining states had gone before the House Committee on July 10 and 11 to argue against any suspension at all. They said the duty was needed to protect the domestic industry.

An official of the Arizona Small Mine Operators Association, Charles F. Willis, said that proponents of the suspension had used "an army of publicity men" to lobby for it. "They brought distinguished actors into the setting. The President of Chile, Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, was imported into this country, obviously for the purpose of influencing sentiment for the continued free entry of Chilean copper into the U. S."

Then, on July 12, Western Congressmen seeking to keep the two-cents-per-pound import tax on foreign copper suffered a defeat when the House Ways and Means Committee approved HR 7151. Although House leaders said July 13 the bill would be considered July 17 under suspension of the rules, HR 7151 was never formally reported.

Second Resolution Offered

Instead, an entirely fresh approach to the problem was made on July 12 when Chairman Robert Doughton (D N.C.) of the Ways and Means group submitted a second resolution (H J Res 502) dealing with the suspension of copper import duties. Unlike H J Res 494 which continued the suspension for 60 days beyond June 30, 1950, Doughton's measure urged a full year's continuation of the suspension.

This second resolution was reported from Doughton's group on July 14, and the House took it up on July 17.

Copper states Congressmen argued that the duty was necessary for the survival of a large part of the domestic industry. Proponents used national defense and the Korean emergency as the core of their contentions that the duty should be suspended again, as it had been for several years. Opponents said that imports might well be cut off in time of war and that the nation's marginal mines should receive encouragement, to which proponents replied that the domestic industry was unable to meet the country's copper demand.

Chief Speakers

Among proponents participating in the floor debate were: Reps. Doughton, Walter A. Lynch (D N.Y.), Chase Going Woodhouse (D Conn.), Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) and Patterson. Opponents included John B. Bennett (R Mich.), Baring, Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa), and John R. Murdock (D Ariz.).

After the debate, however, the House voted 283-58 on roll call to pass Doughton's bill. (See Page 720 for vote.)

XUM

SENATE

Western Senators scored a victory June 30 when the House-passed stopgap bill (H J Res 494), suspending for another 60 days the two-cents-a-pound import tax on foreign copper, arrived in the upper chamber. They blocked immediate consideration by having it referred to the Senate Finance Committee. Meantime, copper imports went off the duty-free list as of July 1.

Patterson's resolution received no further action.

In connection with Doughton's resolution, the Senate Finance Committee Aug. 8 shelved it on a 9 to 4 vote.

In the final Committee vote, these Senators were for continued suspension: Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.), Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.), Francis J. Myers (D Pa.) and Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.). These were against: Tom Connally (D Tex.), Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.), Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), Hugh Butler (R Neb.), Owen Brewster (R Maine) and Edward Martin (R Pa.).

In December, however, Sen. Brien McMahon (D Conn.) attempted to add the gist of Patterson's resolution to the excess-profits taxation bill (HR 9827) then pending in the Senate. (See page 669.)

Mining Subsidies

S 2105, S 3972, HR 8221

SUMMARY

Several mining subsidy bills were before Congress in 1950, but none was enacted into law.

The Senate had approved a mining subsidy measure (S 2105) in 1949, but the House turned the bill down March 16, 1950. The bill was then rewritten by both the House and Senate, and was reported favorably by the Senate Interior Committee as S 3972 on July 25, 1950, and by the House Public Lands Committee as HR 8221 on May 3, 1950.

The new House bill bogged down in the Rules Committee. Chairman Adolph Sabath (D Ill.) of the Rules Committee introduced still another compromise substitute (HR 8468) May 10, but it also failed to clear Rules. The Senate substitute did not see floor action.

BACKGROUND

During the first session of the 80th Congress, President Truman vetoed one mine subsidy bill because, he said, it would have contributed little to the production of metals then in short supply, and because it would have conflicted with the natural resources conservation policy. (CQ Almanac Vol. III, pp. 518, 548.)

During the second session, both houses worked on new mine subsidy legislation, but neither passed a bill. (CQ Almanc Vol. IV, p. 358.).

More bills were introduced during the first session of the 81st Congress.

The Senate Interior Committee reported two bills: S 240 by Senator James E. Murray (D Mont.) and others, which would establish premium price incentive plans similar to the program operated during the war and S 2105, based on a measure suggested by the Interior Department, which would permit the negotiation of selective contracts for exploration and conservation, would encompass fewer metals and minerals (primarily copper, lead and zinc), and would give the proposed National Minerals Board more discretion in administering the provisions of the bill. The Senate passed this bill in somewhat amended form Oct. 6 by voice vote.

The House Public Lands Committee reported three bills in this field: HR 976 by Clair Engle (D Calif.), a companion measure to S 240; then HR 5725 also by Engle, which contained provisions only for exploration contributions by the government, but on the same principle as HR 976; and finally, in considerably amended form, the Senate-passed bill S 2105. The Rules Committee never gave clearance to HR 976, and S 2105 failed to pass the House Oct. 17, when fewer than two-thirds voted to suspend the rules and pass the measure.

Arguments Used

In both houses, Congressmen from the mining areas of the Mountain States led support for the bill. In the House, Representatives from fourteen western states voted solidly for suspension of the rules. The votes missing from the necessary two-thirds could have been made up if the absent 20 members from these states and Wyoming had been present to vote with the members of their delegations.

Proponents of the bill stressed the plight of the mining industry and said the bill did not constitute a subsidy. Opponents attacked the measure because of its cost, and because it constituted an invasion into a field of private enterprise. Some said it would give too much authority and discretion to the administrator of the program. This argument resulted in a broader set of mandatory features — leaving a smaller area in which the administrator could say "no" to an applicant for federal aid.

Party Stands

Democratic Platform: "We shall expand our program . . . for the stockpiling of strategic minerals and the encouragement of a sound domestic mining industry."

Republican Platform: "We favor conservation of all our natural resources and believe that conservation and stockpiling of strategic and critical raw materials is indispensable to the security of the U. S."

HOUSE

Debate

Chairman J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla.) tried again in January, 1950, to get the Rules Committee to clear the Senate-passed mine subsidy bill (S 2105). Rules voted on the bill Feb. 27, but turned it down by a 6-6 tie vote.

Action was then initiated in the House March 13 under the 21-day discharge rule allowing any committee chairman to move House consideration of a bill, approved by his group, but lodged more than 21 days in the Rules group. Peterson was successful. A rule was adopted by voice vote.

Opposition in the debate came from a North-South coalition. Eugene Cox (D Ga.) contended the measure was "sold to the majority as a bid for votes" and Christian A. Herter (R Mass.) claimed it was "loosely drawn." Overton Brooks (D La.) cited it as an "outright subsidy" bill. Frank B. Keefe (R Wis.) and John B. Bennett (R Mich.) also opposed it.

Support came from Westerners claiming the country is depending on a "dying" industry for stockpiling of raw materials vital to national security. Proponents included Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.), Dewey Short (R Mo.), Dixie Gilmer (D Okla.) and Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.).

The bill would have authorized $80 million a year for three years by a new Minerals Conservation Board that would aid the mining industry to locate, produce and stockpile strategic ores and minerals. It would have permitted the government to contribute to keeping valuable mines open.

A committee amendment adopted by a 59-16 division vote, however, eliminated a Senate-approved clause requiring mine operators to repay part of the aid money from any accrued profits. Herter and Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) opposed the amendment. All committee amendments were adopted. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 689.) Keating offered an amendment from the floor providing for quick sale of all metals produced under the Act and not added to the national security stockpile. It was adopted without objection.

Debate was brought to an end March 16 when Herter moved to send the bill back to the Public Lands Committee. The motion lost on a roll-call vote 155-161. Some members then left the chamber, and some who voted against recommittal also voted against the bill. The final vote was 144-166 on roll call, defeating the measure. (See p. 714.)

Substitute Bills

House rejection of S 2105 produced new efforts to enact similar legislation.

Clair Engle (D Cal.) introduced a compromise mine subsidy bill (HR 8221) April 26. It called for expenditure of $330 million in four years, a reduction in maximum expenditures from the old bill's $400 million. Also the Secretary of Interior was designated as the administrator of the program, instead of an independent board. Engle told the Public Lands Committee the new measure differed from the old just enough to make it acceptable under parliamentary rules. The Committee approved it May 2.

But this second try at a mine subsidy bill also stalled in the Rules Committee. Objections were voiced to its price tag, and it was voted down by the Rules Committee May 10. On the same day Chairman Sabath introduced a compromise measure of his own (HR 8468). It called for $165 million to be spent over four years—$30 million the first year and $45 million each of the next three years. Other provisions were identical with HR 8221.

The Public Lands Committee subcommittee on mines approved the Sabath bill, but the full committee did not act. Sabath asked his Rules Committee several times to approve his measure, but no formal action was taken. Instead the Committee reaffirmed its earlier action on the Engle bill by rejecting it again 4-5 June 28. There was no more House action.

Second Senate Bill

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) introduced a companion (S 3972) to the Engle Bill July 25. He said such legislation was essential and that if the Senate acted on his bill before the Engle measure was sent over from the House, then considerable time would be saved.

The Senate Interior Committee approved the O'Mahoney bill the same day it was introduced, but no further action was taken in the Senate.

Economic Reports

Two subcommittees of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report published findings during 1950 which supported repeal of the wartime excise tax rates. Neither subcommittee reported on the excises above but each found the levies had some adverse bearing on the economic area with which each group was concerned.

Unemployment Subcommittee

On Feb. 4, the unemployment subcommittee that had studied joblessness the Summer of 1949 reported it had heard from witnesses that "the repeal of the excise and luxury taxes . . .currently in effect would have a beneficial effect upon sales and production in the industries affected by such taxes and therefore would help reduce unemployment in these industries". Specifically cited was the testimony of Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer and officials of the CIO and AFL.

This subcommittee's report also urged: 1. Liberalization of unemployment insurance programs; 2. further study of the nature of unemployment; and 3. development of regional and area programs to relieve geographically "spotty" joblessness.

Investment Subcommittee

An investment study subcommittee of the Economic Report Committee March 22 released a study which urged revision of the excise levies as one way to stimulate small business and private investment in it. Such revision would enhance the "availability of equity financing" by easing present taxes which militate against venture capital, said the subcommittee report.

The government was urged to take prompt action: 1. To provide aids of supplemental channels for capital loans and equity capital to small enterprise; and 2. to create a nationwide system to make such loans.

The document was signed by Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.). Concurring in it generally, but issuing a supplemental statement were Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Rep. Christian A. Herter (R Mass.). They charged the majority put "too little emphasis on the results of heavy taxation" as a factor in investment troubles.

President's Report

The Korean war struck when the United States was at an all-time prosperity peak, President Truman told Congress June 26 in his regular Mid - Year Economic Report to the legislators.

He proposed a $10 billion military expansion program which he said could come out of the nation's record production without the imposition of many controls — provided no new crises arose elsewhere. The President asked no new controls beyond authority to regulate consumer credit, limit speculation in commodities and set priorities and allocations for war materials.

(For full account of Congressional response to and action on President's requests contained in the Mid-Year Economic Report, see story of Defense Production Act, p. 624, and Supplemental Appropriations Act, p. 130.)

While minimizing the necessity for controls, the President warned that "complete economic mobilization" was a possibility if the world situation were to worsen.

As for national production, he said it rose to a rate of $267 billion annually in the second quarter of 1950, setting a new record high.

Controls on producers, the report said, would have to be accompanied by restraints on the part of labor and the buying public. "Above all," it continued, "labor should join with management in the further consolidation of industrial peace."

To consumers ("every person in the United States") the President offered this advice: "Buy normally. The current outlook is that serious shortages of consumer goods will not develop unless they are created artificially by speculative or panicky acquisition of goods far in excess of industrial peace."

The Economic Report asked for:
1. An increase in taxes, including closing of tax loopholes and boosting corporate taxes and personal income taxes.
2. Authority to regulate consumer credit and limit speculation in commodities.
3. Authority to set priorities and allocations for war materials.
4. Authority to provide loans and incentives for the expansion of essential production.

Foreign - Trade Zones

HR 5332—P.L. 566

Congress completed action in 1950 on a bill (HR 5332) to amend the Foreign-Trade Zones Act. The measure eased restrictions on assembling and processing of foreign goods in the "foreign-trade zones" which the original Act set up in major U. S. ports. (These so-called "zones" permit foreign importers to have their products processed on U. S. territory before formally introducing them as imports to the U. S. market.)

The bill had been passed by both houses in 1949. However, the Senate had added an amendment requiring the President to protect the domestic fur industry from Russian competition. The House did not agree to the amendment, so the measure was sent to a House-Senate conference.

The conference committee agreed Oct. 13, 1949, to drop the Senate amendment. There was no further action that year, however.

The Senate took up the conference bill June 5, 1950. Almost all debate was over the removal of the Senate amendment. Walter F. George (D Ga.) told the Senate the amendment "does not give to the President one single power which he does not now have and which he could not now exercise."

But Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) protested removal of the amendment, saying, "We are today in such a position that we are called upon to spend more than $20 billion yearly to conduct a so-called cold war with Russia, and at the same time we are allowing overwhelming importation of Russian furs, the effect of which is to put our own fur farmers out of business . . . If adoption of the amendment serves no purpose other than as an admonition, it serves a useful purpose."

Tie Vote Broken

Vote on the legislation was on strict party lines. Thirty Democrats opposed 30 Republicans. President of the Senate Alben W. Barkley then cast his vote in the affirmative, and the bill was approved. (see p. 729.)

The measure then went back to the House, where it was approved on voice vote June 8. The President signed it June 17, and it became Public Law No. 566.

Freight Forwarders

HR 5967—P.L. 881

SUMMARY

Congress in 1950 approved a bill (HR 5967) to clarify the status of freight forwarders in interstate commerce. The President promptly signed it into law.

A freight forwarder is an organization which contracts with the general public to transport less-than-carload and less-than-truck load freight. The freight forwarder picks up the freight, holds it until it can be combined with other shipments to make a complete truckload or carload, ships the freight via rail, highway or waterway and delivers the freight to the consignee.

Except for their pick-up and delivery service in the two terminal cities, the freight forwarders do not own or operate facilities for transportation. For their inter-terminal shipments, the freight forwarders contract for the services of railways, motor carriers, etc. The freight forwarders however, offer the public complete through-service, charging a "through" rate and assuming complete responsibility for the safe carriage and delivery of the freight. They acquire their margin of profit by charging the public less-than-carload rates and paying the railroads, etc., carload rates.

BACKGROUND

On Sept. 24, 1948, the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that under the Motor Carrier Act of 1935 as amended in 1946, freight forwarders were not "common carriers" and therefore could no longer contract with motor carriers (trucking lines) for truck-load rates lower than those offered the general public, as was the existing practice.

The ICC ruling would have handicapped many freight forwarders, as the spread between less-than-truck load rates, which the freight forwarders charged the public, and the full truckload rates, which the freight forwarders were themselves charged, was not enough to leave a margin of profit. (The spread in rail rates, however, was sufficient.)

Members of Congress said they felt the 1935 Act as amended had meant to include freight forwarders as common carriers and thus enable them, with ICC supervision, to make special rate deals with motor carriers. The ICC postponed enforcement of its ruling until Congress had time to pass a bill clarifying the Act.

Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) introduced such a bill in the Senate June 20, 1949, and Robert Crosser (D Ohio) did the same in the House Aug. 11, 1949.

Both bills specified that freight forwarders were common carriers and authorized them to enter into special rate agreements with motor carriers subject to the usual restrictions and ICC supervision applicable to similar agreements among common carriers.

HOUSE

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held six hearings on the Crosser bill May 16 through June 13, 1950. Peter T. Beardsley of the American Trucking Associations, told the Committee his group opposed the bill because it would not safeguard small freight forwarders and truckers from unfair competition from the large forwarders.

Carl H. Bier, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, supported the bill, saying it would enable carriers to provide complete pick-up to delivery service, without which the railroads would be hard-pressed financially.

Joseph Eshelman, representing the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, opposed the bill because, he said, it would enable motor

carriers to underbid railroads for business.

Morrow Giles, Freight Forwarders Institute, told the Committee, "This bill is necessary not only to prevent basic changes and disruptions in freight forwarder service, with attendant harm to the shipping public, but it is essential to a proper administration of the law in the future."

The Committee approved the bill July 10 and sent it to the House with an amendment to specify certain responsibilities of freight forwarders and to protect small forwarders.

House debate Aug. 8 was extended by long explanations of the history and technicalities of the measure. Bill supporters said the measure would not alter the status quo and would protect the shipping public. Opponents said it would give some freight forwarders an unfair advantage over other common carriers.

A final decision was put off until Aug. 9. Then Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R Mich.) moved to send the bill back to the Committee. His motion lost on roll-call vote 145-233. Then the bill was passed by voice vote.

SENATE

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee had held hearings on the Johnson bill July 28 and 29 and Aug. 11, 1949. Testimony was similar to that given before the House Committee. The bill was reported favorably Feb. 24, 1950, after technical amendments had been added. The Senate did not act on this measure, however. Instead, it decided to approve the House-passed HR 5967, which it did on Dec. 6, without debate or record voting.

This cleared the measure to the White House, where President Truman signed it into law on Dec. 20.

Airline Subsidies

HR 9184

SUMMARY

The relation between federal money granted airlines for carrying airmail and money granted for other purposes — often operating subsidies — was further studied in 1950 by the 81st Congress. While the Senate in 1949 had borne the weight of an inquiry into airline subsidy practices (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 741), the House produced the major bill on the topic in 1950.

The House measure was HR 9184, to direct the Civil Aeronautics Board to list separately the money it pays airlines for carrying airmail, and any money it advances in subsidies. Then, starting July 1, 1951, the CAB would pay only the latter, and the Post Office Department would pay the former.

The House passed HR 9184 on Dec. 11. However, the Senate failed to act on the measure. Moreover, the Senate failed to act on its own legislation (S 1431) drawn to clarify the relationship between airmail grants and operating subsidies, although the question was touched on by a Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee's investigation into transportation problems generally.

HOUSE

Committee

A House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee opened hearings on Feb. 15 on a number of bills aimed at clarifying the relation between Civil Aeronautics Board funds to airlines for carrying airmail and funds to them for other purposes.

The principal measure before the Subcommittee was HR 2908, which had been introduced by Rep. John Kennedy (D Mass.) and which had drawn some Subcommittee attention in 1949. Under the terms of this bill, all airlines carrying airmail would receive federal money from the Post Office Department for this purpose, but would receive any subsidies as such from the CAB.

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer was first witness at the 1950 hearings. He supported the legislation.

"I think that the air carriers should receive a fair compensation for carrying the mail," Sawyer testified. "This means a rate sufficient to cover actual costs of carrying mail, plus a fair return on that part of the investment devoted to mail service. Any government payments to the carriers in excess of this amount should be labelled for what they are — subsidies."

Sawyer's position was favored by Chairman John J. O'Connell of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

On March 9, Earl Slick, president of Slick Airways, endorsed the bill. He contended much of the government's mail costs involved outright operation subsidies for passenger airlines and he particularly criticized American Airlines. Slick Airways carried only freight and received no mail subsidies.

American, Slick declared, charged only 15 cents a ton-mile for freight compared with 60 cents for mail and passengers. Without its airmail subsidies, he added, the company "would have lost nearly $10 million in the freight business alone" in 1949 on a 15-cent rate. The freight-carrying lines, he argued, "don't want a subsidy—all we ask is fair rules of the game."

The Subcommittee concluded its hearings March 15 after taking testimony from Delegate E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska), and officials of the Post Office and the Independent Air Carrier Conference of America. Testimony favored the measure.

Hearings Reopened

On April 6, the Subcommittee reopened hearings on HR 2908, taking new testimony in favor of it from the Association of American Railroads and the American Veterans Committee. The one-day hearing was followed by another one on May 24, when more supporting testimony came from the CIO Maritime Committee and the National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL.)

But opposition to the measure was presented by John L. Sullivan, who represented the following certified airlines: All American Aviation, Inc.; Bonanza Air Lines, Inc ; Braniff Airways, Inc.; Capital Airlines; Chicago and Southern Air Lines, Inc.; Colonial Airlines, Inc.; Delta Air Lines, Inc.; Empire Air Lines, Inc.; Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc.; Northeast Airlines, Inc.; Northwest Airlines, Inc.; Piedmont Aviation, Inc.; Pioneer Air Lines, Inc.; Robinson Airlines Corp.; Roscoe Turner Aeronautical Corp.; Southern Airways Company and the Southwest Airways Company.

"Clean" Bill Readied

After concluding this last round of hearings, the Subcommittee decided to wrap the various changes it had made in HR 2908 into a new, "clean" bill, and introduce this latter version of the legislation. Accordingly, the Subcommittee drafted HR 9184, which Rep. John Heselton (R Mass.) promptly introduced. The measure was basically similar to the original HR 2908 on which hearings had been held.

The full Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on Aug. 23

voted 15-2 to endorse the measure and report it to the House for action. No information was released with respect to the identities of the two lawmakers opposing endorsement. The measure was formally set before the House on Aug. 31.

FLOOR ACTION

The House took up HR 9184 on Dec. 6. During the debate, it was brought out that the Postal Affairs Task Force of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report (on Federal Reorganization) had estimated that passage of the bill would reduce the Post Office deficit by $30 to $60 million a year. It would separate concealed airline subsidies from Post Office payments for airmail and make the subsidies open appropriations, as recommended by the bipartisan Hoover Commission.

However, on Dec. 6, Rep. Oren D. Harris (D Ark.) moved to substitute for the text of the Committee-backed bill a different version endorsed by the Air Transport Association. This version (HR 9305) exempted U. S. international airlines from the separation process envisaged in HR 9184, and indefinitely postponed the effective date of the separation reform. In addition, it omitted cost standards specified in HR 9184 for determining certain Post Office Department mail payments.

But Harris' substitute was rejected in the Committee of the Whole on a 38-87 division vote. On Dec. 11, the House passed the bill on a 66-0 division vote.

SENATE

The Senate in 1950 continued its general study of the transportation industry authorized by S Res 50, passed in 1949. Although this inquiry was not confined exclusively to the airlines industry and subsidy questions connected with it, the subject did figure prominently in hearings by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce group. (For details on its 1949 study, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 741.)

In 1950, the Senate group heard National Airlines assert on Jan. 30 that its financial condition was "unquestionably sound" and it should be able to maintain profitable operations in the future. The company asked that its statement be included in the Committee's record of investigation into the financial condition of domestic airlines. The airlines said it favored separation of federal subsidy and mail pay and believed that "national policy should discourage reliance upon mail pay for a sound future."

Other witnesses at the 1950 hearings which ran on Jan. 30 and 31, were Defense Department officials and Air Force officers, who explained some of the aspects of their air operations with respect to the airlines industry as a whole.

Companion Bill Neglected

Although a companion bill to HR 9184 had been introduced in the Senate in 1949 by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), the measure (S 1431) drew no formal action from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

However, Johnson, as Chairman, did issue an "interim report" on May 5, 1950 in which he outlined his own suggestions of a "method of separation" between airmail and other subsidies. He indicated that there was industry-wide support of the principles of separation, but that differing methods of effecting these were legion.

Johnson's report made reference to a study by a firm of private accountants, Ernst & Ernst, of New York, which had advised the Commerce Committee that any separation of airmail pay from subsidy payments should be accompanied by an increase in the mail pay.

The Commerce Committee never reported S 1431.

Tidelands Oil

HR 8137

SUMMARY

Considerable controversy was stirred in the 81st Congress during its first and second sessions by legislation affecting the so-called "tidelands" — oil - rich lands extending three miles out from the U. S. geographic coastline. Nub of the controversy was whether the federal government or the States should have the right to develop this "marginal belt," and also whether or not the federal government should have development jurisdiction over the "continental shelf." The latter term involves land beyond the three-mile offshore demarcation.

The major measure considered by the Congress in 1949 was HR 5991, which left control of the "marginal belt" to the States, and control of the "continental shelf" to the U. S. It also provided for exchange leases, and for a 50-50 revenue split with the adjacent state, from operations in the continental shelf, while 62 1/2 per cent of "marginal belt" proceeds are to remain with the states.

The bill ceded inland waters to the states (the bill specifically included the Great Lakes), but contained clauses to protect federal hydro-electric, navigation, irrigation, and flood control projects. The bill also reserved emergency powers to the federal government in the "submerged coastal lands" — continental shelf and marginal belt — to suspend operations or purchase of oil or natural gas produced. Leases would be issued under the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act which applies to public lands.

(For further details and background, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 770.)

However, the measure failed to get completed action in 1949.

In 1950, however, the House Judiciary Committee completed work on HR 5991 and set it before the House in the form of a "clean" bill — HR 8137 — which embodied most of the salient provisions of the original measure.

The legislation failed to draw action, however.

Senate Action

For its part, the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1950 attempted to find some kind of compromise which would afford an interim settlement of the tidelands dispute — which had been further complicated by a Supreme Court ruling in June. The Court ruled in favor of the federal government in connection with a tidelands case involving Texas and Louisiana.

To study a possible settlement, the Senate Committee held hearings in August on S J Res 195. But no final action was taken on the resolution.

HOUSE

A few weeks after the 81st Congress had reconvened for its second session in 1950, definite action was taken on tidelands legislation. A subcommittee of the House Judiciary group which had been studying HR 5991 reported the measure favorably to the full Committee.

The full Committee tentatively endorsed the measure on April 20. Rep. Ed Gossett (D Tex.), a Judiciary member and supporter of the legislation, said the group voted 16 to 10 for the measure. Those he listed as supporting the bill besides himself were: Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), author of the legislation, Jospeh R. Bryson (D S.C.), Frank L. Chelf (D Ky.), J. Frank Wilson (D Tex.), Dixie Gilmer (D Okla.), Boyd Tackett (D Ark.), Edwin E. Willis (D La.), James B. Frazier, Jr. (D Tenn.), Earl C. Michener (R Mich.), Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.), Frank Fellows (R Maine), John Jennings, Jr. (R Tenn.), William M. McCulloch (R Ohio), J. Caleb Boggs (R Del.) and Angier L. Goodwin (R Mass.).

Those he listed against the measure were: Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D. N.Y.), Sam Hobbs (D Ala.), William T. Byrne (D N.Y.), Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.), Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio), Robert L. Ramsay (D W. Va.), Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.), Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D N.J.), Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.).

But instead of submitting HR 5991 to the House in its original form, the Committee made a number of changes in it, and then on April 21 introduced a "clean" bill with an entirely new number — HR 8137.

Main change made by the Committee affected the provision of the original bill providing for federal-state division of oil royalties from wells drilled on the continental shelf beyond the 3-mile limit. A split of 37 1/2 per cent to the states and 62 1/2 per cent to the federal government was voted instead of the 50-50 split originally provided by the subcommittee. The federal government would have jurisdiction over the shelf area.

The bill also provided: full title to the states on all oil within the 3-mile limit or as far as the state's boundary extended at the time it joined the union (in case of Texas, 10 1/2); and automatic renewal of leases granted before Jan. 1, 1949, on lands held by the federal government with the royalty rate fixed at 12 1/2 per cent.

Harsh Opposing Views

Opponents of the measure issued harshly critical statements. Chairman Emanual Celler (D N. Y.), who cast one of the 10 votes against the measure, said the minorty would issue a scorching report urging the full House to reject the measure in view of the government's pending suit in the U. S. Supreme Court against Texas and Louisiana for control of all submerged lands on their respective shorelines. (The Court held in 1947 that the government had paramount rights to submerged lands off the coast of California.)

On May 23, eight opponents issued their report. It called the measure a "calling card for war." The bill, the dissenters said, changed international law regarding coastal rights and could result in serious international disputes.

The report cited a Supreme Court ruling that all offshore properties were under federal controls as of June 23, 1947, and said the bill countenanced states which "thumbed their noses" at the high court.

Signers of the minority report were Celler; Sam Hobbs (D Ala.), William T. Byrne (D N. Y.), Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.), Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio), Robert L. Ramsay (D W. Va.), Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D N. J.), and Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.).

New Court Ruling

A significant development in the entire tidelands situaton occurred on June 5, when the Supreme Court ruled that the federal government has the same primary rights to the oil-rich Texas and Louisiana tidelands as it does to those of California. The Louisiana case was decided, 7 to 0, in the government's favor. But the Court split, 4 to 3, in the Texas case. Justice William Douglas wrote both majority opinions. Douglas said for the court that the cases presented no real difference from that of California, decided in the government's favor in 1947.

The decisions evoked an eruption of comment in Congress. Sen. Tom Connally (D Tex.) stated he was "greatly shocked and disappointed" and "dazed" at the ruling. But Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), of the Senate Interior Committee, said the ruling "removes all obstacles" to consideration of legislation to implement federal operation of the tidelands areas.

Meanwhile, HR 8173 was awaiting clearance to the House floor by the House Rules Committee. This group scheduled hearings on the bill June 14, at which both opponents and proponents of the measure showed up.

A favoring group from the tidelands oil states included: Ed Gossett (D Tex.), J. M. Combs (D Tex.), Ben H. Guill (R Tex.), Hale Boggs (D La.), Edwin E. Willis (D La.), and Clyde Doyle (D Calif.).

The author of the bill, Francis Walter (D Pa.) said reports to the effect that oil operations could be carried on more cheaply if the federal government controlled the off-shore areas was "propaganda."

But Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), speaking in opposition to the bill, commented: "This bill will unsettle all our notions about state boundaries." Sam Hobbs (D Ala.) and Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) also spoke in opposition to the bill.

The bill got no further than the Rules group, which never reported it.

SENATE

With the tidelands measure of the House bogged down in the House Rules Committee, the Senate Judiciary Committee held hearings Aug. 14-18 on a resolution (S J Res 195) introduced by Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) to provide an interim settlement of the controversy over control of off-shore oil-bearing lands.

The resolution was framed to give the Interior Department control of the land until a clear-cut Supreme Court or Congressional decision could be reached regarding ownership of the land.

Mastin G. White of the Interior Department said the controversy had almost halted oil exploration in the tidelands. The resolution, he said, would stabilize the situation and revive oil hunts. But Price Daniel, Texas attorney general, told the Committee the states should have interim control as existing contracts were between states and the oil companies.

Large delegations of coastal-state and city officials as well as coastal-state Congressmen testified against interim federal control. Oil company representatives also opposed the bill.

O'Mahoney's resolution, however, never received formal action.

Insurance Firm Taxes

HJ RES 371

SUMMARY

H J Res 371, a stop - gap resolution tightening up a section in the Internal Revenue Code which since 1946 had unexpectedly exempted the investment income of life insurance companies from federal taxes, was passed by both the House and Senate during the second session, but was finally enacted into law as a part of the general tax bill, HR 8920. (See Almanac, p. 573.)

The two chambers had differed on the extent to which the measure should tax retroactively. The House wanted to collect on the exempted investment returns for 1947, 1948 and 1949. The Senate had decided the tax should apply only to 1949 and 1950.

In this situation, the House Ways and Means Committee, anxious to see the resolution enacted, incorporated its terms in the major tax bill of the year that was then pending before it. First, however, it added 1950 to the House - approved taxable years. The House agreed with the Committee and passed HR 8920 with these provisions of the insurance resolution included. The Senate did likewise, but only after it had insisted on limiting the taxable years — once again — to 1949 and 1950.

Many compromises later, the conferees on HR 8920 decided that the insurance companies should be taxed only for 1949 and 1950. This is the way the big tax bill stood when it was signed by President Truman.

BACKGROUND

The House Ways and Means Committee received H J Res 371 on Oct. 10, 1949, a few days before the first session came to an end. It had been introduced by Committee Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.) at the request of Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder.

The resolution immediately was put in the hands of a subcommittee headed by Walter A. Lynch (D N.Y.).

In a letter to the Ways and Means Committee, Snyder had pointed out that life insurance companies were required to pay taxes only on investment income. Under the existing law, he wrote, no tax had been due from the firms since 1946. The situation, he said, resulted from the use of a formula for determining taxable income adopted in 1942, which was conceded to have become unrealistic.

The Secretary said he had been trying to work out with the companies since 1947 a long-range basis for taxing their investment income on an equitable basis, but he added that this had been impossible. Therefore he suggested the adoption of stop-gap legislation fixing net taxable income for the years 1948 and 1949 as gross income minus a fixed reserve and policy liability credit of 0.92 per cent for each of the years. This, he said, would eliminate the fixed interest element of 3.25 per cent in the existing formula, and yield $90 million in new revenue for the two - year period.

While the Lynch subcommittee began its work immediately after receiving the recommended resolution in October, the first session ended with no action taken on the proposal.

HOUSE

Committee

The full Ways and Means Committee received a report from its subcommittee Jan. 3, 1950, the day the second session opened.

The subcommittee reported that it had met with the staff of the Treasury Department, the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, representatives of the American Life Convention and the Life Insurance Association of America.

Representatives of the industry, the group said, had objected to the "alleged arbitrary nature" of the Treasury formula as well as to the application of the tax to 1948. The subcommittee said the objection to the retroactive application of the tax was "untenable" but said it agreed with the objections to the Treasury formual. Therefore it recommended:

1. That the tax be made retroactive to include 1947 as well as 1948 and 1949.

2. That the statutory formula for determining taxable income be revised to reflect the average rates of interest assumed by the industry in maintaining its deductible policy reserves, thus eliminating the 3.25 per cent interest element fixed by the formula.

"It seems intolerable", said the subcommittee, "that so large an industry should pay no tax, due to the failure of a formula to accomplish the purpose for which it was designed." It pointed out that because of the change it made in the Treasury formula, the three-year retroactive tax would produce no more than the $90 million estimated by the Treasury for the two - year period.

The Ways and Means Committee adopted its subcommittee's report on H J Res 371 and submitted it to the House as its own recommendation.

Floor Action

The House Jan. 26 passed the measure by voice vote, after an unsuccessful attempt had been made by Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) to tack an excise tax repeal onto the measure. The chair ruled the move out of order. (See Almanac, p. 595.)

The final vote followed Rep. Lynch's statement that it "would end the free ride and would make life insurance companies pay their fair share of the tax burden which presently bears so heavily on individuals and corporations with taxable income." A motion by Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) to recommit was rejected by voice vote.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Finance Committee took up H J Res 371 on March 16, holding hearings on that day and on March 17. Those appearing in support of the bill as passed by the House were: Reps. Doughton, Lynch, Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), and A. Sidney Camp (D Ga.); and

Vance N. Kirby, tax legislative counsel, Treasury Department; A. J. McAndless, representing the Life Insurance Association of America and the American Life Convention; Clarris Adams, president, Ohio State Life Insurance Co.; and Ellsworth C. Alvord, Washington, D. C. attorney.

Appearances in opposition to the bill were made by: Thomas I. Parkinson, president, Equitable Life Assurance Society; W. N. Stannus, secretary, Pyramid Life Insurance Co., Little Rock, Ark.; Clarence C. Kocksin, legislative counsel, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Edward J. Schmuck, Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Washington, D. C.; and John A. Lloyd,

president, Union Central Life Insurance Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Finance Committee reported H J Res 371 on April 6, after first amending it to limit its retroactive applicability to the years 1949 and 1950.

Many of the companies, said the Committee in its report, had closed their books for the years 1947 and 1948, and in some cases had set up no reserves to cover any Federal tax liability.

Floor Action

The measure was passed by the Senate April 13 on a voice vote, exactly as it had come from the Committee. Walter F. George (D Ga.), chairman of the Finance group, gave an explanation of the bill and there was no debate.

CONFERENCE

The differing House and Senate versions of the resolution were referred to a conference composed of the following:

Reps. Lynch, Noble J. Gregory, (D Ky.), A. Sidney Camp (D Ga.), Aime J. Forand (D R.I.), Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), and Robert N. Kean (R N.J.); and:

Sens. George, Tom Connally (D Tex.), Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), and Robert A. Taft (R Ohio).

No action was ever taken by the conferees, however. Instead, the measure was incorporated in HR 8920, the year's major tax bill, and enacted as a part of it. (See Almanac, p. 573).

Import Controls

S 3550—P.L. 590

SUMMARY

Congress on June 29, 1950 completed action on a bill (S 3550) to extend for one year (through July 1, 1951) the President's authority to control imports of fats and oils, and rice and rice products.

The bill was signed by the President June 30, 1950, and became Public Law 590 only hours before existing legislation granting the President control powers would have expired.

With one exception, the bill merely prolonged the life of existing controls over fats, oils, rice and rice products, to permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose, without heavy losses, of surpluses built up through wartime price-support programs.

Controls over coconut oil were eliminated by the Senate and an effort in the House to restore them was defeated. Told that any change in the Senate - approved bill would mean a conference and would prevent enactment of S 3550 before controls expired, the House also defeated efforts to write in authority for the President to impose controls on imports of petroleum, cheese, potatoes and ham.

(In connection with import controls, a Senate Labor subcommittee in July paid exclusive attention to the question of imported oil. Headed by Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), the group recommended that oil imports be "controlled" by means of an outright boost in the tariff on imported oil.

(Neely's subcommittee decided after lengthy hearings that a "substantial increase" in the tariff would tend to ameliorate what the group said was the adverse effect of imported oil on employment in the coal, oil, rail, silver, lead and zinc industries.

(But the full Labor Committee on July 13 refused to support the Neely group's recommendation, and said Congressional steps toward oil import controls via tariff increases "should await the Tariff Commission's recommendation in the matter.")

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee May 5, 1950, favorably reported a committee bill (S 3550) continuing for one year (until July 1, 1951) the President's authority to control imports of oil-bearing materials, fatty acids, butter, soap and soap powder and rice and rice products. The bill, which extended authority provided by the Decontrol Act of 1947, excluded petroleum and petroleum products from import control.

Both the Agriculture and State Departments favored the extension, the Committee reported. The Secretary of Agriculture had informed it that a Commodity Credit Corporation program to dispose of surplus fats and oils built up as a result of wartime price-support programs would not be completed until after the June 30, 1950, expiration of the existing controls legislation.

The Committee added provisions which it said were intended to "mesh the exercise of authority over import controls with the obligations of the United States as a party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trades" adopted by a United Nations conference.

Debate

The Senate amended the Committee's bill by excluding, from import controls, in addition to petroleum, certain coconuts and coconut products. In debate, members said the exclusion was requested by candy manufacturers who could utilize no substitute in making coconut candy.

Committee provisions referring to the UN Tariffs and Trades Agreement were eliminated by the Senate. Members said that as soon as conditions permitted, the President would remove the import restrictions.

The Senate passed the bill, as amended, on a voice vote June 8, 1950.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Banking and Currency Committee June 16, 1950, recommended passage of a House bill (HR 8737) to continue unchanged presidential authority to control imports of edible fat products and rice. The similar Senate bill (S 3550) was referred to the committee June 13, 1950.

The House measure did not exclude coconut products from controls, as did the Senate's, but the House Committee agreed that the Senate version be substituted, to avoid a conference when the House took up the legislation June 29, 1950, the day before the existing control legislation expired.

Debate

Members told the House immediate affirmative action was essential if the controls were to be continued. Circumstances behind the need for quick action, the coconut products exclusion and the bill itself all were subjects of considerable debate. Members were told the soap industry used 70 per cent of the coconut products

imported in 1948 and that candy manufacturers used a comparatively small percentage of the total coconut imports.

The House voted down attempts to amend the bill to kill the exemption for coconut products. It also defeated proposals to write in controls for imports of cheese, potatoes, ham and petroleum and petroleum products.

A motion to recommit the bill to kill the provision excluding coconuts from controls and to write in controls on butter was defeated on a roll-call vote of 72 to 264 with 94 not voting. (See page 720).

The House then passed the bill on a voice vote, June 29, 1950.

LAW ENACTED

The President signed S 3550 June 30, 1950, and it became Public Law 590.

RFC Loans Investigated

SUMMARY

The lending activities and policies of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were scrutinized in detail during the second session by the RFC Subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. The Subcommittee, headed by J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), gave the agency a rough going over and plenty of biting criticism. But at the end of the session, the task of wrapping its conclusions into a final report still remained before the group. It had until Jan. 31, 1951, to do this.

Members of the Subcommittee were: Chairman J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.), J. Allen Frear (D Del.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.) and Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.).

A resolution (S Res 219), adopted by the Senate Feb. 8, 1950, authorized the RFC study and provided $50,000 to finance it. The deadline for completion of the report originally was set for June 1, 1950. This was first extended, at Fulbright's request, to July 15, 1950, and, a second time, to the Jan. 31 deadline.

"Interim" reports, in the meanwhile, were submitted on two specific loans:

1. The $10.1 million loan to the Texmass Petroleum Company, of Dallas, Tex.; and 2. The transportation dealings between the Lustron Corp., a prefabricated housing concern which defaulted on a $37.5 million RFC loan, and the Commercial Home Equipment Corp. which had moved the Lustron houses from factory to the buyer.

Both the loan and the transportation dealings were criticized and termed improper, if not illegal.

The Subcommittee also held hearings, but made no report, on: 1. A $1.8 million loan to the Waltham Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass.; and 2. A series of 33 other RFC loans of varying sizes and proportions.

TEXMASS SURVEY

The Subcommittee held three hearings, April 13, 22 and 27, on the RFC's $10.1 million loan to Texmass. Prior to the hearings, the staff experts conducted a preliminary study of the facts and record and produced the following findings which served as the basis for testimony before the Subcommittee:

In 1944, Homer W. Snowden, a Dallas oil operator, and A. W. Smith, of Boston, Mass., induced a group of wealthy Bostonians to invest in oil ventures in a manner offering tax-saving possibilities. Texmass Petroleum Co. was organized in October, 1946, as successor to the Snowden enterprises and was at the outset heavily burdened with the Snowden-Smith partnership debts. Loans were obtained from private banks and other sources, mostly to buy out Snowden and his partners.

On March 30, 1949, the company applied for a $22.5 million RFC loan, to pay debts and acquire working capital. The Dallas RFC office decided against the loan as did the Washington RFC Review Committee. But the RFC Board of Directors voted two to one in September, 1949, in favor of a $15.1 million loan to Texmass, upon the condition that $10.1 million would be supplied by the RFC and the remainder by creditors of the company. Directors Harvey J. Gunderson and Walter L. Dunham voted for the resolution. Director William E. Willett opposed it and Chairman Harley Hise, who was present, disqualified himself. Director Henry A. Mulligan was absent. Texmass still had not met the condition for the loan at the time the Subcommittee took it up for study.

Hearings Held

At the first hearing April 13, the foregoing statement of finding was offered to Comptroller General Lindsay Warren. He told the Subcommittee the loan was "illegal." He said there was doubt the RFC ever would be repaid.

But James L. Dougherty, RFC general counsel, said the loan was, on the contrary, "perfectly legal." Chairman Harley Hise, of the RFC Board of Directors, said that group also believed "the loan is legal and that they are committed to make it." He also explained that he had disqualified himself in the voting because his cousin was the wife of one of the Texmass directors.

On April 22, Director Gunderson also gave support to the loan.

A Texmass prospectus, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, was presented to the Subcommittee. It stated that "investors should realize that the company's securities...are highly speculative, that they have no present value and that any future value thereof is very remote and dependent upon development of substantial additional oil and gas reserves."

On April 27, John H. Murrell, a geologist and petroleum engineer of Dallas, Tex., testified that the undeveloped oil reserves on the Texmass properties were not sufficient to secure the repayment of the RFC loan. He said it was more than "they could step out and sell the properties for, in my opinion."

Committee's "Interim" Report

Making it clear that it was seeking to stave off disbursement of the still-pending loan funds, the RFC Subcommittee went to work immediately on a report on RFC's role in the Texmass case. On May 19, the report was submitted to the Senate, stating that the loan was not in the public interest and was nothing but a "bail out" for the company's creditors. But the report was too late. On May 17, the RFC had begun to disburse the Texmass loan.

The Subcommittee's report also criticized the RFC directors as "remiss" in their duty both in failing to avail themselves of the full facts within the control of the SEC and in failing to give weight to those facts; said the RFC had not established that a loan to Texmass was

"not otherwise available on reasonable terms"; and said the RFC had not shown the loan was properly secured as to assure repayment.

LUSTRON SURVEY

The Lustron Corp., of Columbus, Ohio, a firm formed to manufacture prefabricated enameled steel houses, obtained its first RFC loan on June 30, 1947, and subsequent amounts through September, 1949, which totalled $37.5 million. The company's own paid-in capital investment was $1.7 million.

Unable to repay the huge sum to the RFC, the company made proposals in 1949 for reorganizing and refinancing the loans, but none was acceptable to the RFC, which decided to foreclose.

Lustron officials, as soon as the 81st Congress' second session began, appealed to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to do something. The Committee asked the RFC to withhold foreclosure until the firm's officials had had time to present their case, and the RFC agreed. Sens. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) and John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), members of the Committee, thereupon made public Jan. 9 a letter in which Carl J. Strandlund, president of Lustron, said his company could start earning a profit in May, 1950, provided the RFC didn't foreclose on the company's assets.

The matter was referred by the full Committee to the RFC Subcommittee, but after a three-hour meeting Jan. 16, Chairman Fulbright (D Ark.) said the foreclosure was "up to the RFC." But the Subcommittee indicated it wanted to probe the Lustron case further.

In the meanwhile, the RFC had rejected all Lustron proposals for reorganization, and on March 1 went to court with its foreclosure action. Leo Goodman, director of CIO's national housing committee, voiced the charge that the RFC was "out to kill" the prefabricated housing industry, but the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, to which Goodman appealed, refused to interfere in the foreclosure action.

Hearings On Lustron

The RFC Subcommittee made it clear from the beginning that it disliked the Lustron loan. Instead of investigating the loan proper, however, it chose the transportation dealings and transactions that had gone on between Lustron and Commercial Home Equipment Corp., a Delaware-incorporated tractor and trailer firm organized for the specific purpose of transporting the prefabs from factory to home site.

Public hearings were held June 26-30. Those testifying included officials and employees of the Commercial Home Equipment Corp., Lustron and RFC.

RFC officials testified that there was evidence of "fraudulent" practices between Lustron and Commercial Home, and that the former was paying the latter concern for commodities never produced. It was brought out that Lustron paid for tractors it never received from Commercial Home. This was admitted by Lustron President Strandlund during his testimony.

However, an RFC Director told the Senators that so far as he knew, contracts between Lustron and Commercial Home had never been closly scrutinized by RFC.

Hearings were concluded after a Commercial Home representative denied that his firm had overbilled Lustron.

"Interim" Report on Lustron

On Aug. 11, the RFC Subcommittee submitted its interim report on the Lustron case to the Senate. Its conclusions were:

1. The RFC was "ineffectual" in its supervision of the transportation phase of the Lustron operation.

2. RFC officials in charge of the Lustron loan "exhibited inability to detect irregularities and an indifference to unbusiness - like procedure in dealings connected with the transportation contract."

3. Officials of Lustron and RFC were aware that a director of Lustron was also a stockholder and director of Commerical Home, and that he "actively conducted negotiations . . . with respect to the transportation dealings between the two corporations."

4. An exception to the "inefficiency" displayed by officials and employees of the RFC was "the activity of the Investigation Division of RFC." This division "displayed diligence and effectiveness in its thorough exploration of these transactions and thereby uncovered what are claimed to be excessive and irregular payments of more than $500,000 made to Commerical Home."

OTHER RFC LOANS

Both before and after the Lustron and Texmass hearings, the RFC Subcommittee looked into the agency's lending policies generally, and held hearings on a number of loans made under them.

The first of these involved a loan to the Ribbonwriter Corporation of America, of Dania, Fla. After a few hours of hearings, Subcommittee Chairman Fulbright said these facts had been established:

1. One of the company's directors, Wiley L. Moore Sr., was worth $5 million or more and was a long-standing friend of the RFC examiner who recommended the loan.

2. A vice - president of the company, Walter R. Clark, sheriff of Broward County, Fla., was believed by the manager of the RFC office in Jacksonville, Fla., to be a friend of President Truman and "in the money."

3. That Clark, who was removed from his office in 1942 by the then Gov. Spessard L. Holland (now Senator) on Broward County residents' complaints of gambling but retained his seat when the Florida senate did not concur, was called to testify before the Senate Crime Investigating Committee when it was in Miami.

Appraising practices of the RFC were scrutinized when the Subcommittee turned June 13 to the case of the Novelty Plant and Pottery Co., of Eastland, Texas, Fulbright said the company got a $48,000 RFC loan in 1947 and the RFC accepted the company's property, privately appraised at $98,000 as collateral. Two years later, when the loan was in default, an appraisal by an RFC agent showed the total value for the same assets to be only $4,514. Fulbright criticized this as an "example of an overly optimistic appraisal by an appraiser in the employ of the company."

On June 15, the Subcommittee turned to a loan of $18,500,000 to Carthage Hydro - Col, Inc. of New York City, and questioning of C. V. Dodds, manager of the RFC's Loan Office, brought out that the president of the company was Guy Gabrielson, chairman of the Republican National Committee. The loan was to help to pay for the building of a synthetic gasoline plant and pipeline at Brownsville, Tex. Fulbright criticized it as a case of the RFC assisting in financing "a new venture speculative in character." But

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) remarked that those who preach free enterprise should practice what they preach and he didn't care what the name was.

Reno Hotel Loan

On July 3, RFC officials appeared before the Subcommittee to defend a big loan that was made by the agency to a Reno hotel despite an adverse recommendation by a review committee.

The loan was for $1,300,000 to the Mapes Hotel, of Reno, Nev., whose main income was reported to be derived from its gambling casino. Sen. Fulbright asserted the RFC loan was used chiefly to "bail out" the private banks which had originally lent the Mapes funds for constructing the hotel in 1946. He said the main operators of the hotel included Lou Wertheimer, whose brother, Mert, operated a competitive casino in Reno's rival Riverside Hotel.

RFC Chairman Harley Hise, RFC Director Harvey Gunderson and H. W. Robertson, RFC Washington examiner, were questioned closely, with Hise and Robertson defending the loan as a sound one. Hise said it had been granted on a three-to-two vote of the RFC Board of Directors over the objections of the agency's Washington Review Committee. Questioned by Fulbright as to whether the loan served the public interest, Hise said it did so by providing greater hotel accommodations for, among others, Reno's many divorcee residents.

A critical eye was turned July 5 on a $1,200,000 RFC loan made to the Hayward Woolen Co., of East Douglas, Mass. after a Massachusetts Congressman (unidentified at the hearings) persuaded all members of that state's delegation to intervene with the RFC on the company's behalf. Fulbright called this loan also a "bail out" for the firm's creditors. But John Hagerty, former manager of the RFC's Boston office, who then held the position of special assistant to the RFC Board of Directors, insisted that no improper pressure was exerted.

Another loan, this one to the Cooper Drug Co., of Georgetown, Tex., was described July 5 as "a mistake" by RFC Chairman Harley Hise. The loan was for $26,900, the greatest portion of which went to pay creditors of the firm's owner. Chairman Fulbright said "apparently this man took money from his business to build a home... when his creditors grew impatient over delays in payment of their bills he was able to turn to the RFC and get money with which to quiet them. This loan clearly 'bailed out' the creditors."

By way of contrast, Fulbright pointed to the $1,050,000 which the RFC had advanced to the Hayward-Schuster Woolen Mills, Inc.. In that case, he said, $350,000 was used to clear up existing bank indebtedness and the balance was left for operating capital. That loan was being kept up to date and the company was making a good showing, he said.

Waltham Watch Loan

On July 20 and 21, hearings were held on the $4 million RFC loan to the Waltham Watch Co., which in February, 1950, had closed its doors and surrendered its assets to the RFC as collateral.

The Subcommittee's Chairman Fulbright (D Ark.) said special attention was given the Waltham loan for two reasons: 1. The employment by Waltham of John J. Hagerty as president and general manager at a $30,000-a-year salary after he had, in his capacity as manager of the RFC Boston office, recommended approval of the loan; 2. The Subcommittee's impression that the loan "bailed out" New England banks to which Waltham owed $4.5 million. The company, on account of bad business, initiated bankruptcy proceedings in December, 1948. The RFC loans were made after that.

Hagerty testified in his defense. He said the RFC loan had not been made until Waltham had been completely reorganized and was out of the hands of the bankruptcy court. RFC directors Gunderson, Willett and Dunham also testified in Hagerty's favor.

SURVEY ECHOES

On Aug. 9, President Truman dropped RFC Chairman Harley Hise and Director Harvey Gunderson from the agency. Henry A. Mulligan, another director, had resigned earlier in the year. Appointed to take their places were: C. Edward Rowe, of Boston, Mass., W. Elmer Harber, of Oklahoma, and Walter E. Cosgriff, of Salt Lake City, Utah. Later in the year, the President designated Harber chairman of the agency.

On Oct. 2, Sen. Fulbright (D Ark.) chairman of the RFC Subcommittee, said his group would begin an inquiry into the four per cent interest rate charged on government loans to private business. He said he believed the rate often did not cover the actual cost of making the loan. No date was set for the study, however.

On Nov. 9, a program of retrenchment was announced, aimed at placing the RFC on a self-sustaining basis by the end of fiscal 1951. As a major step in achieving its objective, the agency said the interest rate on business loans would be increased to five per cent from the then-current four per cent. Also the two per cent interest it had been charging on loans in which it participated with banks was set at a flat two per cent, instead of the graded 1 to 1 1/2 per cent previously in effect. The RFC also said it would tap another new source of revenue by setting a fixed charge of $10 on loan applications up to $10,000 and of 1/8 to 1 per cent of the amount applied for an application above $10,000, with a maximum fee of $2,500. Previously, the RFC had processed loans without charge.

McCarthy Booklet

In connection with the RFC and Congress, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) admitted June 15, 1950, that he had received $10,000 for preparing a promotion booklet for the Lustron Corp., which was seeking to step up sales of its prefabricated houses. He said payment was made under a contract signed Nov. 12, 1948, and which McCarthy said was then still in force, for him to "keep the book up to date."

At the Lustron hearings, which were held subsequent to the McCarthy statement, Lustron President Carl Strandlund testified that the McCarthy booklet was a 97-page one, that it was "very excellent . . . housing propaganda . . . and the program which we sold, 35 cents on the booklet and 25 cents on an illustrated booklet which followed it, the recovery was $46,000." He then denied McCarthy had "been interested in Lustron." He said the Wisconsin Senator "has never interceded in Lustron, has never had anything that he has done to influence any particular thing for me, and our relations are quite at arm's length."

On April 20, Chairman Fulbright (D Ark.), of the RFC Subcommittee, released for publication a letter he had received from Jesse Jones, Texas publisher and former RFC chairman, that he favored "a decent burial, lock, stock and barrel" for the agency.

Monopoly Hearings

SUMMARY

The House Monopoly Subcommittee —a unit of the Judiciary Committee— in 1950 moved from the general to the particular in its study of monopoly power in the national economy. Having made in 1949 an exploratory review of monopoly generally (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 745 ff.), the Subcommittee in 1950 made specific investigative forays into the steel and newsprint industries. Plans were also made for a similar look at the aluminum industry, but this was later called off on the grounds that it was unnecessary.

At the outset of the year, Emanuel Celler (D N. Y.), chairman of the Monopoly Subcommittee as well as chairman of the full Judiciary Committee, announced that his group would investigate monopolistic aspects of six industries. Steel and newsprint were two of these.

The others, which at the end of the year were still unscrutinized by the Subcommittee, were: E. I. du Pont de Nemours, the Delaware chemical and industrial firm; Lever Brothers, an American firm owned by Unilever of Great Britain and the Netherlands; Schubert Enterprises, controllers of numerous legitimate theatres; and the distilling industry.

While three bills to remedy so-called defects in the anti-trust laws had been introduced and acted upon under sponsorship of the Subcommittee, no report on the monopoly hearings themselves had been issued. (For story of the anti-trust bills, see page 661) But the investigations produced many reactions.

The members of the Subcommittee which made the pair of studies were: Reps. Celler, Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.), J. Frank Wilson (D Tex.), Earl C. Michener (R Mich.), Kenneth B. Keating (R N. Y.), William M. McCulloch (R Ohio), Joseph R. Bryson (D S. C.), Thomas J. Lane (D Mass) and Edwin E. Willis (D La.).

STEEL HEARINGS

Chairman Celler (D N.Y.) opened the steel hearings April 17. They lasted three weeks. At the outset, Celler promised a "stem to stern" investigation focused on the possible need of government regulation. He elaborated: "The issue to be faced is whether in numerous key industries firms are of such size as to interfere significantly with competitive forces. In the steel industry one firm controls about one-third of the ingot capacity of the country...The steel industry is basic to the economic life and military security of the nation. The Subcommittee wants to find out whether the major policy decisions of the industry are arrived at competitively or whether they are determined by a few people in a few companies."

Oscar Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, was the lead-off witness. He depicted dwindling ore sources as the foremost problem facing the steel industry, adding that of parallel importance was the problem of maintaining competition. He told the Subcommittee five companies controlled the bulk of Lake Superior iron ore reserves and three-fifths of the nation's steel producing capacities.

James Boyd, director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines figured the gap between iron ore and production requirements would be 3,400,000 tons by 1959 "even though it is assumed that all foreign sources are accessible." Both Chapman and Boyd said they thought government financial assistance might be necessary to open up new supply sources but neither went into detail on the kind of required help.

Dr. George Stigler, of Columbia University, said he thought the best way to increase competitive forces in the steel industry was to dissolve U. S. Steel "and probably also Bethlehem and Republic" into a considerable number of independent companies.

James M. Mead, a Federal Trade Commissioner, said April 18 the FTC was watching the steel industry on three fronts for signs of what he called "substantial lessening of competition." These fronts: 1. The expansion of principal basic steel producers into the field of fabricated and finished goods. 2. Ownership and control of iron ore. 3. Continuing post-war shortage of basic steel supplies.

First Industry Witnesses

Frank Smith, independent brown ore producer from Cartersville, Ga., charged "big steel" companies with entering "an arrangement" with Republic Steel Corp. to force southern producers to sell only to Republic. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) interposed the charge that Republic made preclusive contracts with southern producers in which Republic was insured the entire ore output but could refuse to buy at its option.

Following Smith on the stand, Republic President Charles M. White demanded to know, "What's wrong with it?" But he denied flatly any arrangement with the U S. Steel Corp., or any other company governing exclusive ore purchasing. and vigorously defended Republic's right to tie up output with individual producers.

White warned the Subcommittee to "proceed with caution" in its "tampering with bigness." He declared the "high standard of living in this country has developed from the fact we are a mass production country. Mass production is big business . . . When you hurt big business you hurt every little business and every man, woman, and child in this country."

Cartel Charge Raised

The steel firms were accused April 24 by James S. Martin, former chief of the decartelization branch of the American Military Government of "covertly" engaging in a plan to re-establish an international steel cartel controlling world markets in the same way they were controlled before World War II. Martin presented documents to support contentions that:

1. The "big three" of the American steel industry — United States Steel, Bethlehem and Republic — through the medium of the Steel Export Association of America, joined the cartel in 1938 to divide the steel market, fix prices and limit competition.

2. Cartel agreements were being quietly resumed by 1947 with American steel men sitting in on "off-the-record meetings in Brussels supposedly as observers."

3. The cartel group sought to suppress development of the steel industry in areas which American policy wanted developed under the Marshall Plan and the President's Point Four program of economic assistance.

4. Before World War II, most of the American independents had been whipped into line so that the cartel controlled about 90 per cent of American steel production.

Donald C. Cook, Securities and Exchange Commissioner, April 25 testified that lack of equity financing and heavy capital requirements virtually prohibited new corporate additions to the steel industry. He said he didn't know of "any investment banking company which would be willing to undertake the financing of a new company." The answer to the need for greater steel capacity, he said, cannot be found in the organization of new steel companies.

"Big Steel" Replies

A bitter attack on "powerful" groups in government, which he said seek to dismember American business, was made April 26 by Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the U. S. Steel Corp. He testified for three days. Flanked at the Subcommittee's witness table by Irving S. Olds, chairman of the board of the corporation, General Counsel Nathan Miller, and other corporation officials, Fairless declared all American industry was on trial "because it has served the public too well— because it has pleased too many customers and has built the greatest industrial nation on the face of the earth."

Committee Counsel Edward H. Levi quizzed Fairless, at the end of his prepared statement, on the relative size of U. S. Steel. Is not U. S. Steel's capacity greater than all the mills of all other countries combined? inquired Levi. "Yes," snapped Fairless, "and I think that's the reason why we are the greatest nation on earth."

Fairless said it was "a matter of record" that when U. S. Steel was formed in 1901 it produced 66 per cent of all the steel made in America, but in 1950 produced only 33 per cent. Since 1935, he continued, the corporation increased its ingot capacity by about 1,400,000 tons but U. S. Steel's competitors grew 14 times faster.

Clashes Develop

The steel industrialist's appearances before the Subcommittee were frequently marked by clashes between him and his interrogators. One such collision occurred April 27, when Celler was questioning Fairless with regard to the Isthmian Steamship Co., which U. S. Steel owned.

Fairless said it was an "asset" to U. S. Steel, that it turned in a profit to U. S. Steel stockholders and provided transportation for steel products.

"I take it that other than the profit advantage, then, Isthmian does not add to the efficiency of your operations," Celler said. "Why don't you get rid of your steamship company?"

"Why should we?" snapped Fairless. "Because your company's getting too big," Celler retorted.

Celler then added that he thought U. S. Steel should get rid of some of its subsidiaries and that this could be done without affecting the efficiency of the corporation.

Fairless disputed contentions, previously submitted to the Subcommittee by Interior Secretary Chapman and others, that the nation's iron ore reserves, the raw material of steel making, were nearly exhausted. Fairless said supplies of low-grade usable ores, alone, were adequate to last more than 100 years. Moreover, he derided charges that U. S. Steel "controlled" the bulk of domestic ore supplies although it owns 51 per cent of the high grade mesabi ore in Minnesota. His firm he told the Subcommittee, will sell ore to anyone who wants it, including competitors.

At his final appearance April 28, Fairless was joined by General Counsel Miller in delivering a blistering rebuttal to allegations, previously heard by the Subcommittee, that U. S. Steel participated in prewar international steel cartel agreements, and was, even then, exploring possibilities of a renewed division of the world's steel markets.

Compliments Exchanged

Compliments were exchanged between Celler and Fairless at the conclusion of the latter's testimony. But Celler later made this statement with regard to U. S. Steel: "I don't think all the charges have been met. There is undebatable evidence of price fixing, and there is evidence that U. S. Steel has the best portion of better grade iron ore to the disadvantage of other producers. My view (is not shaken) that there was evidence — not conclusive — to indicate some participation by U. S. Steel in the international steel cartel."

Ernest T. **Weir,** chairman of the board of the National Steel Corp., followed Fairless to the witness stand. May 4 he told the Subcommittee that the steel industry has no monopolistic tendencies and those who make such charges only "itch to bring the industry under government control."

A warning against any tampering with "big" business was delivered to the Subcommittee May 9 by two "small" businessmen — Edwin Hodge Jr., president of the Pittsburgh Forging Co., and Robert S. Waters, of Johnstown, Pa., president of the National Radiator Co. Both were listed as fabricators of semi-finished steel produced by steel companies. They asserted: "We believe the destruction of the big companies would imperil our national safety as well as our national economy, and at the same time would not help the little fellow."

But a third witness, Samuel Wasserman, president of the American Pipe and Equipment Co., of Baltimore, Md., told the Subcommittee he was being forced out of business by refusal of steel companies to sell him pipe because he cut prices below figures quoted by his competitors. Wasserman said his pipe supply from the Mercer Tube Co., of Sharon, Pa., has been cut off by order of Republic Steel Corp., and no other steel company would accept his orders until August, 1949, when he was able to get only about one-fourth of what he needed from the Wheatland Tube Co. He said he "may have to go out of business this year."

Final witnesses were Professors George J. Stigler, of Columbia University, who had made an earlier appearance, and George W. Stocking, Vanderbilt University. Reviewing testimony during the steel hearing, Stocking concluded that the U. S. Steel Corp. could not justify its size from the standpoint of either efficiency or economic operation. Stigler said the question, "on the issue of bigness", was whether the largest steel companies produced more efficiently and led in the search for new resources and methods.

The Subcommittee concluded its steel study May 11, and set mid-June for the start of hearings on its next subject of investigation — the newsprint industry.

NEWSPRINT HEARINGS

Begun June 19, hearings on the newsprint industry concerned two main issues — the short supply of the product and the industry's marketing practices. The study was continued for a month, during which one 10-day recess was held. Chairman Celler (D N.Y.) made it plain at the outset that he believed Canada was attempting to control the flow of newsprint. He promised that the investigation would delve into national and international fields in a search for possible cartel arrangements which might be stifling competition.

The first witness, John H. Perry, publisher of a chain of Florida newspapers and head of the Western Newspaper Union, a small daily news and feature service, charged that the Canadian companies, which supply 80 per cent of the newsprint consumed here had collusive agreements. He said the United States is zoned, and territories parcelled out to designated companies, that prices are uniform and newspapers are compelled to sign contracts for 10 to 12 years ahead in order to insure a steady supply of newsprint.

Cranston Williams, general manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, another witness, said that, while newsprint consumption was rising far more rapidly than had been expected and the supply situation was "tight", there was not a single instance on record of a paper being compelled to suspend publication because of inability to get newsprint.

Subcommittee Chairman Celler (D N.Y.) then questioned: "Don't you know that the number of daily and weekly papers suspending publication last year was 200?"

"That may be so," the witness responded, "but no one of them suspended because they were unable to get newsprint." He said rising production costs, in which newsprint was only one factor, was responsible for the many collapses.

William F. Canfield, secretary-manager of the Inland Daily Press Association, however, endorsed Williams testimony, saying he considered the tight supply situation to be the fault of both publishers and newsprint producers who failed accurately to forecast the expansion in consumption over the last few years.

The cause of the newsprint shortage, according to Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) who testified June 20, was the booming demand for reading matter while the possible cure was the building of a bigger United States newsprint industry. He suggested a tariff on Canadian newsprint.

On June 21, Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor, told the Subcommittee he had "a deep conviction" that further controls over newsprint were not needed, but he said greater supplies would be a "net contribution" to peace.

Canadian Practices Defended

Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), himself a publisher, and Charles E. Moreau, representative of the National Editorial Association, defended Canadian newsprint manufacturers against previously-voiced accusations that they kept prices artifically high and production down. Brown cautioned the Subcommittee against disturbing relations with Canada and said he thought "the solution is to develop the paper industry in the south."

Donald C. Cook, Securities and Exchange Commissioner, June 23 advised the Subcommittee to look into the "interrelation" of competing paper companies whose directors serve on boards of non-newsprint companies on which other newsprint companies also have directors. He described the International Paper Co., ranked as the world's largest paper and newsprint producer, as "the center of an elaborate network" of such interrelating directorates. But he told the group he had no knowledge that such "Common directorates" were resulting in any violations of the anti-trust laws.

On June 27, August B. Meyer, of New York, president of the Bowater Paper Company, said in his 30 years experience in the paper industry he had known of no agreements fixing prices and allocating newsprint.

John H. Hinman, president of the International Paper Co., denied June 28 the newsprint situation endangered the American free press. He said U. S. newspapers "never had so much newsprint as now — and at prices lower than prices prevailing in the 1920's when costs were generally lower."

Hearings Recessed

The newsprint hearings were recessed June 30 until July 10, to allow Subcommittee members to take advantage of the July 4th Congressional holiday. Chairman Celler (D N.Y.) said, as he brought the hearings to a temporary halt, that he had invited publishers of a variety of newspapers, from large metropolitan dailies to small country weeklies, to offer testimony when the hearings were resumed.

As a matter of fact, he asserted, he had invited them once before when the hearings were opened, but the response had been "bad." He added it might be "necessary to subpoena a number of (them)."

Despite the "invitations," and the Celler subpoena threat, no publishers, other than those who already had testified up to this point, showed up at the hearings.

Hearings Resumed

Returning to its investigation July 10, the Subcommittee heard Southeast Alaska described as the possible source of a "major expansion" of pulp and paper production. This was held out as a possibility by Ira J. Mason, chief of the U. S. Forest Service's division of timber management. He estimated the area's potential production capacity at one million tons a year, a fifth of all the American newsprint needs.

The Subcommittee on July 11 was told by Albin R. Caspar, vice-president of the Great Northern Paper Co., of Maine that low profits were mainly responsible for decreased newsprint production in the United States. Other factors, he said, were limited supplies of pulpwood, seasonal changes in available water power, and uncertainty on the part of manufacturers over the extent of the current paper shortage.

Chairman Celler concluded the day's hearing July 11 with the announcement that two Canadian newsprint companies — which he termed subsidiaries of the International Paper Co., of New York — had refused information to the Subcommittee.

The possibility of this country's obtaining up to 500,000 tons of newsprint annually by reprocessing yesterday's newspapers was described July 13 by F. B. Oldman, president of the American Industrial Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. He said a group of publishers already had set up a plant at Gary, Ind., to use a process developed by his firm for removing ink from used newsprint and reconverting the fiber into clean, fresh paper.

J. D. Zellerbach, president of the Crown Zellerbach Corp., of San Francisco, on July 18 told the Subcommittee that until newsprint prices were raised there could be no appreciable increase in the industry's manufacturing capacity. He said he thought the newsprint price was too low to attract the risk capital necessary to bring new capacity to the industry. Zellerbach also blamed the government for preventing the expansion of paper manufacture. His own corporation, he said, was warned directly by the Federal Trade Commission against any further expansion as it would tend to monopoly on the west coast. He added that the Celler group's investigation of the industry — which he described as the fifth since the war — was a "further deterrent" to any expansion of production.

Final witness was Sam B. Eubanks, exceutive vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild, who called for government assistance to increase U. S. newsprint production to at least double its present capacity.

Eubanks asserted: 1. The newsprint "monopoly" was creating a newspaper monopoly through enforced mergers and suspensions stemming from the "excessive cost burden" of news-

print prices; 2. The livelihood and economic security of newspaper workers were "again in jeopardy as they were in the depression years of the early thirties, although the newspaper industry is enjoying the greatest volume of business it has ever known"; 3. Newsprint producers were making "not less than $75 million a year, over and above a generous return on their investment measured by ordinary yardsticks of business profits."

Newprint Echoes

The hearings were officially concluded July 20, but continued to produce statements on the newsprint industry.

In October, two Canadian newsprint concerns, the Powell River Paper Co. Ltd. and the Abitibi Power & Paper Co., raised their prices 10 per cent. Congressman Celler (D N. Y.), who was in Los Angeles, Calif., at the time, promptly declared there on Oct. 15 that he would reopen the Monopoly Subcommittee's hearings if American companies followed the lead of the Canadian firms and also boosted their newsprint prices.

Following the statement up when he returned to Washington, Celler Oct. 24 wrote Attorney General J. Howard McGrath that actions of American newsprint manufacturers in the wake of price increases by Canadians "warrant close scrutiny" by anti-trust officials. If past experience was a guide, Celler said, the Canadian boosts "presage a general price increase."

At the year's end, however, no further action by Celler's group had been taken or was in prospect, either on the subject of newsprint or its earlier investigative topic, steel.

ALUMINUM HEARINGS

Chairman Celler (D N. Y.) Oct. 9 issued a statement announcing hearings by the Monoply Subcommittee beginning Nov. 1 on the production of aluminum for stockpiling. He said in the statement that "reports have indicated failure of the Munitions Board to stockpile aluminum, the supply of which is already considerably short of demand." He added his Subcommittee would seek to determine aluminum requirements for defense.

However, on Oct. 23, Celler decided to cancel the aluminum hearings he had scheduled two weeks before. "Important developments affecting availability of aluminum," he said, "and progress in drafting a national policy" had made hearings unnecessary.

Problems of Small Businesses

President Truman May 5 asked Congress to enact a five-point program to make it easier to finance small businesses. He noted in a special message to the legislators that while the nation's business system was "thriving" it was not growing fast enough to absorb the 1 million new workers who join the labor force each year. He asked Congress to:

1. Authorize federal insurance on a self-sustaining basis of bank loans up to $25,000 and repayable within five years.

2. Charter "national investment companies" whose major purpose would be to provide equity capital and long-term loans for "efficiently managed businesses unable to finance themselves on reasonable terms through the organized securities markets."

3. Broaden lending powers of Reconstruction Finance Corp. to ensure its authority to meet legitimate credit requirements of businesses unable to obtain private financing.

4. Authorize the Commerce Secretary to set up a clearing house to collect, disseminate and exchange scientific engineering and managerial information as a means of helping smaller businesses which can't afford high-priced research staffs to become more efficient. (See page 656.)

5. Give Commerce Secretary responsibility for all these programs as well as move the RFC under his supervision.

House and Senate bills were introduced May 19 to carry out Truman's proposals for aid to small business.

The Senate bill (S 3625) was introduced by Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and John J. Sparkman (D Ala.). In the House Brent Spence (D Ky.) introduced HR 8565 and Wright Patman (D Tex.) sponsored the identical bill HR 8566.

Maybank said his Banking and Currency Committee would begin hearings on the bill in about a week. Spence said his House Banking and Currency Committee would take up the measure "soon".

None of the measures received formal action by the Committees howver.

SENATE

Government officials testified June 19 and 20 before the Senate Select Committee on Small Business on what can be done to assist small business in government procurement. Paul H. Griffith, Assistant Secretary of Defense testified that the primary purpose of military procurement was to get required materials efficiently and at the best possible price. However he said small businessmen were furnished competitive bid information and other helpful data through a munitions board small business office.

Meanwhile, the Administration-prompted S 3625 had been referred to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, which opened hearings June 22. The first witness, Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, urged approval of the Administration measure as a "practical approach to the major problems" of small business.

At the outset of the hearings, however, Sen. A. Willis Robertson ((D Va.) protested that the heavy schedule of business remaining for Congress made it obvious that the program could not be enacted at this session.

On June 23, Harvey J. Gunderson, a director of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., opposed the bill's provision that would relax RFC collateral requirements on loans to small business. The RFC already was helping small business considerably under existing law, he testified. Dr. James Boyd, director of the Bureau of Mines, said the bill would be of assistance in overcoming present difficulties of the metal mining industry.

However, hearings were halted shortly afterwards, and S 3625 was never reported.

Senate Small Business Committee Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Sept. 20, directed the Committee staff to start an investigation of the soft drink bottling industry.

Sparkman said that reports had come to his attention that "competitive practices in the soft drink field are working unfair hardships on small bottlers to the degree that their chances of survival are being seriously endangered." He said the Committee staff would make a preliminary investigation of the industry.

In December, Sparkman's group issued a seven-page "primer" on how

to sell to the government. Small businessmen were told that it isn't necessary to spend for entertainment and were advised to avoid "five per centers" who claim to have influence.

The pamphlet contained the "who, what, when and how" answers to questions that are often asked the Committee and described in simple terms how to make a bid, how to learn why a bid was rejected and where to get other necessary information.

A Subcommittee of Sens. William Benton (D Conn.), chairman, Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) and Russell B. Long (D La.) was named Dec. 4 by Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.), acting chairman of the Select Committee, to study manpower problems as they affect small business. The same Senators were named Dec. 1 to investigate charges by 57 independent fuel oil companies that four large oil companies have launched a price war in the Chicago area in an attempt to freeze them out.

HOUSE

Reconstituted in 1949 (see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 34), the House Select Committee on Small Business continued during the 82nd Congress to look into various phases of that subject. The group issued various reports and held various hearings.

Some organizations claiming to represent the small businessman may often be simply a front "for other purposes", the Committee charged Feb. 21 in a "case study report" on four organizations, all of which were said to solicit money contributions from "big business". The four named by the Committee were: the National Small Business Men's Association, of Chicago and Akron, Ohio; the Small Business Economic Foundation, Chicago; the National Tax Equality Association, Chicago; and the National Associated Businessmen, of Chicago.

The Committee stated that, in its opinion, none of the four organizations "is a bona fide small business organization." It said also that there were interlocking functions and officers among the groups.

In the case of the first two organizations, the Committee reported:

1. The president and founder of both was Dewitt Emery, head of the Monroe Letterhead Corp., of Akron, Ohio.

2. The main theme stressed by the two was of an "anti - labor union variety."

3. Positive support of strictly business issues by these two organizations "seems never to conflict with the side taken by big business."

Later the Select Small Business Committee began an inquiry June 26 of anti - trust law enforcement. Outlining the purposes of the inquiry, Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D Tex.) said efforts would be directed to finding out the extent to which small business suffers from: 1. refusal of large producers controlling major sources of supply to sell freely; 2. the exercise of geographical and quantity price discriminations by large, monopolistic enterprises; and 3. the policy of large concerns who buy up small and medium - sized competitors seeking to get established by competition on price and quality. (See page 661 for story of anti-trust legislation.)

The following day, the Committee released a report based on a subcommittee's 14-month study of oil imports, in which the Subcommittee contended the level of foreign petroleum coming into this country is too high. Chairman Patman made the findings public and in a statement said: "If permitted to continue beyond reasonable levels, national security, national economy and the virility of the domestic producing industry will be seriously impaired." While a recommendation for oil import restrictions was pointedly not recommended, the Subcommittee said importing companies should make voluntary agreements, under federal supervision to keep the oil imports at a "reasonable level."

In October, the group was advised in a report of staff activities that the National Production Authority appeared "to give fair and equitable representation to small producers" in selecting the Steel Products Advisory Committee.

However, the report also described the outlook for steel's small business as grim. It said that "the complexion of the committee indicates that independent fabricators and warehousers must look forward to an even greater 'austerity' program than they have had in the past few months . . . Cuts in quotas or outright refusal of orders by normal and regular sources of supply are brought to the committee's attention almost daily".

OTHER ASPECTS

The problems of small businesses and their relation to the national economy threaded other Congressional hearings and actions in 1950. There were small business aspects to major pieces of legislation such as the Defense Production Act (see page 624) and the Marshall Plan extension measure (see page 204). Small business and its role also drew considerable attention at hearings by various Congressional committees looking into the question of monopoly (see page 649) and anti-trust legislation.

In addition, the Senate in 1950 set up a special Committee on Small Business of its own. (See page 406.) There were also these developments:

The Senate May 26 approved a resolution (S Res 272) granting $10,000 to the newly created Small Business Committee. The resolution also gave the Committee power to employ a staff, take sworn testimony and hold hearings.

The Senate Banking Committee approved March 7 a bill (S 2943) to set up a small business coordinator in the Executive Branch. The coordinator would see to it that small businesses got their fair share of government contracts.

Steel Price Rise Row

SUMMARY

The United States Steel Corp., which owns about 35 per cent of the national steel ingot capacity, announced Dec. 15, 1949, a price boost which the firm said amounted to an average increase of $3.82 a ton for most steel products. This increase was virtually duplicated almost at once by seven other big steel companies which together with U. S. Steel have about 80 per cent of the country's ingot capacity.

An immediate response came from Capitol Hill, where Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), chairman of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, announced Dec. 18 his group would call corporation officials to explain the increases at a public hearing as soon as the second session began in January. O'Mahoney made it plain that he considered the price boosts unwarranted. He said they amounted "to levying an increased

tax upon our whole system," and that "U. S. Steel is doing more harm to the American economic system than all the crackpots ever did."

O'Mahoney said other Committee members were in general agreement with him that there should be an investigation. It was set for Jan. 24.

In March, two months later, the Committee issued a report that aroused intra-Committee controversy. Formally branding the steel price boosts "untimely" and "unwarranted", the report flatly declared that the increases had been dictated to the industry by one firm, U. S. Steel. The Republican minority, led by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), said this wasn't so, that the increase appeared to have been justified in view of costs for employees' 1949 pension grants and was something proper and to be expected in the framework of a free economy.

The real intra-Committee controversy had occurred two weeks earlier, however. Committee members had "leaked" the majority opinion to the press. Sen. Taft had then publicly taken the Committee to task for "smearing the steel industry." Later, in his weekly Ohio newspaper column, he said the Committee should have investigated the question of whether competition existed in the steel industry. He said he thought the evidence showed it did.

O'Mahoney promptly issued a statement asserting that in his opinion the evidence showed "there is no competition within the steel industry." He explained that "in the light of the publication of what purports to be minority views" in advance of the date set for official publication of the report, he had thought it advisable to issue a counter-statement.

But by the time the report was officially published, the Committee row had died down, and no more was heard during the remainder of the year about steel prices.

BACKGROUND

The 1950 steel inquiry was the second for the O'Mahoney group, which was established to receive and study the President's twice-a-year economic reports required of the Chief Executive by the 1946 Employment Act.

Steel industry leaders were called to account by the Committee in March, 1948, after the industry had raised its quotation on semi-finished steel by $5 a ton. Congressional protests were made after the industry made another general increase of $11 a ton in July, 1949, but no inquiry was called.

HEARINGS

The Committee on the Joint Economic Report, as scheduled, opened its hearings on the December steel price boost on Jan. 24, with officials of each of the concerned eight steel companies on the witness list, as well as representatives of other businesses, labor and the public.

Issued in advance of the hearings was a Committee report, entitled "Basic Data Relating to Steel Prices" written by staff experts. It said net income of 50 steel companies increased from $264,525,016 in 1946 to $542,085,610 in 1949 and that the rate of return on steel investments "was higher in 1948 than in any year since 1917." It emphasized that the December price boost meant higher prices all along the line, pointing out that this was already reflected in the higher cost of farm implements.

Chairman O'Mahoney made the opening statement as the hearings got under way. He summed up the inquiry in this way:

"We are dealing . . . with one of the most important problems in the modern world, namely, the manner in which large industrial corporations exercise the vast powers which have been accumulated by them under modern industrial organization . . .

"We now live in a world of industrial centralism in which the control of both production and price of most of the industrial commodities that the people need is settled by the decisions of a few private managers in private conferences . . . This is particularly true of the steel industry. . . Accordingly it is of great importance to the whole country when, following the leadership of United States Steel, each of these companies announces what amounts to a uniform change of price."

Fairless First Witness

Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the U. S. Steel Corp., was the first witness. He pointed his finger at the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) as the cause of it all when he stated that the steel industry could not pay out of the then - current profits the new employee pensions granted after the steelworkers' 1949 strike.

Both Fairless and Enders M. Voorhees, chairman of the U. S. Steel finance committee, rejected the possibility of cutting dividends to stockholders as a means of meeting the employee pension and insurance costs. "We did not believe in December, nor do we believe now," Fairless testified, "that there is any good reason why we should sacrifice the income of stockholders and the interests of the business as a whole in order to provide additional benefits for our employees."

Fairless encountered some strong opposition from O'Mahoney when he declared that "in my opinion U. S. Steel has not made a fair return on its sales or investment at any time during the last 20 years."

O'Mahoney cited figures indicating that the corporation had made almost six per cent on its investment "including the years of the depression" and that, he said, seemed to be a very good return. Fairless said he didn't accept such a figure as accurate. The executive later explained that he saw no reason why the new price of steel should lead to "harmful effects" on the price levels in other industries.

Spokesmen for other steel companies went on record Jan. 25 to state that steel prices, instead of being too high, were too low to assure the future health of the industry. The witnesses were: Hiland G. Batcheller, chairman of the board, Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp., Admiral Ben Moreell, president, Jones - Laughlin Steel Corp., Ernest T. Weir, chairman, National Steel Corp.

Their case was succinctly expressed by Ben Moreell, who said steel prices have lagged so far behind other prices that in effect the industry is wasting its assests by not earning enough to replace them. He said his company has paid since its inception in 1923 an annual return averaging 1.6 per cent on the average asset value of the stock. He said goverments bonds paid 2.5 per cent.

Labor's Testimony

This testimony was sharply challenged Jan. 26 by Otis Brubaker, research director, United Steelworkers of America, who said Moreell quoted the percentage J. & L. paid in dividends to its shareholders. The company profits on its investment, Brubaker asserted, were 8.9 per cent. What's more, he declared, the December prices increase was "well

above $4 a ton, or four per cent, as claimed by the industry."

Brubaker also assailed Fairless' assertion that the steel price increase was justified on the ground it was necessary to compensate for costs of union - won pensions to employees. The Steelworkers, Brubaker declared, were "tired of being a public whipping boy for this industry, especially when we are charged with responsibility for things we have not done." He called the price boosts "unwarranted" and "indefensible", and said the steel industry had a "public be damned" attitude. Despite industry claims, averred Brubaker, steelmaking costs have declined sharply since mid-1948. He said the industry was unwilling even to try to absorb costs as long as the market permitted an increase in price.

Donald Montgomery, director of the Washington office of the United Auto Workers — CIO, charged Jan. 26 that the steel price increase was a "flagrant use of arbitrary power" and that it "put to an end talk of further (auto) price reductions."

A. B. Homer, president, Bethlehem Steel Corp., was a witness Jan. 27 in the closing round of the hearings. He said his company had to increase prices to keep Bethlehem's "existing facilities up to high standards of effective and efficient production."

"Isn't that a method of obtaining capital at no cost to the company?" asked Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.). The executive replied, "That's a new one on me."

"Why couldn't you have maintained a competitive price below U. S. Steel and got some of U. S. Steel's business?" O'Mahoney asked Homer.

Homer replied that there was not a competitive position as far as prices was concerned. He admitted that his company had had a record net income of $99 million in 1949, but he emphasized that even so his company had failed by $15 million to realize from sales revenue the average amount needed to maintain high productive standards.

Final Witness

Dr. Alfred C. Neal, vice - president and director of research for the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, also was questioned Jan. 27 with regard to the proposed erection of a New England steel mill to provide reasonably-priced steel in that area. At the outset of the hearings, a group of Congressmen from New England had publicly invited the Committee to examine witnesses on the subject. This group included Sens. Brien McMahon (D Conn.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R Mass.) and Rep. Chase Going Woodhouse (D Conn.).

Neal told the Committee that the cost of steel used by New England industries "threatens the economic growth" of that area. He recommended construction of a steel mill there and said it would cost approximately $240 million.

O'Mahoney and Patman indicated they thought the big steel interests were the culprits. Patman described it as a matter of blocked credit. He said the same thing had happened in the southwest where steel officials, sitting on the boards of the nation's big banks, had blocked the credit needed to establish a steel mill.

Rep. Robert F. Rich (R Pa.) interrupted the discussion to exclaim: "Oh, bughouse! There is something wrong with New England if it can't raise the money."

REPORT

On March 7, the Joint Economic Report Committee was said by some members to have approved findings that the December increase in the price of steel had been untimely and unwarranted. The report was not released for publication and was not scheduled to be for several weeks but it was "said" to contain the following recommendations:

1. That the steel industry be required to make reports to the Federal Trade Commission on a current basis with respect to prices, production costs and profits.

2. That companies be required to give 30-day notice before raising their prices. An "appropriate" government agency meanwhile would conduct public hearings to determine the need and effect of the proposed increases.

3. That a study be undertaken to determine whether the strategic and economic importance of the steel industry placed it in the category of a public utility, subject to regulation by the government.

4. That another study seek to find methods of increasing competition in the industry.

G O P Reaction

Republicans let it be known that they had dissented sharply. With Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) serving as spokesman, they disclosed they had refused to sign the report and promised to file a minority report expressing their views.

Taft charged the report "looks in the direction of (government) price fixing" and "smears the steel industry." Sen. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) retorted: "Talk about government price fixing is an excellent smoke screen to cover up what amounts to private price fixing." He declared the evidence gathered by the Committee showed "the whole steel industry acted uniformly on price increases. . . in the footsteps of United States Steel."

Sen. Taft March 15 opened the controversy anew when in his weekly Ohio newspaper column he criticized the still-unpublished majority decision and accused the Committee of tackling the wrong subject. He said it should have investigated the question of whether competition existed in the steel industry.

In his opinion, Taft wrote, the evidence showed "there is no collusion between the companies and that competition is reasonably active." He explained that the "doubtful question" in his mind was whether "the position of the U. S. Steel Corp. is so predominant that it has power to fix prices and at least modify the usual effect of competition."

If such a condition did exist, Taft said, Congress should consider legislation limiting the proportion of any industry which can be controlled by one company, and "whether it is possible to make the Sherman Act more definite and effective."

Learning in advance of publication of the column's contents, Chairman O'Mahoney flatly asserted March 14 that a majority of his group felt there was no competition within the steel industry.

He explained that "in the light of the publication of what purports to be minority views" in advance of the date set for release of both reports, he thought it advisable to issue a statement striking out at "any contention or pseudo-contention that competition exists in the steel industry."

Earlier, William H. Colvin, president of Crucible Steel Co., in a letter to O'Mahoney charged the Committee's report was "about as slanted as a thing could be."

When it was officially released March 27, the Committee's report was anti-climactic. It simply bore out what had previously been "leaked" by group members. Eight Democrats on

the Committee signed the report. Six Republicans refused to, and issued their own minority views.

Minority Views

In their minority report, the Republicans hotly contended that the recommendations of the majority looked toward government price fixing and a controlled economy. With respect to the proposal for a 30-day warning of any proposed hike, the minority said: "The only actual power recommended is the postponement of price increases for 30 days, but it seems clear that any action by a steel company contrary to the recommendations of a federal board would bring an immediate demand for price-fixing powers."

A study to determine whether the steel industry had practically become a public utility was also condemned by the minority, which declared: "The clear implication is that it should be subjected to price fixing just as public utilities are subjected to rate fixing."

Transportation Survey

Congress looked into transportation problems in 1950 but produced no legislation that received formal action.

In the House, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held a day of hearings Aug. 29 on a bill (HR 9480) to bring the government to the aid of those pinched by a railroad boxcar shortage But at the end of the session, the measure remained on the Committee's shelf.

Across the capitol the Transportation Subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held four months of hearings on transportation problems in general. They began April 4 and were closed July 28. At the end of the year, however, the Subcommittee was still working on a report for the Senate.

House

The measure (HR 9480) before the House Commerce Committee, Aug. 29 was introduced by Rep. Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.). It proposed the establishment of the Railroad Car Reserve Corporation with a capital of $250 million and authority to purchase railroad boxcars to supplement the car supply in times of shortage or emergency need.

Those testifying were Rep. Ellsworth, Col. J. M. Johnson, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Walter M W. Splawn, an ICC Commissioner. All urged the government to come to the help of the railroads, as it already had done in the case of the merchant marine, the airlines, the natural gas industry, water carriers and others.

HR 9480 never received any further Committee action.

Senate

Typical of the topics studied during the course of the hearings by the Senate Transportation Subcommittee was the freight car shortage. Witnesses told the Subcommittee that the railroads had nowhere near enough boxcars for another war emergency and no prospect of getting them for years.

ICC Chairman Johnson, who ran the Office of Defense Transportation during the war, said he did not believe the government should subsidize any railroad's car requirements, but that if should "stockpile" from 150,000 to 300,000 cars by buying them and leasing or renting them to the roads. He testified that he knew "we can do the war job if we have two million good cars." If the railroads could provide only 1,700,000 cars, Johnson stated, the government should stockpile 300,000 or whatever number was necessary to supply the difference up to two million.

Johnson attributed the slackened car orders to lack of money and higher costs. He said the cost of a single car had risen about $700 since the start of World War II. Both private car builders and railroad shops, he added, during April, 1950, delivered only 971 new freight cars, the lowest monthly delivery in more than 11 years.

In another phase of the hearings, the airlines, the waterways and other means of transportation were blamed by witnesses for ailments of the railroad industry and its rising rate requirements. Federal subsidizing of, and "special preferential treatment" to, truck lines, inland waterway transport and airlines all operated to the railroads' disadvantage said C. E. Huntley, secretary - treasurer of the American Short Line Railroad Association.

Huntley wanted changes in the forms of aid given to the "competing transportation agencies." Spokesmen for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Railway Car Institute echoed Huntley's views.

J. Carter Fort, vice president of the Association of American Railroads, on the other hand, came out flatly against all forms of government subsidies to transportation. Fort stressed that railroad earnings were dropping constantly because, he contended, traffic was being diverted to other forms of transport subsidized by the government. The aid Fort complained of, he said, included provision and maintenance of navigable waterways, airports, airways and highways.

But Robert Ramspeck, executive vice president of the Air Transport Association, came heatedly to the defense of the airlines. He insisted that only improved service and lower rates on the railroads' passenger lines were needed to cure the industry's ailments. He denied it was airline competition that had hurt the railroads' traffic business.

Chester C. Thompson, spokesman for inland waterways barge and towing interests, likewise came to the defense of waterway transportation. He accused the railroads of making "selective" freight rate cuts to eliminate competitive forms of transportation. Spokesmen for the trucking industry also defended their business and outlined their problems.

Technical Information

S 868 -- P.L. 776

The House in 1950 endorsed legislation (S 868) providing for the dissemination of technological, scientific and engineering information to American business and industry. Its action followed passage of the measure by the Senate in 1949. (For details, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 723.)

The legislation authorized the Department of Commerce to act as a clearing house for such data. Before approving the bill on Aug. 28, 1950, the House amended certain administrative portions of the measure. The Senate accepted these changes on Aug. 31, and the bill was sent to the President. He signed it into law Sept. 9.

Bank Holding Companies

S 2318

In 1950, the Senate Banking and Currency Subcommittee considering legislation (S 2318) to clamp federal controls on bank holding companies — concerns which control several banks and sometimes other businesses. The group heard bankers urge strict curbs to prevent "chain store banking" in the United States. The basic idea of the bill was endorsed March 3 by spokesmen for the American Bankers Association, the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks and the Independent Bankers Association of the 12th Federal Reserve District.

Chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) of the Committee said March 7 that officials of the Transamerica Corp. wanted to register opposition to the bill. Transamerica is the holding company for the Bank of America, headed by L. M. Giannini. Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) had demanded March 3 that officials of the West Coast bank holding company be called to testify.

The Transamerica Corp. appeared March 16, and testified that the legislation would weaken banks and deprive depositors of protection. It would subject bank holding companies to Federal Reserve Board regulations.

W. L. Andrews, vice president of Transamerica, attacked what he called the "discriminatory" measure particularly because it would require Transamerica to give up holdings in non - banking enterprises in the far west. He said this would compel his concern to get rid of "assets that now furnish more than 90 per cent of the financial support it has available for its banks."

Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, appeared before the Committee March 21 and offered many technical criticisms of the Federal Reserve Board's version of the proposed act. Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.) accused Delano of "damning this bill with faint praise."

Samuel B. Stewart, Jr., attorney for Transamerica Corp. took to the witness stand March 21 to attack the Federal Reserve Board and criticize T. Leonard Townsend, solicitor for the Board.

Hearings on the legislation closed March 23. But the Committee voted 4-1 on May 10 to reopen them, even though A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) sponsor of S 2318 asserted that the motion for more hearings would kill the bill as no time for discussoin could be found during the rest of the session. Robertson's assertion was borne out. No further action was taken on the bill.

Tin Smelting

S 3666 -- P.L. 723

SUMMARY

Significant during the Far Eastern crisis was legislation (S 3666) enacted into law Aug. 14, 1950, which extended the government's legal authority to own and operate a tin - smelting plant at Texas City, Tex. The legislation became Public Law 723, and was approved by President Truman Aug. 21.

The U. S., a have - not tin nation, constructed the Texas City plant when the Japanese in World War II conquered Southeast Asia, possessor of 70 per cent of the world's tin supply. Operation of the plant was put in the hands of the Tin Processing Corp., a Dutch-owned concern. In renewing government control of the plant, Congress held that the national tin supply again was "vulnerable" because of Communist activity and threats of activity in Asia.

SENATE

S 3666 was reported in the Senate June 23, from the Armed Services Committee. As reported it extended unchanged for five years the government's authority to maintain a domestic tin - smelting industry "in the interest of national security."

The existing law (due to expire June 30, 1951) which gave the government the power S 3666 sought to extend, authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation: 1. to buy, sell and transport tin, tin ore and tin concentrates; 2. to maintain and operate, by lease or otherwise, the government-owned tin smelter at Texas City; 3. to finance research in tin smelting and processing; and 4. to do whatever might be necessary to accomplish these purposes.

The Committee's report, written before the Korean war broke out, said Communist-inspired activities in Southeast Asia "constitute a self-evident threat to the free world's supply of tin . . . The international situation which originally made construction of the Texas City tin smelter essential is virtually duplicated again today."

The measure was brought up and passed in the Senate June 30, by voice vote. It was approved, apparently without objection. There was no debate.

HOUSE

Before any action on S 3666 had been taken in the Senate, the House Banking and Currency Committee June 16 reported HR 8569 which was virtually identical to the Senate measure with one exception. Where the Senate's was simply an extension bill, the House measure had a clause directing the government to take notice of "the public interest in the maintenance of domestic smelting of Western Hemisphere tin ores and concentrates by American private enterprise."

The Committee had held a hearing on the bill June 12. Spokesmen for the RFC urged adoption of the five-year extension bill, saying the previous method of year-to-year extension was detrimental to defense. H. H. Buckman, representing the Vulcan Detinning Co., of Sewaren, N. J., testified that his privately-developed plant was having difficulties attributable to government tin ore purchase policies.

The House July 25 adopted the Senate-passed S 3666 by voice vote, after first passing its own bill and then substituting that one's text for the Senate measure's language.

Before final passage, however, objection was raised by John P. Saylor (R Pa.). He pointed out that the smelter was operated by a Dutch-owned firm. He said it should be turned over to American private enterprise, or, if that were impossible, be operated by the United States Bureau of Mines. He offered an amendment to that effect, but it was defeated by voice vote. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.) then proposed an amendment to require the Dutch firm to make available to American processors all patents and knowledge it gained through use of the plant. This amendment also was defeated.

CONFERENCE

The Senate refused to accede to the House changes in S 3666, and so the measure was sent to a joint House-

Senate conference for harmonization. The conferees reached agreement Aug. 11. The House Committee's amendment was thrown out. Both the House and Senate adopted the conference report Aug. 14.

Unemployment Study

S Res 274

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee in 1950 made a study into "increasing unemployment" and its causes in several industries. The Committee's report and recommendations were filed July 14. By that time, however, the impact of the Korean war on the nation's economy was beginning to be felt, and unemployment no longer was critical. The recommendations, to re - examine oil tariffs, were not acted on.

Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D W Va.) introduced S Res 274 May 12 calling for an investigation of the "causes of increasing unemployment in the coal, oil, silver, zinc, lead and railroad industries."

The Labor Committee approved the resolution May 15 and the Senate passed it unanimously the same day on voice vote. Neely told the Senate "a flood of foreign oil" was injuring the domestic oil industry, closing coal mines and throwing railroad workers out of their jobs.

Acting Majority Leader Francis J. Myers (D Pa.) urged approval of the resolution and Owen Brewster (R Maine) and Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), usually critics of Administration trade policies, applauded the proposal.

Neely, Elbert Thomas (D Utah) and Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) were appointed to the investigating committee. Hearings started May 22.

Coal Industry Testimony

Early testimony, from coal miners, coal operators and oil men emphasized the conviction of these groups that only a sharp curb on foreign oil imports could save the jobs of thousands of American workers. Neely said that he expected higher oil tariffs.

Vice President Thomas Kennedy, of the United Mine Workers, May 22, charged that of the 642,000 barrels of oil imported daily in 1949, 204,000 were barrels of residual oil "dumped on the market at ridiculously low prices and in direct competition with the coal industry." D. T. Buckley, National Coal Association spokesman, said the equivalent of a year's work for 50,000 bituminous coal miners was being destroyed by foreign oil at the current rate of importation. He advocated a $1.05-a-barrel excise tax on imported residual oil. On May 23, H. B. Fell, executive vice president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, joined L. Ebersole Gaines, president of the New River Company, of Mount Hope, W. Va., a bituminous coal producer, in urging steps to brake oil imports, either through an increase in tariffs or a quota system.

Taft commented that the higher tariff advocates faced a "strenuous" job to get the Administration to reverse its reciprocal trade policy. However, Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) testified May 24 in support of increasing the tariff on imported oil. R. M. Davis, a West Virginia coal executive, echoed Kilgore's tariff testimony, asserting that unless something was done to curb foreign oil imports 200,000 coal miners may lose their jobs within a year to 18 months.

Oil importers continued to be blamed for acute unemployment in a number of American industries — primarily oil and coal. But Neely denied May 1 that the oil importers have been refused permission to testify before the group.

Oil Importers Reply

The only rebuttal from the importers, meanwhile, came from New York, where Eugene Holman, president of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), May 24 said oil imports played only a minor part in the coal industry's loss of markets in recent years. He said the major fields in which coal lost business to oil competition were in diesel fuel and home heating, fields which are supplied not from imports but from domestic crude oil.

The attack on oil imports was unaffected, however. Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.) appeared before the Neely Subcommittee to favor a proposal that crude oil imports be taxed $1.05 a barrel, instead of the existing 10 1/2 cents. He blamed the importation of cheap-grade foreign oil for the closing of several soft coal mines in Pennsylvania.

Others who supported Martin May 29 in advocating the tax were Walter A. Thurmond, secretary of the Southern Coal Producers Association, George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, and William I. Powell, of the American Mining Congress.

On May 31, the Subcommittee heard Stark Fox, of the California Oil Producers Agency, testify that unemployment in the California oil industry had mounted to 17.3 per cent since August, 1948. He blamed the situation on "excessive imports of oil into the Atlantic seaboard."

Conflicting Views Heard

Conflicting testimony was offered the Senate Labor Subcommittee June 9 on the effects of oil imports on the coal market.

Charles L. Harding, director of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., testified that unemployment among miners was primarily due to factors other than the importation of foreign oil. He listed these factors as including mounting costs of coal production, need for allocating supplies, technological advances and the efficiency and convenience of oil as a fuel.

On the other hand, John D. Battle, executive vice president of the National Coal Association, told the Subcommittee that layoffs in the coal fields were due to "the flood of foreign oil being dumped on our shores." He said there was no doubt the oil imports were not only causing widespread unemployment but were also disrupting the national fuel economy and threatening the security and welfare of the nation.

On June 9, J. E. Warren, president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, told the Subcommittee that the North American market was being used as a new market for oil imports, particularly by Venezuelan producers who were "satiating" the European market. He thought a high tariff on oil imports would be the solution. V. E. Smith, vice president of the Independent Refiners Association of America, suggested imports be reduced to a point where they "supplement" but not "supplant" domestic production. S H. Willison of the American Mining Congress said the closing of the last mercury mine in the country was an example of what foreign imports could do to wreck domestic production.

Others who testified June 8-9 on the cutbacks in coal production and employment included: John Crichton, superintendent of the Pennsylvania

mines for the Johnstown Coal and Coke company; Jesse V. Sullivan, secretary of the West Virginia Coal Association; Adolph Pacifico president of United Mine Worker of America, district six in Ohio; John P. Busarello, president of UMW district five in Pennsylvania; John T. Jones, president of UMW district 16 in Maryland and West Virginia; Cecil J. Urbaniak, president of district 13 in northern West Virginia; William Blizzard, president of district 17 in West Virginia and Kentucky.

Farm Position

S. M. McAshan, president of the Texas Cotton Association, wrote the Subcommittee that his group opposed restrictions on oil imports because such action would "impair the ability of foreign buyers to take and pay for U. S. cotton." On this point Neely commented: "I suppose the more than 10,000 idle coal miners and their hungry children are no concern" to the TCA members.

The Subcommittee concluded public hearings June 16 with contradictory testimony from the Governor of Oklahoma and a major oil company official.

Governor Roy J. Turner of Oklahoma attributed a decline in jobs and general business in his state to petroleum imports. Unless the general trend were halted, he warned: "The oil industry will — within a very short time — become decidedly unhealthy from the standpoint of employment, potential production and discovery of new reserves."

Opposing the move to curb oil imports, M. J. Rathbone, director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, testified that foreign oil was responsible for "only a small part of any unemployment in the coal industry". He added that imports did not appear to have harmed the domestic oil industry.

Recommendations

The Subcommittee recommended to the full Labor Committee that "a substantial increase" in the tariff on imported oil should be imposed. However, the full committee, in its report July 14 recommended only "a re-examination of tariff rates on imported oil." The report added that "Congressional action should await the recommendation of the Tariff Commission in this matter."

Synthetic Fuels

H R 8975 -- P.L. 812

Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman June 23 asked Congress to authorize $25 million more for synthetic fuel research. In a letter to Vice - President Alben Barkley, Chapman asked that the government's existing research program be extended until April 5, 1955, even though it still had several more years to run. He said the program should be assured another five years.

The program, in which the Interior Department has been engaged for several years, involves research and experimentation with processes for extracting liquid fuel from coal, oil, shale and gas.

In response, the House Public Lands Committee decided July 13 to authorize an additional $27.6 million for the synthetic liquid fuels program, and to extend the program until 1955. The approved bill earmarked $2.6 million of the total for an experimental plant to be built at Morgantown, W. Va., by the Bureau of Mines, which was experimenting there with coal synthetics.

The House passed the bill on July 19 without objection. Brief debate preceded the action, as Reps. J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla.) and Harley O. Staggers (D W. Va.) spoke of the importance of stimulating federal research into fuel production from oil, shale, lignite coal, and other materials. Rep. Wesley D'Ewart (R Mont.) declared "This is an important bill in connection with the war effort."

The Senate Interior and Public Lands Committee favorably endorsed HR 8975 on Aug. 22, and the Senate took up the measure on Sept. 13. It passed it without controversy. As cleared to the President, the bill brought total authorization for synthetic liquid fuels research since the program started in 1944 to $83 million. An attempt by Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.) to strike out provision for $2.6 million to build an experiment station at Morgantown, W. Va., was defeated by standing vote.

The President signed the bill into law on Sept. 22.

S Res 239

While HR 8975 was drawing Congressional action, the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on July 13 opened a study of several resolutions calling for a survey of the coal industry. It heard its first witness, Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman, urge that the study be expanded to cover all forms of fuel. "A single fuel, such as coal or oil or natural gas cannot be studied independently with real success," Chapman said. Senators Hubert Humphrey (D Minn.) and Wayne Morse (R Ore.) agreed that all fuels should be brought within the scope of the survey.

One of the resolutions before the Senate group came from Sen. Francis J. Myers (D Pa.) (S Res 239) and asked Congress to formulate a national fuel policy. A second one, sponsored by Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), would have implemented President Truman's request for a national commission to study the coal industry. Mr. Truman's request was made in March during the coal strike. (See page 275.)

Ultimately, the Senate Committee focussed exclusively on Myers' S Res 239, and reported it favorably to the Senate. The upper chamber passed the resolution on Aug. 15, and approved $20,000 to finance the Interior group's investigation of available fuel supplies. The results of this study, plus a national fuel policy the Committee was charged to formulate, were to be set before the Senate in 1951.

Central Arizona Project

S 75

SUMMARY

A bill (S 75) to authorize construction of the Central Arizona (Bridge Canyon) reclamation project was approved by the Senate Feb. 21. But in the House of Representatives the $196 million authorization measure was indefinitely shelved by the House Public Lands Committee on Dec. 15

This project was one of the most controversial in the West as it involved a quarter - century water dispute between Arizona on the one hand and California and Nevada on the other, over the nation's "last waterhole" — the Colorado river. It was not acted on by the Senate in the first session. (CQ Almanac Vol. V, p. 766.)

Provisions

As approved by the Senate Interior Committee in 1949, S 75 provided for the construction of seven dams and reservoirs, power lines and other works on the Colorado River in central and northwestern Arizona and New Mexico. The Committee amended it to permit a suit to be brought within six months from the date of enactment of the legislation to determine judicially the rights of the parties, and to permit the United States government to be made a party to the suit. This amendment was inserted to placate to some extent California's opposition to the project.

The projects included in the Committee - approved bill and the costs of each were:

Coconio Dam and Reservoir	$ 7,487,000
Bridge Canyon Dam and Reservoir	191,939,000
Bridge Canyon power plant	73,419,000
Havasu pumping plants	25,973,000
Granite Reef aqueduct	131,716,000
McDowell pumping plant and canal	3,346,000
McDowell Dam and Reservoir	16,326,000
McDowell power plant	1,012,000
Horseshoe Dam (enlargement) and Reservoir	7,078,000
Horseshoe power plant	2,628,000
Salt-Gila aqueduct	34,585,000
Buttes Dam and Reservoir	29,037,000
Buttes power plant	1,159,000
Charleston Dam and Reservoir	9,270,000
Tucson aqueduct	6,401,000
Safford Valley improvements	4,090,000
Hooker Dam and Reservoir	15,484,000
Irrigation distribution system	54,086,000
Drainage system for salinity control	9,973,000
Power transmission system	83,771,000
Total	708,780,000

All proposed projects were in Arizona except Hooker dam and reservoir which were to be located in New Mexico.

SENATE

The Senate took up the bill Feb. 21, 1950. California Senators said the issue was one of expense. Said Sheridan Downey, (D Calif.), "The true issue here (is) whether the taxpayers of the United States and the power user should be burdened down with a cost of thousands of dollars an acre for the benefit of 225,000 acres of rather inferior crop land."

Countering Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) said the project was needed to save Arizona from "disaster." "It has been estimated," he said, "that up to 250,000 American citizens will be made displaced persons if this project is not authorized."

William Knowland (R Calif.) moved to send the measure back to the Interior Committee. The motion was rejected on roll call vote 30-56. Several minor amendments were adopted on voice vote. Several riders offered by Knowland and Downey were rejected on roll-call votes. The Senate then approved the bill on a 55-28 roll-cal vote. (Votes p. 724.)

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Pat McCarran (D Nev.) — Bar construction of government steam plants for production of electrical power at the project. Voice vote.

McFarland — Limit elevation of Bridge Canyon Dam to not more than 1877 feet. Voice.

McFarland — Remove silt control, river regulation, recreation and general salinity control from list of services to be nonreimbursable to the government. Voice.

McFarland — Require Interior Secretary to attempt to buy Indian tribal lands to be used in the project rather than simply designating them for use. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Knowland - Downey — Require project to await construction of silt - control reservoir in upper Colorado. Roll call vote 29-56.

Knowland - Downey — Provide that repayment for costs for power shall come within 50 years and for irrigation within 60 years. Roll call 31-54.

Knowland - Downey — Give consent to joinder of the United States as party in any suit over the water between lower Colorado states; and to postpone construction until Supreme Court has ruled on ownership of the water. Roll call 27-58.

Knowland - Downey — Require that certain revenues from irrigation services be anticipated before project starts. Roll call 28-58.

Knowland - Downey — Provide certain repayment dates for costs of services. Roll call 31-54.

HOUSE

The Senate - passed bill was sent to the House Public Lands Committee. Hearings opened April 19 before a subcommittee. Rep. John R. Murdock (D Ariz.) supported the bill but submitted one amendment limiting total authorization to $596 million, and agreed to another by Rep. Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.) deleting tentative authorization of a tunnel to carry water to the project from proposed Bridge Canyon Dam. Rep. Clair Engle (D Calif.), leader of the opposition, said he had no changes to propose. Meanwhile, the Budget Bureau advised the Subcommittee that the President would not express approval of the project until the water rights controversy between California and Arizona was settled.

Cost of $596 Million

The Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation tentatively approved the bill Aug. 31, after setting the overall cost at $596 million. Repayment of construction costs were to be made within 75 years. Authorization for a 78 - mile tunnel — not part of the original construction estimate — was cut from the bill.

The full House Public Lands Committee on Dec. 13 adopted by a 15-9 vote an amendment which would have forbidden the construction of the Bridge Canyon Dam on the Colorado River until Congress had authorized reservoirs to prevent damage to the dam or its power generating plant from silt deposits.

Measure Tabled

But two days later, on Dec. 15, the Committee decided to shelve the measure altogether. It tabled S 75, which received no further action.

Vermejo Reclamation

S 3517 -- P.L. 848

Congress in 1950 passed into law a bill (S 3517) authorizing the Bureau of Reclamation of the Interior Department to construct, operate and maintain the so-called Vermejo Reclamation Project in Colfax County, N. M., to irrigate some 7,200 acres of semi-arid land. However work was not to start until the President had approved a State report on how the project would be used once completed.

Passage of S 3517 in 1950 contrasted with the fate of a similar bill (HR 3788) which Congress sent the President in 1949 but which he vetoed. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 768.) The following year, however, S 3517 was passed by the Senate on Sept. 13, by the House on Sept. 14 and signed by the President on Sept. 27.

Anti-Trust Bills

HR 2734—P.L. 899

A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee April 15 disclosed its approval of a bill (HR 2734) strengthing the Clayton anti-trust law governing corporate mergers, but with a proviso exempting companies regulated by various federal bodies. Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.), Subcommittee chairman, announced the action on the measure which was approved by the House Aug. 15, 1949. (See CQ Almanac, p. 715.)

Subject to exceptions specified in the amendment, the bill would forbid acquisition by any corporation of the assets of another corporation where the effect would be to lessen competition substantially or tend to create a monopoly, (the Clayton Act prohibits a corporation from acquiring the stock of another in furtherance of monoply) but the law is bypassed by corporations that take over physical assets to accomplish the same ends.

The Subcommittee's amendment would exempt from application of the law corporations subject to jurisdiction of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Federal Communications, Federal Power, Interstate Commerce and Securities and Exchange Commissions and the Agriculture Dept.

On May 22, the full Senate Judiciary Committee approved HR 2734 without change. The vote was 7 to 2. The Committee issued its report on the bill June 2. Minority views, urging defeat of the legislation, were submitted by Forrest C. Donnell (R Mo.).

On Dec. 13, the Senate passed the bill with the amendment, to which the House agreed Dec. 14. This cleared the measure to the White House, where President Truman signed it Dec. 29.

President Truman signed the bill into law on Dec. 29. At a White House ceremony attended by Senators and Representatives who had a hand in framing it, and members of the Federal Trade Commission which was to enforce it, Mr. Truman said:

"I have signed this Act with great satisfaction, because it closes a gap in our anti-monopoly laws that has existed since 1914.

"Much of the concentration of economic power which has taken place since 1914 has been due to this gap in the law. The closing of the gap is an important step in preventing the growth of monopolies and thus assuring the survival and health of free competitive enterprise."

Asks "Vigorous Enforcement"

The President added: "I am very glad that this major piece of legislation has at last become law. I shall expect the Federal Trade Commission to be alert and vigorous in its enforcement."

On behalf of Congress, Sen. O'Mahoney declared in a letter to FTC Chairman James Mead and U. S. Attorney General Howard McGrath: "Those of us who sponsored this new law did so in the belief that the preventive remedy of the Clayton Act should be made available to supplement the punitive action of the Sherman Law."

HR 8763

The House passed July 17 a bill (HR 8763) to allow the government to recover actual damages resulting from antitrust law violations. Passage was by voice vote. The measure was to amend the Clayton Act to provide:

1. That the federal government may sue to recover actual damages to its business or property resulting from violation of the law. Private individuals already may bring suit for recovery of triple damages, but the government has no recourse to law.

2. A new six-year federal statute of limitations to govern both federal and private actions. At the present time, private triple damage actions under the antitrust laws are governed by statutory limitations of the various states.

(The Supreme Court in 1941 held that the United States was not a "person" within the meaning of the triple damage section of the antitrust laws and so could not recover for losses.)

The favorable action in the House was preceded by consideration of the bill by the Judiciary Committee, which favorably reported HR 8763 on June 30. Prior to this, hearings held May 8 and 10 before a Judiciary Subcommittee on Study of Monopoly Power produced statements on an earlier version of the bill from the Justice Department, National Association of Manufacturers, United States Chamber of Commerce, American Bar Association, and others.

The Senate did not act on HR 8763 in 1950.

HR 7827

On June 5, the House passed by a voice vote a bill (HR 7827) designed to boost from $5,000 to $50,000 the maximum fine for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The bill called for the first increase in penalties since the Sherman Act was passed in 1890. At present a person found guilty of violating the Sherman Act, which prohibits conspiracies and monopolies in restraint of trade, is subject to a fine of $5,000 and/or imprisonment of one year on each count.

House passage followed Judiciary Committee approval March 23. The Monopoly Power Subcommittee of this group had endorsed the measure (originally known as HR 6679) on March 8. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Feb. 1 and 15 had brought statements from government officials, the National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., and the National Alliance of Independent Business.

On Feb. 1 Herbert A. Bergson, Justice Department antitrust chief, and James W. Cassidy, associate general counsel of Federal Trade Comission, appeared in support of the legislation. Bergson said an increase in penalties would "help make the punishment fit the crime, enhance in the public mind the gravity of the offense and act as an added deterrent to violators of the law." Cassidy said he would like to go beyond the figure suggested by the bill and suggested that fines should be a percentage of the net profit of the company during the period of violation.

HR 7827 was not acted on by the Senate, however.

Rent Control Extension

S 3181—P. L. 574

SUMMARY

Federal rent controls due to expire June 30, 1950, were given a new lease on life June 12 when the Senate voted 36 to 28 to continue them through December 31. The next day the House voted 202 to 163 to extend controls a month beyond this date, to January 31, 1951.

Both the Senate's extension bill (S 3181) and the House's companion measure (HR 8276) carried similar features permitting cities, towns or villages, by a vote of their governing bodies or by referendum, to retain controls past the cut-off dates in the extension bills. Local bodies could retain controls only through June 30, 1951, however.

The Administration had asked for a flat one-year extension, the President sending three messages to Congress on the subject. The first was his State of the Union message early in 1950. The second was an April 20 plea to the House to grant the Office of the Housing Expediter, which handled rent control, more money. In this message, the President said extension "for another year is essential to the welfare of the Nation." Mr. Truman's third message, sent Congress the following day, urged continuation of rent controls in the "public interest."

The principal difference between the House and Senate bills involved duration of rent control. The Senate favored a six-month reprieve. The House specified seven, and set its version before the Senate on June 13. The upper chamber refused to accede to the House provision, and sent both bills to a conference committee for harmonization.

The legislation that emerged set a six months' mandatory extension of federal rent controls, and preserved the "local option" features of the House and Senate bills permitting states, cities and counties to retain controls another six months if they wished, or throw them off altogether. Granting counties this latter option to decontrol their unincorporated areas was a new feature in the 1950 measure. Previously this option had been afforded to states and cities only.

The House and Senate both passed the conference report on June 21, by respective record votes of 176-145 and 40-24. President Truman signed the measure into law on June 23.

Figured In Other Bills

Congress' attention to rent control matters in 1950 was not confined solely to S 3181, however. The question of continued controls figured in several other bills. Major ones were:

1. Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill (HR 7207), approved in March. This was the measure which, among other grants, approved more money for the OHE, to keep it operating through June 30, 1950, when rent controls kept in force by 1949 legislation would have expired without the enactment in 1950 of S 3181. The rent control aspects of the Urgent Deficiency bill provoked considerable debate and action, in the Senate especially. (For full story, see page 110.)

2. Deficiency Appropriation bill (HR 8567) approved in June. This carried $600,000 for the OHE. Republicans in the House attacked this feature of the money bill, and unsuccessfully sought to earmark 50 per cent of the OHE sum for liquidating that agency. (For full story, see page 111.)

3. Defense Production Act (HR 9176). When this bill was being considered in August, Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.) offered an amendment to it which would have granted standby authority for full-scale rent controls during the life of that Act. The amendment was rejected on a point-of order as not germane, although the Chicago legislator had argued the entire Act "is a bill of controls" and therefore "nothing could be more germane to such a bill than control over the prices that people can charge for housing." (For full story, see page 624.)

Provisions

The measure S 3181, entitled the "Housing and Rent Act of 1950", provided for:

1. Extension through Dec. 31, 1950, of the federal rent control powers conferred on the government by the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended.

2. Extension of these same powers through June 30, 1951, if "any incorporated city, town or village . . . prior to Dec. 31, 1950" decided it wished rent control extended. The decision was to be reached "by resolution of its (the city, town or village) governing body adopted for that purpose, or by popular referendum in accordance with local law."

3. Extension of these same powers if a similar decision were reached by "any unincorporated locality in a defense - rental area" in which an incorporated town had decided to retain rent controls past Dec. 31, 1950.

4. Prompt reports to the Office of the Housing Expediter of decisions made.

5. Repeal of the entire rent control extension measure if so ordered by a Presidential proclamation or a concurrent resolution of Congress.

6. Decontrol by the OHE of housing units in "any incorporated city, town or village, or in the unincorporated area of any county upon receipt of a resolution of its governing body—(that) there no longer exists such a shortage in rental housing accommodations as to require rent control. . ." Further, if a major portion of a defense-rental area has been decontrolled under such circumstances, the OHE may "decontrol any unincorporated locality in the remainder of such area."

Votes

The Senate passed S 3181 on June 12 by a roll - call vote of 36-28. (See p. 726)

The House passed an amended version of S 3181 on June 13 by a roll-call vote of 202-163. (See p. 716)

The Senate agreed to the conference report on S 3181 on June 21 by a 40-24 record vote, and the House agreed to the conference report the same day by a 176-145 record vote. (See pp. 726 and 716).

Party Stands

The Democratic 1948 Platform declared: "Adequate housing will end the need for rent control. Until then, it must be continued."

The Republican 1948 Platform contained no statement on rent control.

BACKGROUND

Continuance of the federal rent control law for as much as a year after its scheduled expiration June 30, 1950, was listed high among Administration objectives by Senate Majority Leader

Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) when the 81st Congress swung into action at its second session.

Lucas said Jan. 3 the extended controls would be asked to stave off "another round of wage increases, with resulting inflation."

Congress had been in session for only one day when President Truman asked it to continue rent control for a year beyond June 30. In his State of the Union speech, the President stated: "Rent control has done a great deal to prevent the housing shortage from having had worse effects during this period of postwar adjustment. Rent control is still necessary to prevent widespread hardship and sharp curtailment of the buying power of millions of consumers in metropolitan areas. I recommend, therefore, that rent control be continued for another year."

By the middle of March, 1950, however, the Office of the Housing Expediter, which had charge of controlling rent ceilings, was bailed out of impending bankruptcy only after considerable wrangling in the Congress. The OHE needed $4 million to keep going until June 30 when the rent control law would have lapsed, but many Congressmen were loath to grant the agency these emergency funds.

Ultimately, however, the Congress passed the Urgent Deficiency Act of 1950, which did keep the OHE afloat.

(Refer to page 110. Refer also to CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 208, for mention of "assurances" given the OHE in 1949 that if it ran out of funds in 1950, it could get more.)

By April 1, 1950, the OHE had about 11 million housing units under federal rent controls. In November 1946, when rent controls (originally instituted in March, 1942) were at their peak, some 16 million dwelling units had been under controls.

The drop reflected the OHE's acceleration of decontrols, and also decontrol actions taken by states and cities under the terms of the 1949 extension law.

Shortly after Administration leaders in the House and Senate had introduced new bills to extend federal controls past June 30, 1950, President Truman spoke up again.

He reiterated his request for continued controls in an April 21 message to Congress on federal rent control extension. "I strongly advocate extension of rent control because I am convinced that the public interest requires it," he said. (After June 30, he predicted, "rent control will still be a national problem. The housing shortage will still be acute." At the same time, he pointed out in a message to the U. S. Conference of Mayors, "we must continue our present policy of granting justifiable increases in rent to the landlord.")

SENATE

Hearings

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee announced March 7 it would open hearings April 24 on a bill (S 3181) to extend rent controls for another year. The extension bill, urged by President Truman, was introduced March 3, by Senate Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) and Sen. Francis J. Myers (D Pa.).

Hearings on rent control extension opened April 24 in the Senate Banking Committee. Backers of extension occupied the stand during most of the week.

First witness was Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods. He predicted "an intolerable rise" in rents if controls are allowed to die June 30. He asked that the existing law be kept with an amendment allowing cities to recontrol themselves if they find decontrol doesn't work. Rent increases where ceilings have been removed, he said; have averaged 26% to 41% in many cities.

Gov. Bowles Views

Gov. Chester Bowles of Connecticut said removal of controls "would throw out of balance our whole price-wage structure and reopen the question of widespread wage increases."

Scott W. Donaldson, deputy assistant secretary of the Air Force, said that housing near military installations was about 275,000 units short. The biggest factor in the prevailing low rate of re-enlistments, he said, was the housing shortage.

Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois told the committee that the "Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago which handles eviction cases, informed me. . . 'It is safe to predict that there will be mass protests and perhaps some violence' " if rent controls were lifted.

Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R. N. Y.) and Sen. William Benton (D Conn.) both asked that controls be extended a year.

Mayor Thomas B. Wright, Mansfield, Ohio, however, asked that the control law be allowed to die. He said, "I cannot be for the existing law of controls that is defeating the very purpose for which it was established." He explained: "Mansfield doesn't need controls — we need more rental properties."

Mayor A. B. Chambers, Des Moines, suggested a six-month extension. His city council, he said, agreed that "a bad rental situation might develop if controls were eliminated on June 30." But he added, "Another six months period would make available enough new units to eliminate the difficulties that otherwise might happen."

AFL's Green Testifies

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the committee: "From my long experience in the labor movement, I know that a wide-spread wave of sizeable rent increases will be reflected in the demands of organized workers for higher wages."

John C. Williamson, VFW; Richard L. Hawkins, AVC; and William Boucher III, ADA, also asked another year of controls plus local recontrol privileges.

Opponents of extension had their say during the final two sessions.

Among the national organizations represented were the National Association of Real Estate Boards, National Apartment Owners Association, Property Owners Association of America, Friends of the American Constitution, and National Home and Property Owners Foundation. Persons representing local property owners groups came from Cleveland, Los Angeles, Chicago, Long Beach, Calif., Dallas, Detroit, St. Louis and Springfield, Mo.

Richard V. Hopkins, Cleveland, said, "Yes, rents will rise if controls are removed, but why shouldn't they?" He said Cleveland rents have risen 28.6 per cent above the 1935-39 level while food has gone up 101.6 per cent, clothing 83.4 per cent and wages 140.5 per cent. Douglas Dorn, San Francisco, told the Committee that controls have held up new construction.

(For additional lobby stands, see section at end of this story.)

Committee Vote

On April 28, the Senate Committee closed hearings on S 3181. Group members said there would be no final decision on the matter until the House Banking Committee had finished hearings on a compromise extension bill (HR 8276) introduced by Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.), committee chairman, April 27. (The House group completed its action in May. The Senate Committee then voted 8-5 on June 2 to report S 3181, and did so on June 6.)

Debate

The Senate opened debate on S 3181 on June 7. An ardent foe of rent control, Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) held the floor June 7 threatening to speak against the measure "for as long as I can stand up, or for as long as is necessary." He said the bill was being pushed in the Senate for "promiscuous, political and untenable" reasons.

On June 8, the Senate temporarily laid the bill aside, but on the following day, Cain returned to the attack. Beginning at noon on June 9, he won the floor and held it for 12 hours and two minutes to denounce rent control as "an indefensible violation of property rights", forcing thousands of small property owners into "involuntary servitude." Cain said he might also filibuster against a compromise version when it comes up.

During Cain's filibuster, two roll-call votes were taken. One rejected, 13-33, William F. Knowland's (R Calif.) motion to adjourn. The second approved, 29-15, a motion by Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D Ill.) for the Senate Sergeant-at-Arms to round up Senators for a quorum, "arresting" them if necessary.

Cain's talkathon frustrated repeated attempts by Lucas to get agreement to vote on the pending measure at a specified time. Then, after the Senate had been in continuous session for more than 17 hours, Lucas acceded to Cain's demand that the first test on the bill be a vote on a recommital motion offered by Minority Leader Kenneth Wherry (R Neb.).

One o'clock on Monday, June 12, was set for the ballot, and the Senate wearily recessed June 10 at 3:43 a. m. When Senators reconvened after the weekend, they faced a second wave of last-minute debate before voting on recommittal. Senators Walter F. George (D Ga.), John McClellan (D Ark.) and others explained they would vote against returning the bill to Committee, but said they opposed the measure itself. Other opponents included Wayne Morse (R Ore.) and Clyde Hoey (D N.C.).

Maybank (D S.C.), Paul Douglas (D Ill.), and Lucas once again rounded up arguments in favor of extension. The move for recommittal was put to the test, and defeated, 25 to 44 on roll call. The 39 Democrats present voted to a man against recommittal.

Just before final passage, Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.) offered an amendment which would have included the District of Columbia in the measure. He later withdrew it, to submit subsequently as a separate bill.

The final, approving ballot of 36-28 was then taken.

HOUSE

Hearings

The House Banking and Currency Committee opened hearings May 8 on a bill (HR 8276) to extend rent controls six months with local option for another six months.

Tighe E. Woods, Housing Expediter, repeated his Senate testimony to the House Committee May 8 and then set out to answer some arguments advanced by the anti-rent control forces. Woods said, "The charge that rent control retards new construction is without foundation. There is no rent control on new construction." Woods told the committee that in Spokane, Wash., after rents were decontrolled, new construction went up 72 per cent; while in Seattle, which is still controlled, there was an increase of 75 per cent in the same period.

Ample rental vacancies did not exist in large cities, he testified. Woods did not specifically endorse HR 8276. He said chiefly that controls were needed for at least another year.

Others testifying in favor of extended rent ceilings were John C. Pastore, governor of Rhode Island, Joseph M. Darst, mayor of St. Louis, Mo.; Eugene H. Swartz, mayor of Gary, Ind.; and James A. Hedrick, mayor of Decatur, Ill. They said that controls were necessary in their areas and asked that removal of controls be left up to the local government.

Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan told the committee May 11: "I can conceive of there being disorders in cities such as Detroit" if rent ceilings are allowed to expire. The following veterans organizations went on record with the committee the same day favoring continued contols: American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Amvets, American Veterans Committee and Jewish War Veterans.

Representatives of the CIO and AFL wound up testimony on the measure May 17. They told committee members that rent controls should not be allowed to lapse.

Richard J. Gray, AFL, said, "The cold facts are that the removal of rent controls at the present time would have the same effect on millions of workers as a nationwide pay cut." He continued, "If rents are decontrolled on a nationwide basis, I am absolutely certain that unions all over the country will demand an increase in wages."

John Edelman and Donald Montgomery, CIO, presented a joint statement taking the same point of view. They added, "We agree that provision should be made for orderly relaxation of controls, area by area, as housing needs are met. But this adjustment process must be a flexible one — it must work both ways, so that when a local area finds that it has decontrolled too soon it may reverse that action and reinstate controls until it is proven safe to relax them for good."

Committee

The House Banking Committee approved the rent control extension bill on May 18 by a 13-4 vote. As reported from the group, the measure provided for an outright extension of federal rent control until Jan. 1, 1951. Rent controls would end automatically on that date in all communities which did not decide, by local option, to continue controls until June 30, 1951. Controls would be continued until June 30, 1951, if cities voted for continued controls before the end of the year by resolution of the governing body or by popular referendum.

Those not voting for the second extension, would automatically be decontrolled Jan. 1, 1951. Cities voting out controls could not change their mind and vote them back in. State

legislatures would continue to have power to decontrol entire states.

After the bill was reported, the House Rules Committee granted it a rule, for floor debate after June 12.

Debate

The lower chamber took up its rent control measure June 13 under a rule permitting only three hours' general debate. The House moved quickly, with Majority Leader John McCormack (D Mass.), Reps. Ray J. Madden (D Ind.), and Vito Marcantonio (ALP N. Y.) the most outspoken proponents. Among those resisting the measure were Reps. Jesse Wolcott (R Mich.), Leo Allen (R Ill.), and Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.). Debate was relatively brief — a general summation on both sides of arguments similar to those expressed in the Senate.

A motion by Wolcott to recommit the bill was defeated 143 to 227 on roll call, and the House voted 202 to 163 to approve the measure itself.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Walter Judd (R Minn.) — Extend controls for seven months, through January 31, 1951, and permit local governments to retain them an additional five months. Voice.

James C. Davis (D Ga.) — Give counties privilege of ending rent controls, by resolution or by referendum conducted by county governments. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Isidore Dollinger (D N. Y.) — Grant one-year extension of federal rent controls. Voice.

Jacob Javits (R N. Y.) — Prevent Housing Expediter from taking any federal actions inconsistent with rent control laws in states which have them. Voice.

Dollinger — Permit recontrol in defense areas which have been decontrolled. Voice.

Dollinger — Repeal provision of present law designed to determine a fair net operating return for landlords' investments in their property. Voice.

Andrew Jacobs (D Ind.) — Permit landlords to appeal to courts if rent controls are considered confiscatory or precluding a fair operating income. Courts to be empowered to order higher rents. Voice.

CONFERENCE

The differing House and Senate versions of S 3181 were sent to a conference committee on June 15 for reconciliation. The conferees moved rapidly, reaching a compromise version on June 19.

They accepted the Senate's view on how long rent controls should be extended, setting the duration of extension at six months instead of the seven originally specified by the House.

But the conferees dropped an amendment which would have permitted the decontrol of Chicago apartment hotel rents.

On June 21, the conference report came up in both chambers. The House passed it on a 176-145 record vote, and the Senate approved it 40-24, on a record vote.

As sent to the White House, the approved conference report permitted counties, as well as cities and states, to remove rent controls before Dec. 31. Any local government wishing to retain them through June 30, 1951, was authorized to submit the question to a referendum. In any event, controls were not to be carried past June 30, 1951.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed S 3181 into Public Law 574 on June 23. He made no statement.

LOBBY STANDS

As they had in 1949 (see page 702, CQ Almanac, Vol. V), scores of organizations made their views known on the subject of extended federal rent controls. Many of the organizations sent representatives to the House or Senate hearings on the extension legislation. Others sent messages to the Committees dealing with it. Still other organizations and groups registered their stands either in their general literature or in specific material forwarded Congressmen.

Here were major organizations and groupings going on the record about rent control extension.

Generally In Favor

These were witnesses at Senate or House hearings who were generally in favor of rent control extension legislation:

Congress

Sen. William Benton (D Conn.)
Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.)
Sen. Francis J. Myers (D Pa.)
Rep. Jacobs K. Javits (R N.Y.)
Rep. Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.)

Government

Federal:
Tighe E. Woods, Housing Expediter
Scott W. Donaldson, Department of Defense

State:
Gov. Chester Bowles of Conn.
Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Ill.
Gov. John O. Pastore of R.I.
Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Mich.
Stuart Rothman, State Housing Director of Minnesota

Municipal:
Mayors of Newark, Providence, Camden, Des Moines, Clairton, Pa., St. Louis, Decatur, Ill., Gary, Ind., and Muncie, Ind.

Also the assistant city solicitor, Philadelphia; chief burgess, Burnham, Pa., financial adviser, Jersey City, city attorney, South Bend, Ind., and officials of the New Orleans rent advisory board.

Labor

William Green, President, and Richard J. Gray, AFL.
Michael Mann, national housing committee, John Edelman and Donald Montgomery, CIO.

Political

William Boucher III and John Gunther, Americans for Democratic Action. Arthur Schutzer, American Labor Party.

Charles Abrams, Liberal Party of New York State.

Tenants Groups

Sol Salz, New York Tenants Welfare and Consumers Council

Harry Mopsick, Linden, N.J. New Jersey Tenants' Council and Union County Federation of Tenants' Leagues and National Tenants' Council

Earl Abel and Victor Ludwig, Chicago Tenants Council.

Veterans

AVC, VFW, Jewish War Veterans, American Legion, and Amvets.

Miscellaneous

National Negro Council, Consumers Union of US., Inc., National Association of Consumers, Peoples Lobby, Inc., and Association of Consumers.

Generally Opposed

These were witnesses who expressed general opposition to rent control extension at Senate or House hearings:

Congress

Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.)

Government

State:
Carlton Moore, Legislator, Texas Legislature

Municipal:
Mayors of Dallas, Mansfield, Ohio, Chattanooga, and an official of the rental advisory board, Spokane.

Real Estate and Property Owners' Associations

National Association of Real Estate Boards

Akron, Ohio, Real Estate Board

Salt Lake City Real Estate Board and Apartment House Association of Utah

Iowa Property Owners Association and Des Moines Apartment Owners' Association

Pasadena Property Owners Committee

Minneapolis Rental Property Association

Chicago Residential Hotel Assn.

Property Owners Association of Summit County, Akron

Furnished and Unfurnished Units, Inc., Chicago

Property Owners Association of Kansas City

Small Property Owners of Detroit

Property Owners Association of Carthage, Mo.

Nashua, N. H. Landlords Association

Marquette Home Owners Association, Chicago, Ill.

Apartment and Home Owners Association, Cleveland

National Apartment Owners Assn.

American Hotel Association

Property Owners Association of America

Property Owners League, Chicago

National Home and Property Owners Foundation, Chicago

Texas Apartment and Property Owners Association, Inc., Dallas

Oklahoma Apartment Owners, Oklahoma City

Michigan Trailer Park Operators Association, Detroit

St. Louis Property Owners Association

Real Estate Property Owners Protective Alliance, Springfield, Mo.

Home and Property Owners Association of Dane County, Wis.

California State Apartment Conference, Los Angeles

Long Beach Apartment Housing Association

Greater Chicago Hotel Association

Miscellaneous

Cook County Fair Rent Committee, Chicago

Civic Housing Association, State of Washington

Friends of the American Constitution

More Detailed Views

Here are typical views pro and con the legislation which were repeatedly put before Congressmen.

Opposing Extension

National Association of Real Estate Boards' publication, Headlines, reported its spokesman told the House Committee that "rent control should be abolished because the need no longer exists, and the Housing Expediter has failed to present factual evidence to show that it does." NAREB challenged Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods' statement that the average rent increase in six decontrolled cities ranged from 16.2 per cent in Salt Lake City to 41.3 per cent in Houston.

American Home Owners, Inc., of Indianapolis—"for economic freedom"—wrote Senators and Representatives "facts you should know." Some of the statements were:

"Rent control has made millions for the Real Estate Salesman. . . Tighe Woods, the Housing Expediter, has accumulated figures to show a larger rise in rents than actually take place. . . Rent Control is a gravy train for Lawyers who charge a large fee for their work. . ." The letter also said Woods' forecasts of what will happen when rent control goes off have not come to pass in decontrolled cities.

The Property Owners Association in boldface red type declared, "Rent control is the most Communistic, radical, anti-American legislation ever foisted on the American people — barring none."

Independent Retail Lumber Dealers Association sent Congressmen copies of their 12, 1950 convention resolutions, which included opposition to rent control.

Property Owners Association, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, sent Congressmen mimeographed post cards, part of whose message was: "Either you believe in free enterprise or you don't. Rent control is the key to communism in America. Kill it now or you will kill Americanism."

From the Springfield, Mo., Property Owners Protective Alliance, legislators received a leaflet headed, " 'Gyping' the public to pluck the landlord. The bureaucrats get the gravy but the taxpayer gets the bill." Message of the leaflet said dwelling repairs were held up "by the ominous threat of punitive rent control orders," and that rent control "makes idleness and hurts business. Rent control is a racket. It is vote bait for the benefit of politicians. Write your Congressman and Senator in Washington city that rent control must be abolished."

Favoring Extension

Congress of Industrial Organizations — Rebutted property owner arguments with such statements as, "Systematic falsification by real estate interests of the record of evictions and rent gouging in those cities cannot be relied upon by members of Congress as their justification for permitting those interests to increase and intensify their extortions."

CIO said further, in asking extension of rent curbs, "Committees of Congress have investigated and reported the severe scarcity that exists in housing accommodations below the luxury level. Habitable places for rent at rents which ordinary families can pay are not to be had."

On the local option issue, CIO stated, "The 3400 cities, towns and villages now under federal rent control have already demonstrated their wish to retain it by not having exercised their option to end it. To require them now to reaffirm that decision by taking formal action within six months is plainly designed to provide open season for filibusters by realtors to prevent action by city, town or village councils."

International Association of Machinists in its weekly newspaper said a "united labor movement, 15,000,000 strong" was backing rent controls for another year "to block the all-out drive of the real estate lobby." The labor lineup included IAM, AFL, Railroad Labor Organizations, and CIO, said The Machinist.

It cited government surveys in decontrolled cities showing rents rose "25 to 40 percent on the average." A. J. Hayes, IAM president, said local lodges were drawing up proposals for wage increases and want to know the future of rent controls. If rent controls were "killed" the "prospect of sharply increased rents" would necessitate proportionately greater wage demands, stated the Hayes letter.

American Federation of Labor in January called for continuation of effective rent-control until the pending middle-income housing programs were enacted. The League Reporter of AFL Labor's League for Political Education printed three cases of "how people suffered when rent controls were lifted."

"Write your Congressman and tell him why he must vote to extend rent controls — and to strengthen them," said the labor paper.

What Mayors Said

The American Municipal Association queried mayors on the question of continued federal rent controls in their communities. Results indicated that they were sharply divided on the point. A total of 191 wanted federal controls to continue; 191 wanted to abandon rent ceilings and 31 wanted to retain controls with modifications. AMA reported that mayors of the big cities generally favored continued controls; mayors of medium size cities were fairly evenly split; and mayors of small communities generally favored abandoning controls.

Where housing was still tight and vacancies low, as in St. Louis, sentiment was strong for continued controls. But where the housing situation had eased, as in Salt Lake City, decontrol was said to have stimulated more home purchases and requests for building permits.

The Chicago Situation

The question of decontrolling rents in Chicago caused much argument.

Property owners and real estate men claimed rents were usually low in Chicago when controls went into effect in the city in 1942. William J. Wilson and R. L. Vanderslice of two Chicago hotel associations maintained that rents would not go much higher if they were decontrolled. Vanderslice even predicted that "Within six months after rent controls go off, there will be a lower level of rents than prevails today."

Tenant groups and federal rent officials were apprehensive about decontrol of rent ceilings in the nation's second largest city, nonetheless. In his April 21 message to Congress, President Truman stated: "Chicago landlords argued in court last fall that they were entitled to a 71.5 per cent rent increase."

Housing Expediter Woods reported in Congressional testimony that "Chicago landlords have already gone on record" that an increase "in rent of 71.5 per cent is justified." He said that they asked the U. S. Emergency Court of Appeals to grant "an immediate increase of 45 per cent" with the balance of the increase resulting "through the operation of economic laws at the end of the rent control". These demands by Chicago landlords, Woods maintained, "where the overall vacancy rate in the city is less than one per cent, show what would happen in our larger cities."

2nd Rent Control Extension

S J Res 207 — P.L. 880

SUMMARY

Both Senate and House Dec. 7 approved measures for a brief extension of federal rent controls after Dec. 31.

The Senate, which voted first, passed its proposal (SJ Res 207) for extension until Feb. 28, 1951, by a vote of 55 to 28. The House then passed, 221 to 152, its measure (HR 9763) providing for a 90-day extension of federal controls, or until March 31, 1950.

Controls would have expired Dec. 31, 1950, except in communities which had acted to prolong them for six months under a local option provision.

The two conflicting extension measures were sent to a joint conference committee, which soon reached agreement. It favored the House view — and the conference report extended rent controls through March 31, 1951.

President Truman signed the resolution on Dec. 20.

SENATE

Committee

The Senate Banking Committee Nov. 29 approved a resolution (SJ Res 207) to extend the existing federal rent control law for two months beyond its original Dec. 31, 1950, expiration date. The resolution was reported to the Senate Nov. 30.

Chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) of the Committee said 10 votes were cast for extension, some of them by proxy, and that Senators John W. Bricker (R Ohio) and Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) opposed extension. Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) voted present.

As approved, the resolution would have retained federal rent controls until Feb. 28, 1951, and allow communities to extend them until June 30 by local action taken before Feb. 28. Maybank said the measure would give the new Congress a chance to consider a new law in 1951, but Capehart said the opinion of the Committee was that no new law would be enacted unless controls were placed in

effect generally. Maybank said that "was not quite my understanding".

W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board, and Tighe Woods, housing expediter, appeared before an executive session to urge the extension.

Floor Action

The Senate took up SJ Res 207 on Dec. 7. Chairman Maybank termed it stop-gap legislation and said it was impossible during the brief session to work out a new law to meet conditions imposed by the Korean war. He said the two-month extension would give the new Congress time to act.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said the President had not seen fit to use wage-price control powers given him by Congress and declared that rent controls were not necessary if the other controls were not.

The Senate rejected, 29 to 53, an amendment to establish a new formula to determine rent ceilings. Offered by Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), it would have based rents on the average received during April, May and June, 1950, from comparable dwellings not under control. Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) said the amendment would have killed control "by subterfuge".

The Senate approved by voice vote an amendment by Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) making clear that governing bodies of communities which want to continue or discontinue rent control under a local option provision need only approve a simple resolution.

The Senate then voted final passage of the resolution, which carried on a 55-28 roll call ballot.

HOUSE

Committee

The House Banking Committee approved its extension measure (HR 9763) on Dec. 5 by a vote of 17 to 3. It was opposed by Wolcott, the ranking GOP member, and Reps. Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) and Donald W. Nicholson (D Mass.). Wolcott said then that Housing Expediter Tighe Woods wanted controls extended because he was dissatisfied with the number of cities that acted to keep controls.

Some 800 communities had signified desire to retain controls under a provision in the existing law for local option on ceilings until June 30, 1951. Nearly 1,700 communities had taken no action and faced decontrol Dec. 31.

Wood and W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board, were the Administration's principal witnesses for controls at the House Committee hearing.

House leaders had hoped for a vote Dec. 6 but HR 9763 was blocked temporarily in the Rules Committee. The Committee voted, 6 to 5, on Dec. 5 to postpone action until an undetermined date. On the following day, however, it reversed and reported the bill by the same vote margin.

Floor Action

The House took up HR 9763 on Dec. 7. House Republicans protested that other controls should be restored if rent controls were to be retained. Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) said that government statistics showed rent had increased less than almost any other cost of living item and said "there is no economic justification" for the extension, which he said was "sponsored by those who want to keep controls for controls' sake."

Wolcott moved to recommit the measure, but his motion was defeated on a 153-223 record vote. The House then passed the bill on a 221-152 roll call ballot. (See page 716 for votes.)

The vote on final passage in the House found 190 Democrats, 30 Republicans and one American Labor member in favor of the 90-day extension. Opposed were 33 Democrats, and 119 Republicans.

CONFERENCE

The differing House and Senate versions of extension legislation were sent to a joint conference committee for reconciliation. Conferees ultimately decided to favor the House approach—a 90-day extension instead of the Senate's 60-day extension.

The conference report on S J Res 207 was adopted by the Senate on Dec. 8. There was no debate. The House adopted the report on Dec. 11, by a voice vote. This cleared the measure to the White House, where the President signed it into Public Law 880 on Dec. 20.

Trade With China

S Res 365

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee approved Dec. 13 a resolution (S Res 365) by Warren Magnuson (D Wash.) and Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.) authorizing expenditure of $25,000 for an investigation by the Commerce Committee into export policy and controls. The Senate approved the resolution Dec. 21 on voice vote.

Prior to the introduction of the resolution, the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Maritime Matters of the Commerce Committee had conducted an investigation of alleged shipments of military material to Communist China. A series of hearings was conducted by O'Conor as acting chairman. Magnuson was the chairman of the group.

Letter Launches Probe

A crewman's letter written in August started the Subcommittee on its investigation. Author of the letter was Alvin F. Bonawitz, then an electrician aboard the Isbrandtsen Line's Flying Cloud.

On Oct. 19 Bonawitz told the Subcommittee the letter was written to a friend in the Naval Reserve. In the letter, which he said was not intended for publication, he asked if shipments of armor and gasoline to the Reds were permissible. Sen. Magnuson inserted the letter in the Congressional Record Sept. 22 without identifying its writer.

Bonawitz testified he later learned the Flying Cloud was carrying mild steel plate instead of armor and oil instead of gasoline.

O'Conor said the Subcommittee had information about 13,000 drums of oil that "actually went to Communist China as late as August." Testifying for the Commerce Department, Edward Guinane, assistant chief of the investigation staff of the International Trade Office, said six or seven ships were used to haul the oil to Chinese ports.

Mason Ostroff, general counsel of the International Trade Office, testified none of the oil required an export license at the time it was shipped from the United States.

O'Conor said some of the oil that Bonawitz reported as on the Flying Cloud was removed at Yokohama.

Following the testimony he said evidence showed "a very lax situation that could have been of tremendous value to the enemy."

Quincy Adams, testifying for the Office of Occupied Areas, said a ban on shipment of oils has been in effect since March. A considerable portion of a more than one million gallon supply had been trans-shipped from Japan to Red ports as recently as August, he said.

Questioned by O'Conor, Adams said the oil was then in transit and had been shipped before the embargo. It then was stored temporarily in Japan because of a delay in payment, he said, and there might have been a legal question whether the embargo applied to it.

The Subcommittee inquiry into export controls prevented Communist China getting a shipment of petroleum, steel and tin, O'Conor said Nov. 11.

O'Conor said those materials were left behind by a China-bound vessel that sailed from New York earlier that week. He did not name the ship.

Commerce Head's Comment

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, whose department was criticized at the Subcommittee's hearings, Nov. 11 said "no items the military regards of strategic value are going to China and they haven't been for months." He said he was opposed to a complete embargo on exports to Communist China or anywhere else.

Hearings were briefly recessed, and then resumed Nov. 21, when O'Conor said testimony showed that "unquestionably there was an evasion of the regulations of Japan" in the shipment of nearly four million pounds of Japanese copper to China early in 1950.

Timothy F. Carberry, president of Metal Traders, Inc., New York City, told the Subcommittee that misdated bills of lading were made out for copper shipments on forms of the Isbrandtsen line after his firm had sold the copper. Purchased in Japan, the copper was sold to the Kane Import Co., New York, and was shipped from New York to the North China Import Corporation.

The Commerce Department advised the Subcommittee Nov. 22 that "certain scrap and reject steel items" were not included in its general re-control of steel shipments because they were not of strategic value and were in surplus supply.

After hearing testimony by a Boston shipper Nov. 22, O'Conor charged that steel he said was "highly strategic" had been sent from Britain, France and Belgium to New York and trans-shipped to the Chinese Reds, some of it since the outbreak of the Korean war. The Commerce Department disclosed it had prepared a proposal to extend export controls to cargoes of all ships that are docked in the United States on their way to China.

Findings Summarized

The Subcommittee Nov. 24 summarized its findings on shipments of copper, steel, scrap rubber and other materials to the Chinese and said the details would be laid before Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall.

O'Conor said Nov. 24 the group's task would be a continuing one "so Communists will not be given any aid from this country." On Nov. 29 he and Magnusson introduced the resolution for a continuing study of exports control legislation.

The full Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee approved the resolution Dec. 13, and the Senate itself followed suit on Dec. 21.

Excess Profits Tax Act

HR 9827—P.L. 909

SUMMARY

The 81st Congress had alreaoy passed into history when, on Jan. 3, 1951, President Truman approved the $3.3 billion excess profits tax bill (HR 9827), imposing a stiff levy on "windfall" defense earnings, with the warning that "more and much heavier taxes" were yet to come. It became Public Law 909.

Passed by the Congress during its late-1950 "lame duck" session, the measure was sent to the White House on Jan. 1, the day before the 81st Congress finally wound up its business.

The law brought new taxes imposed by the end of 1950 to approximately $8 billion, including an increase of $2.8 billion in individual and a $1.5 billion hike in corporation income levies. These higher taxes were embodied in the Revenue Act of 1950, passed in September. (See Almanac, p. 573)

With the new levies, federal tax revenues were estimated to total approximately $44.5 billion, about the peak of World War II tax income. The largest collection in previous years was reported to have been the $44 billion tax yield in 1945.

In a statement issued at the time he signed the new tax bill into law, the President said the "task ahead of us will require more and much heavier taxes. . .I shall in due course submit to the Congress recommendations for substantial tax increases." He promised that every revenue possibility would be canvassed, including even the new excess profits levy.

Acknowledging that the 1950 tax measures had "increased federal revenue very substantially", the President nevertheless made it clear he was not fully pleased with the new bill. He stated:

"In developing this tax in the few weeks at its disposal, the Congress may have been overly liberal in its concern over some corporations. . This bill probably will give undue advantage to some corporations, especially in relation to the tax burdens necessarily borne by others. Excessive exemptions and relief provisions create inequities and reduce the government's revenues needlessly."

Provisions

The corporate surtax — Increased two percentage points, from 45 to 47 per cent, with respect to income above $25,000 in taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 1950.

The excess profits tax — An additional 77 per cent rate imposed on all income adjudged to be excess profits or "windfalls" from the war effort.

Profits tax base — Two alternative bases provided for determining the excess profits "credit" or amount of income free of the new levy — , the first: 85 per cent of average income for best three out of four years, 1946 through 1949; the second: based on rates of return on equity and borrowed capital and retained earnings (12 per cent on $5 million or under; 10 per cent on $5 million to $10 million; and 8 per cent on all over $10 million.)

Effective date — Retroactive to July 1, 1950.

Termination date — As of June 30, 1953.

Minimum credit — The first $25,000 of income.

Tax ceiling — The combined take of a corporation's income — income plus excess profits taxes — was limited to a total of 62 per cent of the firm's net income.

Net capital changes — Taxpayers using either the average earnings credit or the invested capital credit were allowed to increase their credit by a flat 12 per cent of the additions to their investments after 1949, but the percentage rate was made applicable to only 75 per cent of borrowed capital additions.

Exploration subsidies — Amounts received as incentive payments to encourage exploration, development and mining for defense purposes excluded from all profits taxes.

Installment basis taxpayers — Taxpayers in the business of installment sales or purchasing of installment sales, obligations were allowed to report their income on an accrual basis for the excess profits tax.

Base period abnormalities — Existence of an abnormality (fire, strike, flood, etc.) in the taxpayer's lowest year of earnings during the base period automatically eliminated the year in the computation of average base period net income. Presence of an abnormality in more than one of three years in the base period entitled a taxpayer to use as his base period rate of return the average return enjoyed by his industry.

Increase in capacity during base period — Corporations commencing business before, and making substantial changes in its capacity during, the last 36 months of the base period were permitted to substitute in the computation of their base period net income the base period rate of return enjoyed by the entire industry classification.

Depressed industries — Industries having an average rate of return on total assets during the years 1946 through 1949 of less than 63 per cent of their average rate of return over the period 1938 through 1948 were allowed to compute their average base period net income by multiplying their average total assets during the base period by 80 per cent of the depressed industry's average return in the 1938-48 period.

Alternative base for new corporations — Firms beginning business at any time after the beginning of the base period were to use the average rate of return for their industry in computing their profits base.

Growing corporations — Corporations which experienced an unusually rapid growth during their base period got the alternative of computing their base period income on the basis of income in 1948 and 1949, income in the year 1949, or one -half its income in 1949 and 40 per cent of its income in 1950. Corporations were qualified for this alternative if (1) their payroll for the last half of the base period was 130 per cent or more of its total payroll for the first half of the base period and if its total assets at the beginning of the base period was not more than $20 million, or if (2) 40 per cent or more of their net sales for 1950 were attributable to a product or class of products "not generally available to the general public" prior to Jan. 1, 1946.

Carry-overs — Net operating loss carry-back and carry-forward were made applicable in calculations of excess profits net income, with the carry-back limited to one year and the carry-forward to five years.

Minimum credit for regulated industries — Besides the average earnings and invested capital credits, the following regulated public utilities and industries were granted a third alternative credit, consisting of regular income taxes plus a six per cent return on their investments before excess profits taxes could be sewage disposal, city transit systems and bus and truck transportation; as well as oil and gas pipelines, railroads and water transportation.

Other minimum credits — The same alternative credit, but with an additional seven per cent rate of return, was granted telephone and telegraph services and airlines.

Airmail subsidies — If an airline would otherwise have no adjusted excess profits tax net income, it was allowed to exclude air mail subsidy payments.

Exemption of strategic minerals — Income attributable to the following minerals was exempted from excess profits taxation: antimony, chromite, maganese, nickel, platinum, quicksilver, sheet mica, tantalum, tin, tungsten, vanadium, fluorspar, flake graphite, vermiculite, perlite, long - fiber asbestos in the form of amosite, chrysolite or crocidolite, beryl, cobalt, columbite, corundum, diamonds, kyanite, molybdenum, monazite, quartz crystals and uranium.

Exempt mining income — Certain portions of the income from mining of the following minerals was exempted: Ores of metals, coal, abrasives, asbestos, asphaltum, barytes, borax, building stone, cement rock, clay, crushed stone, feldspar, fluorspar, fuller's earth, graphic, gravel, gypsum, limestone, magnesite, marl, mica, mineral pigments, peat, potash, precious stones, refractories, rock phosphate, salt, sand, shell, silica, slate soapstone, soda, sulphur and talc.

Mine, timber and natural gas properties — In these cases, the exempt portion of income was specified as one half of the current excess production. For properties not in operation during the base period, one third of the net income in the current taxable year was exempted from the excess profits tax.

Foreign corporations and income from aboard — The excess profits tax was imposed on foreign corporations only if they engaged in trade or business within the United States and only on income derived from sources within the United States.

Merchant Marine Act contracts — Amounts paid by shipbuilding contractors into the Maritime Board's revolving construction fund as provided under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, were excluded from excess profits.

Special excess profits tax credit for railroad corporations — Invested capital credit of a railroad which was formerly a lessor was permitted to include the fair value of betterments and additions made by a lessee railroad to property of the lessor railroad if the lease had been canceled.

The House Dec. 5 passed HR 9827 by the overwhelmingly favorable vote of 378 to 20, after rejecting a substitute measure offered under sponsorship of the House Republican Policy Committee, by the narrower vote of 145 to 252.

On Dec. 20, the Senate passed the tax measure on a voice vote. At no time during the debate did the bill evoke a roll-call ballot.

Dec. 22 the Senate passed the conference version of HR 9827 by voice vote. The House passed it, likewise on a voice vote, Jan. 1.

BACKGROUND

Under terms of the Revenue Act of 1950 (the general tax revision measure; see page 573), the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committees were directed to prepare legislation taxing excess profits of corporations while the 81st Congress was holding its pre-election recess. This legislation, the Act directed, was to be acted upon when—and if—the 81st Congress resumed its work at a post-election session. When it recessed in September, the Congress did so under a resolution calling for its return in November.

Accordingly, the question of an excess profits levy drew considerable Congressional attention even while most lawmakers were away from the capital making their campaigns.

Truman Views

On Nov. 14, President Truman formally made known his views on excess profits taxation. In a letter to Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.) of the Ways & Means group, the President sketched them out.

Truman did not recommend specific tax rates, but he did say he wanted the levy made retroactive to July 1, 1950. He said he realized the tax might take many variations in form and that Treasury Secretary John Snyder would discuss these with the Committee.

Commending Doughton and the Committee for supporting the pay-as-you-go principle in financing defense costs, Truman wrote:

"This will not be easy. It will require both wisdom and determination. It is never pleasant to increase taxes, but in such times as these it is absolutely necessary. . .

"When the 1950 tax program has been completed with the enactment of this (profits) tax, we shall be in a position, early next year, to assess our needs for further tax legislation. To preserve the integrity of the government's finances, our revenue system must keep pace with our defense expenditures."

The President's letter was received on the eve of a formal convocation of the Ways & Means Committee to study the problem.

HOUSE

Hearings

With the plea from President Truman before it for prompt approval of a $4 billion-a-year excess profits tax on corporations, the House Ways and Means Committee Nov. 15 began public hearings preliminary to drafting a new revenue bill to help finance defense rearmament costs.

Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, the Committee's first witness, backed up the President's request for an excess profits levy and said it should be patterned on the World War II law, with sharp modifications to make it less burdensome, more equitable and easier to administer.

Specifically, the Secretary in his Nov. 15 testimony suggested a 75 per cent tax rate on what he called "defense profits", to be computed under either of two alternative methods, both similar to the earlier wartime law. The maximum rate in that law, however, was 85 per cent of profits above the specified level.

Snyder discussed at some length the two alternatives.

Two Alternatives

Under the first, he said, corporations would take the years 1946 through 1949 as a base period. Each concern would compute its average annual earnings during the most profitable three years of that four-year period. Future earnings in excess of 75 per cent of the three-year average would be subject to the 75 per cent excess profits rate. The existing rate of 25 per cent on the first $25,000 of income and 45 per cent on the rest would apply to all other earnings.

The second alternative provided for computation of excess profits on the basis of a corporation's return on invested capital. Under the World War II law's similar option, the excess profits rate applied to returns exceeding 8 per cent on the first $5 million of invested capital, 6 per cent on the next $5 million and 5 per cent on the invested capital above $10 million. Snyder suggested those allowances be increased by about one-fourth to one-third.

Snyder read to the Committee a 20-page single-spaced typewritten statement, accompanied by charts and tables. Later questioned at length, he remained a full day on the stand.

"One conclusion which stands out clearly," he asserted, "is the inadvisability of placing the burden of the President's revenue objective on the regular corporation income tax. The basic issue is whether the additional tax should be distributed on all corporations irrespective of whether they share in the present prosperity or whether taxation should be more selective."

Secretary Snyder, in his all-day stint on the witness stand, emphasized he was making no recommendations or proposals but merely suggesting methods whereby Congress could meet its self-imposed "mandate" to write a "defense profits" tax bill this session. But he declined to say whether he thought the levy should be retroactive to July 1, as proposed by the President.

Committee Fireworks

No sooner had Snyder offered the Treasury tax plan than it started to provoke a series of party clashes in the Committee sessions. The reason was that many business groups had indicated that, while they thought corporate taxes should be increased because of the Korean war, they did not want it to be a tax on excess profits. Most of them evidenced support for a flat increase in corporate rates.

The Republicans on the Committee made it plain they wanted to hear what these business groups had to suggest. But the Democratic majority, favoring more closely the Treasury suggestions, decided to rule out the substitute proposals.

Limit on Testimony

After Snyder had completed his testimony, the Committee immediately adopted a resolution, imposing on the proceedings a rule limiting testimony to pros and cons of an excess profits tax only, and limiting each witness to 15 minutes on the stand. The vote on the resolution was solidly along party lines, with the Committee's 15 Democrats for it and the 10 GOP members against.

Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.) declared that his Committee had a mandate from Congress to draft an excess profits tax bill and just hadn't the time to go into the entire field of taxation. Republicans retorted with the charge that the Democratic majority had used the "rankest form of steamroller tactics and gag rule."

Three Votes on Nov. 16

On Nov. 16, GOP members forced the Committee to vote three times on the question of admitting non-excess profits tax testimony, but each time the result was the same — 15 to 10 against it.

The three sharp clashes had been touched off when Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) asked Thomas N. Tarleau, vice chairman of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, if he had an alternative for the excess profits tax plan. Tarlau, in a written statement, had indicated he advocated increased corporate tax rates and excise (sales) taxes.

Tarleau was told the Committee rule barred him from answering Simpson's question with any details. Simpson then asked that the prepared statement be put into the record but Doughton said that would be "a waste of time and space in the record." Simpson asked for a Committee vote on his request and lost, 15 to 10. Two subsequent votes produced the same result.

Prepared statements in opposition to an excess profits tax also were given the Committee Nov. 16 by the newly organized Business Committee on Emergency Corporate Taxation and Arthur Smithies, professor of economics at Harvard University. M. L. Seidman, of the New York Board of Trade, urged that any excess profits tax plan entitle corporations to take an alternative of a flat tax of 50 per cent on net income.

AFL, CIO Officials Heard

Hearings continued. On Nov. 17, officials of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor took the stand to ask for higher profits taxes than those proposed.

Research Director Stanley H. Ruttenberg of the CIO declared: "It is the considered judgement of the CIO that an excess profits tax should be designed to raise at least $6 billion to $7 billion over and above that raised from corporations through the normal and surtax rates."

The CIO spokesman declared such a levy would be anti-inflationary and would play "an important role in an over-all stabilization program." He also argued that an excess profits tax would raise "more revenue more fairly and equitably" than a straight corporate increase, which, he said, would hit smaller corporations much harder than large ones.

Ruttenberg said the profits tax rate should be 85 per cent as it was in World War II rather than the 75 per cent proposed by the administration. He suggested that companies be allowed to compute their tax on either an invested capital or a 1946-49 base period earnings method.

The views of the AFL were presented by Arthur Elder, special consultant to the organization's tax committee. While he endorsed the details of the administration's plan, he did not make clear where the AFL would get the additional $1 billion to $2 billion it felt should be raised.

Eric Johnston, president, Motion Picture Association of America, the same day said he thought an excess profits levy was inflationary and would retard production. However, he proposed numerous means by which he thought the proposed plan could better be put into operation.

Royal Little, president, Textron, Inc., warned the Committee it must be sure to include in any excess profits tax some provision to encourage new business and business expansion. Merrill Griswold, chairman of the Board of the American Research and Development Corp., urged the Committee in a similar vein.

GOP Substitute

In an extraordinary Saturday session Nov. 18, the Committee continued its hearings. However, presentation outside the hearing of the Republican substitute for the profits levy took the limelight. It was presented in a prepared statement issued by Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) who outlined it as follows:

"1. The corporate taxpayer would have an election of either paying under an excess profits tax or at a corporate rate of 55 per cent, whichever results in a lower tax.

"2. If the taxpayer elected to pay under the excess profits tax, the amount of tax paid would have to at least be equal to a tax of 50 per cent of the current year's earnings."

Chairman Doughton analyzed the Reed proposal as an increase in the regular corporations rates instead of an excess profits tax.

Meanwhile, Ralph W. Button, spokesman for the National Retail Dry Goods Association, told the Committee public pressure for an excess profits tax to help finance the country's rearmament program "stems from a misunderstanding of the application of such a tax." Button tried to offer another proposal for raising defense revenue from business, but was blocked by the Committee's rule against such testimony. His prepared statement showed he favored increased corporate income rates.

Reed offered his substitute for consideration Nov. 20 but was voted down, 15 to 10.

Final Testimony

The National Association of Manufacturers, through Charles Sligh, Jr., chairman of its taxation committee the same day urged a "corporation defense tax" in place of an excess profits tax.

Robert C. Sprague, president, the Radio-Television Manufacturers Association, cited the television industry as outstandingly subject to inequities under the Administration program. He said the proposed base period was a time of television pioneering and was unfair for excess profits credits purposes. Dr. Allen B. Dumont, president, Dumont Television Laboratories, labelled the tax a "masquerade" for what he called a "success tax." He said if the levy was adopted, it should have no retroactive features.

J. Cameron Thomson, representing the Committee for Economic Development, urged the Committee not to put Congress in the position of choosing "between an excess profits tax of the World War II type and no taxes." Thomson recommended adoption of the CED's own proposals to raise six billions in defense dollars, half from increased corporation taxes and half from individuals. (See Lobby Stands, p. 678)

Ellsworth C. Alvord, chairman of the federal finance committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, called for a six-billion-a-year cut in nonmilitary expenditures, as "the first step" in financing the nation's rearmament program. Alvord said there was "no necessity for, and no justification of, an excess proffits tax applicable to any portion of 1950 and 1951." He said every possible source, including excises, must be explored and tapped "if and when" additional revenues are needed for defense.

Clarence D. Laylin, representing the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, testified that the excess profits tax was both administratively and economically unsound "even as a war measure."

On Nov. 22, the last day of the hearings, scores of witnesses representing major utility groups urged special consideration of utility companies whose profits are regulated by state and federal agencies to a "fair return" — usually six per cent — on capital investment. In general they urged that they be given 100 per cent tax credit for "normal" earnings computed over the proposed base period of 1946-1949. Among utility groups represented were the Association of American Railroads, the Independent Natural Gas Association of America, the National Association of Electric Companies, American Gas Association, Edison Electric Institute, the Bell Telephone System, Air Transport Association of America, American Transit Association, Federation of Railway Progress, American Trucking Association and the National Federation of American Shipping.

(For more details of positions registered by the various organizations who sent spokesmen to Washington, see Lobby Stands, page 678).

Compromise Hinted

The House Ways and Means Committee, after winding up its hearings Nov. 22 on the Administration's proposed excess profits tax, immediately went into executive session to tackle the task of drafting a bill embodying the levy in some form.

As the hearings came to a close, a compromise was reported being privately considered by majority members that would partially meet business criticism by tying a moderate increase in regular corporation rates to a considerably softened excess profits tax. Various estimates on the so-called "combinations plan" were that it would raise between $3 and $5 billion, while the administration's own 75 per cent proposal was designed to produce about $4 billion.

The Republicans, in the meantime, had been in sympathy with business' efforts to bring before the Committee their alternative tax plans. After they had unsuccessfully sought to break through the Committee's rule against presentation of these alternatives, they produced a substitute plan of their own designed to give corporations the choice of either paying an excess profits tax or taking an increase of 10 per cent in the present 45 per cent corporate tax rate, which they said they would try to write into the new bill.

Committee

The Committee, behind closed doors, worked for more than a week before it produced a bill. At one point the members were deadlocked for two days over the twin issues of the size of the profits tax and the amount of credit to be allowed corporations computing the tax by the "average earnings" method, but a compromise was finally evolved.

The events leading up to the compromise began Nov. 28 when the Committee took up the Treasury recommendations for a 75 per cent tax on profits in excess of 75 per cent of the 1946-49 average. Brought to a vote, these proposals were rejected by a 12-12 tie-vote, with two Democrats joining 10 Republicans in voting against them. The voting lineup was not revealed.

The next day, the Committee decided, first, to allow corporations a full 100 per cent credit on their 1946-49 average pre-Korea earnings. In another decision, it agreed to tax the excess at 80 per cent. This was seen as a victory for Republicans.

But the two decisions, when coupled into a single motion, were turned down by the Committee. None of these votes were officially disclosed but they were said to have been thin-edged.

Supporters of the combination proposal estimated it would have yielded, in conjunction with the invested capital alternative, $2.8 billion. Another substitute, to impose an 85 per cent tax on earnings that exceeded 90 per cent of the base period average, also lost. It was estimated capable of raising $4.1 billion.

Tentative Agreement

Within another 24 hours, however, tentative agreement was reached on a compromise excess profits tax plan designed to produce an estimated $3 billion to $4.6 billion a year in government revenue from war-swollen business earnings. The tax was made retroactive to July 1, but the plan tentatively worked out differed in considerable detail from the even $4 billion levy requested by President Truman and the Treasury Department. The estimate was that the new bill would produce $3 billion with profits at the 1950 level and $4.6 billion at the anticipated 1951 level.

As it stood Nov. 30, the bill's shortened 1950 revenue gain resulted from the Committee's adoption of a more liberal tax base than the Administration had wanted. It provided:

1. A credit allowance of 85 per cent of "normal" profits, such profits being established as the average of the best three years out of the four-year 1946-1949 base period.

2. A tax of 75 per cent on all earnings in excess of the 85 per cent allowance.

3. A "ceiling" of 67 per cent on the total tax liability of business, limiting the amount the government can tax — either by federal income, surtax, and/or excess profits taxes — from a corporation's earnings.

4. Retroactivity to July 1, 1950.

Other Revenue Reductions

While this change cut the revenue take considerably, the Committee also inserted other gain-reducing provisions, such as special treatment for excess profits purposes, of public utilities, railroads and the aircraft industry. More opportunity was provided for corporations to obtain relief if they think they are unfairly affected by the tax.

As the measure stood on the eve of the Committee's final action, all corporations earning in excess of $25,000 a year were subjected to an excess profits tax of 75 per cent on all over 85 per cent of their average earnings — provided their overall taxes did not exceed 67 per cent. An alternative plan for computing the tax, based on invested capital return, also was provided.

"Mandate" Row

Meanwhile, in a related development as Congress reconvened Nov. 27, Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, offered in the House a resolution (H J Res 547) broadening and redefining the "mandate" adopted by Congress in September to permit approval of either an excess profits tax or an increase in corporation taxes, or both. The "mandate" referred to was Congress' directive to the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees instructing them to produce an excess profits tax before the end of the year.

Reed had announced Nov. 22, shortly after the Committee closed a week of hearings on the proposed levy, that he would offer such a resolution. He contended Democratic Committeemen, who repeatedly had refused to allow GOPers to bring in testimony

on any alternative to the excess-profits tax plan, had "misconstrued" the Congressional instructions.

When Reed tossed his measure in the hopper at the outset of the "lame duck" session, he asked for immediate consideration by the House. He said refusal of the Committee to study alternatives to a straight excess profits tax posed "an impossible task" for House tax framers. It was clear, he averred, that a revenue bill siphoning off excess war profits was necessary, but, he added, "it is (also) clear beyond doubt that enactment of the President's recommendations would be highly inflationary and detrimental to our national economy."

Chairman Doughton of the Committee, hit Reed's proposal as confirmation of "what we have suspected all along — that the Republican members. . .are only interested in doing everything possible to avoid and delay the taxation of excess profits derived from the war effort."

Reed's motion for immediate consideration was ruled out of order and the bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The next day, the Committee, as expected, tabled the measure.

Report

Although the Ways & Means Committee had reached tentative agreement on terms of the new bill on Nov. 30, it made a few more changes in the measure Dec. 1 before formally reporting it. (Provisions, and last minute changes in them, are given below.)

The 10 Republicans on the 25-man Committee were dissatisfied with the approved legislation and set forth their views in a strong dissent. Nine of them attacked the bill as "inherently inflationary." The other Committee Republican, Rep. Hal Holmes (Wash.), in a separate dissent, declared that it would be more logical to make the tax retroactive to Oct. 1 rather than July 1, 1950.

The main minority opinion asserted that a "basic fallacy and defect" in the bill stemmed from the fact that the 75 per cent levy would apply to normal as well as to excess profits. They contended the bill tended to "freeze" the economy.

The Democratic majority stated that a proposal to increase the ordinary corporate income tax in lieu of imposing an excess profits tax, as business witnesses at the Committee hearing had urged, "would create a hardship for those corporations whose profits are declining and which have realized no benefits from the defense boom." The majority said they thought additional taxes should first be collected from "corporations whose incomes have actually been increased or sustained by the defense program."

Then, on Dec. 1, the Committee set the legislation before the lower chamber for action. It was formally reported as HR 9827 and specified the following:

The tax rate on excess profits would be 75 per cent.

No firm with earnings before regular taxes of $25,000 or less would be subject to the tax.

Firms were allowed to compute their excess profits by taking 85 per cent of the average earnings of the best three of the four years 1946-1949, and taxing at 75 per cent all over that amount.

Or, they might figure out the tax on the basis of invested capital: they would be allowed a return of 12 per cent on all under $5 million of equity capital and retained earnings, 10 per cent on from $5 to $10 million, and 8 per cent on all over $10 million. (The Committee had first decided to allow 12 per cent on the first $5 million, 10 per cent on the second $5 million, 8 per cent on capital up to $125 million and 7 per cent on all over $125 million.)

Deduction from income of interest on borrowed capital was allowed in full. In addition, the invested capital credit was increased by one third of the interest on 100 per cent of the borrowed capital for the taxable year, provided the one-third "margin" by which the invested capital was increased did not exceed one per cent of the total borrowed. (This had first been set at three per cent).

"Relief" Provisions

Specific "relief" provisions were established, dealing with additions or reductions in capital during or after the base years, and business enterprises selling extensively on the installment-payment basis.

New corporations, opened for business as early as 1946, were given an alternative tax credit: a rate of return on assets equal to the average rate of return by the entire industry of which it is a part. (The provision was originally confined to firms beginning business after 1946.)

"Growth" companies — those expanding during the base period — were given an alternative "average earnings" base permitting them to choose between the last year of their base period or the average of the last two years, whichever was higher.

Exempted from income subject to the profits levy were returns from these strategic minerals: antimony, chromite, manganese, nickel, platinum, quicksilver, sheet mica, tantalum, tin, tungsten, floorspar, flake graphite, vermiculite and vanadium. Also exempted from taxable income were half the excess returns from certain mining, timber and natural gas operations: one-sixth of the net returns from such properties not in operation in the base period was exempted.

Special treatment for electric, gas and similar public utilities allowed them a third alternative to the average earnings and invested capital basis for computing the profits tax: before the levying of the excess profits tax they could take whatever income was needed to pay regular income taxes plus such rate of return on equity and borrowed capital and retained earnings as was allowed them by the state or federal regulatory commission controlling their industries, up to a six per cent maximum.

This same special alternative was given railroads and airlines, with a maximum five per cent return specified. Airlines were required to add airmail subsidy payments in computing income.

Railroads were allowed to include in their borrowed capital conditional sales contracts for purchase of equipment.

Apportionment of excess profits tax credit was permitted between lessor and lessee in cases where the lessee takes over and operates a road and gets all the income.

Floor Action

The legislation was brought up in the House on Dec. 4 under a "closed rule", which provided: 1. two days of debate; 2. one motion to recommit the bill; and 3. a ban on amendments, requiring adoption or rejection of the measure, en toto.

Concern over the international crisis set the tone of the debate. Much of it from the Republican side was critical of the Truman administration.

Opening the talk, Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.), of the Ways and Means Committee said he would oppose excess profits taxation in normal times. "But these are not normal times," he added. "This may, in fact, be the greatest emergency this nation has ever faced." He denied the profits levy would injure business, adding, "I do think it significant that there was no testimony before our Committee that a single business had failed as a result of the excess profits tax enacted in World War I and World War II".

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), ranking minority member of the Committee, called the bill "the CIO tax program." He declared: "This arrogant labor organization has been propagandizing for years for a permanent excess profits tax despite the fact that such a tax is highly inflationary and harmful to the nation. The CIO bosses believe that the wastefulness and extravagance engendered by the excess profits tax would be to their distinct selfish advantage".

Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) denied the Reed charges. He said they were "not only untrue, but slanderous and libelous as well". Other Democrats described the bill as a "modest" one in view of the heavy defense spending and warned that additional higher taxes will have to be voted in 1951.

Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) insisted that the bill was inflationary and a wrong approach at that time. Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) replied that the Ways and Means Committee had been directed by Congress itself earlier in the year to prepare a measure taxing excess profits. Rep. Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) bitterly attacked administration fiscal policies and referred to the American military reverses in Korea when he declared that Congress need not follow administration leadership in "this mess." He continued: "There's a lot of things Congress can do — if need be, we can impeach the President." Jensen was joined by Rep. Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) in calling upon Congress to warn the United Nations that if it did not contribute more than "token" forces to Korea the United States would pull out.

Substitute Defeated

During the debate, Republicans submitted to the House a substitute. Framed and presented under aegis of the House Republican Policy Committee, the measure would have levied a 75 per cent tax on corporate profits in excess of the total average for the 1946-1949 period and increased the maximum corporate income tax rate from 45 to 50 per cent. Republicans said their substitute would yield up to $4 billion in new revenue.

Rep. Reed, for his party, on Dec. 5 moved to return HR 9827 to the Ways and Means Committee and instruct the Committee to replace it with the substitute. This motion lost, 145 to 252, with the voting closely following party lines. Only one Democrat, John F. Kennedy (Mass.) cast his ballot for it. Ten Republicans voted against the substitute.

The ballot on final passage of the bill was then taken. The House approved it 378-20.

As sent across the Capitol to the Senate, HR 9827 contained the same provisions as those reported by the Committee. The "closed rule" under which it was considered had allowed no changes.

SENATE

Hearings

Opening hearings on HR 9827 even before the measure had gotten the green light in the House, the Senate Finance Committee Dec. 4 heard a gloomy forecast of far heavier taxation and a call for early passage of the excess profits bill from Treasury Secretary Snyder.

The stepped-up revenue demands were necessary in view of the "rising defense costs ahead of us" and the 1950 federal deficit, Snyder testified. While he praised the bill as "a major achievement in the short time that was available for its preparation," the cabinet official asked the Senate taxmakers to increase the provisions of HR 9827 to produce another billion dollars.

Predicting that the level of government expenditures in 1951 might be "half again as large as this year," Snyder declared; "Very substantial tax increases will be required to carry out the essential policy of financing the greatest possible amount of these costs by taxation."

Millikin Statement

Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), the Committee's ranking minority member, disclosed Dec. 5 that "several of us (on the Committee) are giving increased thought to whether excess profits should be defined as (those above) 100 per cent of the 1946-49 average, instead of the 85 per cent in the House bill." Millikin also got from the Treasury Department a requested estimate of the revenue that would be lost if excess profits tax exemptions for public utilities were written into HR 9827 — the Treasury said would cost $92,500,000. (The House bill had a special clause granting publicly regulated utilities a miximum six per cent return on their capital before excess profits taxes.)

Beardsley Ruml Dec. 5 led off the opposition witnesses. Ruml denounced the profits tax as "an evil brew of inequity, exception, exemption and privilege." He demanded substitution of an across-the-board corporate tax increase. He was joined in this by Royal Little, president, Textron, Inc., and Dr. Allen B. Dumont, president, Dumont Laboratories Inc. Harold V. Bozell, representing the U. S. Independent Telephone Association and Hal S. Dumas, president, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., testified the House's tax would endanger the telephone companies' ability to meet vital demands for defense. Mrs. Jessie R. Muni, representing the Investors League Inc., of New York City, and Willford I. King, economics professor emeritus of New York University, opposed the excess profits tax idea.

ADA Witness

Miles Pennybacker a manufacturer representing the Americans for Democratic Action, endorsed the levy as a way to take the profits out of war.

Dec. 6, Gerhard Mayer, tax expert for the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, was joined by Clarence Laylin, representing the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, and Clarence L. Turner, of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, in urging a "defense super tax" on top of present corporate income taxes. Liberalization of the "average earnings" formula for computing the tax was urged by James W. Haley, of the National Coal Association, Mitchell B. Carroll, for the National Foreign Trade Council Inc., Horace Ford of the American Research and Development Corp., and Robert Kerr, Jr., president, Kerr Manufacturing Co.

A 6 per cent allowance was granted electric power, gas, water, oil and gas pipelines, intrastate and interurban transportation, railroads and trucking and bus companies.

The same 6 per cent allowance was granted companies deriving 80 per cent or more of their income from a regulated utility business.

Corporations eligible for the special "growth" provision in the bill were provided with a new alternative credit in addition to those granted by the House: they were permitted to substitute for ordinary average earnings credit the company's average earnings in one - half of 1949 and 10 per cent of 1950.

Borrowed capital was given the same treatment as equity capital, but the House-approved deduction of interest payments on borrowed capital was disallowed.

After two days of opposition testimony Millikin delivered a blunt warning to the witnesses: "You can start with the assumption that you will have an excess profits tax — I take the liberty of assuring you that you'll get one this year or early next year." No Committee member raised objection when Millikin made his assertion.

Dec. 7, Arthur A. Elder, tax consultant for the American Federation of Labor, endorsed the tax in principle but said the House bill was too mild and the Senate should strengthen it. John Hessey, chairman of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, predicted the measure would hurt utility companies and the public by forcing "tremendously high" increases in the nation's utility bills. Robert Ramspeck, of Atlanta, Ga., executive vice-president of the Air Transport Association, said the bill would discriminate against airlines in favor of railroads and thus endanger national defense planning. Likewise, George L. Buland for the Association of American Railroads, complained that the bill would hurt railway expansions necessary for the defense effort. He said the bill was more generous to utilities than railroads.

NAM Officials Heard

Charles R. Sligh, Jr., chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers' tax committee, contended Dec. 8 that the excess profits tax was "a bad law, inflationary and unsound." He urged a flat increase in "ordinary income tax." Thomas Green, tax specialist for the American Institute of Accountants, complained the House bill was too complicated — he said even accountants "can't understand" some of the bill's language.

Elsworth C. Alvord, representing the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, called the bill one "to make success and progress a crime and to impose penalties therefor."

J. T. Sanders, legislative counsel for the National Grange, testified that his group favored an excess profits tax "as an emergency measure only." Nathaniel Goldfinger, economic policy chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, lent the labor group's support to the tax bill.

Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, appealed for special relief for the film industry. H. C. Fernald, chairman of the American Mining Congress' tax committee, testified that mining companies, under the proposed law, might be required to include in their taxable income payments they receive under the government's mine defense subsidy program.

The Committee wound up its public hearings on Dec. 8, amid statements from Chairman Walter George (D Ga.) that he would recommend that the overall permissible tax load on corporations be limited to 65 per cent of the firm's income, compared with the 67 per cent maximum proposed by the House in HR 9827. George said also he hoped to devise a formula to give young and growing businesses a better break.

Committee

The Finance Committee buckled down to drafting its version of the legislation on Dec. 11 in a closed session. The group made numerous and far - reaching changes in the House-endorsed provisions of HR 9827. While the House version was designed to produce an estimated $3 billion to $4.6 billion yield, the Senate Committee revamped the measure to raise an estimated $3.2 billion annually from 70,000 corporations with profits at the 1950 level, and from $4-5 billion if profits reached the level anticipated for 1951.

Chief Revisions

Chief of the revisions made by the Finance Committee was the addition of a section boosting the maximum tax rate on corporations making in excess of $25,000 yearly from 45 to 47 per cent for years beginning after July 1, 1950. An income tax increase instead of the profits levy had been one of the chief aims of business groups attempting to influence framing of the excess - profits tax.

Nevertheless, the profits tax was retained, though some key changes were made in it. These:

1. Lowered the over-all ceiling on the amount of a corporation's income that might be demanded in taxes to 60 per cent.

2. Lifted the tax on excess profits from 75 to 77 per cent.

3. Retained the House formula giving taxpayers who use the "average earnings" method of computing excess profits a credit of 85 per cent of their average income in the years 1946 through 1949, along with the alternative method of basing credit on invested capital, with the added proviso that borrowed capital may be counted the same as equity.

Other Revisions

Additional major revisions were as follows:

Airlines, telephone and telegraph services were allowed a return before taxes of at least 7 per cent on their total assets. Airlines were permitted to exclude air mail subsidy payments from taxable income if the airline otherwise would have no adjusted excess-profits net income.

The general relief provision was expanded to permit firms having abnormalities in the base period to take for the year of abnormality the rate of return of their industry class in computing the profits tax.

Molybdenum was added to the strategic minerals exempted from the excess profits tax; the House provision for exemption of one-sixth of the net income of new iron, coal or timber properties was changed to exempt one-third of the net income.

Fifty per cent of an insurance company's reserves was eligible as equity capital.

Fair value of betterments and additions by a railroad lessee to the property of the lessor was added for purposes of computing invested capital, where the lease was cancelled.

The House treatment of property sold on the installment basis was extended to installment sale obligations.

Banks' net reserves for bad debts were treated as equity capital.

The termination date was fixed for Dec. 31, 1952.

On Dec. 18, the Finance Committee reported the bill as outlined above.

Floor Action

The Senate acted on HR 9827 on Dec. 20. There was no Republican opposition. A roll-call vote was not demanded at any time.

Debate, which lasted four hours, was hardly more than perfunctory, though key lawmakers predicted during the talk that HR 9827 was only the beginning, that new and stiffer tax boosts were yet to come.

Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Finance Committee told the Senate the House presumably would begin work on a new tax bill at an early date.

Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), the Committee's ranking GOP member, said there would be an increase in all kinds of taxes by the next Congress. He said he approached the matter "not with joy, but through necessity."

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), a leading advocate of an excess profits tax, said there were many discriminations in HR 9827 but he hoped a better measure would be written in the next Congress. He said stock market reaction indicated the corporate community did not feel the bill to be a heavy one.

Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) said the Senate bill "is commonly considered by sensible people to be better than the House bill." He added, "it is merely less bad than the House bill." Flanders advocated later establishments of a general corporation tax of 60 per cent and elimination of the "misbegotten excess profits tax."

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said the profits levy had not gone far enough, that the tax revenue the government was getting would not raise more than one fourth the proposed volume of defense spending. He offered an amendment to raise the corporate tax ceiling from 60 to 70 per cent. He was defeated on voice vote.

The Senate also killed an effort by Sen. Brien McMahon (D Conn.) to renew a suspension of the copper import tariff. Both McMahon and Rep. James T. Patterson (R Conn.) had written Sen. George earlier in the week urging that a House-passed bill (HJ Res 494) continuing the tax suspension, be inserted in HR 9827. When McMahon sought to do this on the floor, George persuaded the Senate to table McMahon's motion. (For details of action on HJ Res 494, see page 637)

Final Action

After adopting a number of other amendments, described as minor technical changes to remove the possibility of the bill's working undue hardships upon some firms, the Senate passed HR 9827 on a voice vote.

ADMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) — Apply the growth formula to companies beginning business 30 days after start of base period. Voice.

Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) — Nullify Treasury Department ruling that amount of defense facility subject to amortization under 1950 Revenue Act should be reduced by the amount representing its economic usefulness after five years.

McMahon (D Conn.) — Provide alternative credit based on 1936-39 income in case of depressed industries. Voice.

George (D Ga.) — Expressly remove utility companies from liability of computing value of intangible assets in income. Voice.

Millikin (R Colo.) — Remove from liability of excess profits tax any subsidies paid by government for encouragement, exploration and development of strategic minerals. Voice.

O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)—Add trona to list of strategic minerals granted exemptions. Voice.

George (D Ga.) — Make growth formula available to corporations which have had stepped-up sales of a new product in base period, such as television manufacturers. Voice.

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) — Make special allowances for corporations consolidated in base period. Voice.

Francis J. Myers (D Pa.) — Permit growth companies having strikes or fires in 1949 to substitute in their special formula 50 per cent of their 1948 income in lieu of low 1949 earnings. Voice.

Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) — Add beryllium to list of strategic minerals. Voice.

CONFERENCE

A joint conference of the House and Senate was appointed and met at once to iron out differences between the differing versions of HR 9827 passed by the two chambers. Their aim was to reach a compromise in time for it to be passed and sent to the White House before the then-approaching Christmas holidays.

The conferees were: Reps. Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.), Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), John D. Dingell (D Mich.), Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), Daniel A. Reed (R N. Y.), Roy O. Woodruff (R Mich.) and Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.);

Sens. Walter F. George (D Ga.), Tom Connally (D Tex.), Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) and Robert A. Taft (R Ohio).

By Dec. 22, this group had compromised the differences in the bill. Most Senate changes were accepted, but the following adjustments were made:

1. The ceiling on the amount of a corporation's income that might be taken in taxes — regular income and excess profits — was set at 62 per cent.

2. The amount of borrowed capital that might be used as a basis for computing a corporation's net capital acquisitions after the excess profits tax base period was limited to 75 per cent.

Senate Agrees

The conference report was submitted to the Senate Dec. 22, the same day the report was completed. The Senate agreed without debate and by voice vote. Chairman George (D Ga.), of the Finance Committee, pointed out that the conference had accepted "practically all the Senate amendments."

House Accedes

The House failed to act immediately, as expected, but instead decided to hold over the tax bill until after the Congressional recess for Christmas.

On Jan. 1, in the closing hours of the 81st Congress, the measure won final House approval. The vote, as in the Senate, was by voice. The House action came less than a minute after Chairman Doughton (D N. C), of the Ways and Means Committee, asked for consideration of the conference report.

LAW ENACTED

President Truman signed HR 9827 into law Jan. 3, 1951, at 10:13 a. m. It became Public Law 909. The following is the statement he issued after signing the measure:

"The Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950 . . . is the second step the Congress has taken since the start of aggression in Korea to help meet the rapidly rising costs of national defense. The Congress and its committees have acted with commendable speed in completing this complex piece of legislation and thereby have provided evidence for all to see that we are determined to finance the defense program without jeopardy to the stability of our economic system or the soundness of the government's finances.

"The 1950 tax legislation has increased federal revenues very substantially. However, the task ahead of us will require more and much heavier taxes. I shall, in due course, submit to the Congress recommendations for substantial tax increases.

"We shall have to canvass and recanvass every revenue possibility, including the new excess profits tax. In developing this tax in the few weeks at its disposal, the Congress may have been overly liberal in its concern over some corporations in special circumstances.

"Some of the provisions in this bill will probably give an undue advantage to some corporations, especially in relation to the tax burdens necessarily borne by others. Excessive exemptions and relief provisions create inequities and reduce the government's revenue needlessly.

"For this reason, I am requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to keep excess profits tax under continuous review so that if it develops that some of its provisions need revision, the facts can be placed before the Congressional committees without delay."

LOBBY STANDS

The excess profits tax issue evoked some big-scale activity from pressure groups and throughout the month and a half the bill was before Congress the effects of this activity was seen in the many changes made in the measure as it coursed its way through the legislative processes.

At the outset, two business groups came out against the profits tax and promised to fight its adoption.

The first was a group especially formed — on a temporary basis — to fight the tax. It was known as the Business Committee on Emergency Corporate Taxation. It announced its organization Nov. 10 for the express purpose of opposing the tax.

Comprised of 100 principal officers of industrial, financial and other business organizations, the committee said in its opening announcement that its platform would favor a "defense profits tax" — an increase above present rates — but would oppose a tax at high marginal rates on profits earned in excess of those of any defined previous base.

An excess profits tax, it said, was "inflationary and destructive", breeding waste and extravagance.

Beardsley Ruml, New York economist and tax authority, was active in formation of the committee. He issued a prepared statement in connection with the organization announcement, denouncing the excess profits tax as "harmful and dangerous. . .in spite of its superficial plausibility. . ."

Wilson Wyatt, former federal housing expediter, was to serve as the committee's general counsel, while William M. Hickey, president of the United Corporation, New York, was to be executive chairman. Leon Henderson, former OPA chief, and O. B. Jesness, of the University of Minnesota, were to be the committee's consulting economists.

In a related subsequent development, the Committee for Economic Development, a business policy group whose members included many listed in connection with the newly organized BCECT, Nov. 14 issued a call for a $7 billion tax boost in 1951, without an excess profits levy.

The CED's research and planning subcommittee set forth this substitute for the excess profits tax plan:

A $3 billion jump in individual income taxes, starting Jan. 1.

Another $3 billion boost in corporation income tax rates, also effective Jan. 1.

And perhaps $1 billion, or as much as is needed, from revised excise taxes, effective July 1, 1951.

Registered Lobbyists

Registrations of lobbyists reflected the widespread preoccupation of business with the pending excess profits tax legislation.

As the first big post-election legislative battle started, the Truman Administration and labor unions lined up in favor of carrying through on the proposals for an excess profits tax, while business firms and organizations lined up, either against such a tax or for special modifications to suit their problems.

Such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers, Committee for Economic Development, Machinery & Allied Products Institute, National City Bank of New York, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and newly formed BCECT put out statements or literature opposing excess profits taxation and generally favoring temporary increases in the corporate tax level, instead. The Tax Foundation, Inc., circulated a statement pointing to the difficulties in drafting suitable excess profits legislation.

Eight of the fourteen sets of registrants after Oct. 25 were preoccupied with excess profits tax problems, Congressional Quarterly News Features' study of the Clerk of the House of Representatives' files revealed. These were in addition to those who filed earlier in October, as well.

The Louisville law firm of ex-Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt (once a top man in the Truman Administration) filed for the BCECT to fight against the Administration measure. H. Cecil Kilpatrick, a Washington attorney and former American Bar Association tax chief, filed for the Murphy Corporation, of El Dorado, Arkansas, also to oppose the excess profits levy, or to seek other provisions than those of the World War II law. The Washington law firm of Miller & Chevalier, including a former chief counsel of Bureau of Internal Revenue, Robert N. Miller, filed for Pacific Lighting Co. and subsidiaries, also on the same tax issue. Miller's firm said in its registration that another Washington law firm which included Gerald D. Morgan, who stated he was an author of the Taft-Hartley law, also was to work on the matter.

The television industries which sought special allowances because they were growing during the proposed 1946-49 base period, were represented in the new registrations by Morton Poe Fisher, Baltimore attorney and former Justice Department tax lawyer who filed for the TV Excess Profits Tax Committee, N.Y.C., and for WAAM, Inc., Baltimore, by the law firm of Pierson and Ball, of Washington, which filed for Radio Television Manufacturers Association, Washington, and by Andrew G. Haley, of the Washington law firm of Haley, McKenna and Wilkinson, which filed for three television station operators.

(For other organizations going on record in connection with excess profits taxation, see House and Senate hearings sections in foregoing story.)

Bills Acted On

Action Completed

TAXES, IMPORT DUTIES

HR 2585. Public Law 444. Provide for exemption from duty of certain metallic impurities in tin ores and concentrates when such impurities are not recovered. CASE (R N.J.). House Ways and Means reported Oct. 13. Passed House Oct. 18, 1949. Senate Finance reported Jan. 6, 1950. Passed Senate Feb. 1. Approved Feb. 8.

HR 5486. Public Law 448. Amend certain provisions of Internal Revenue Code to permit use of additional means, including stamp machines, for payment of tax on distilled spirits, modify loss allowances for distilled spirits, for transfer and redistillation of spirits. EBERHARTER (D Pa.). House Ways and Means reported Oct. 13. Passed House Oct. 14, 1949. Senate Finance reported Jan. 6, 1950. Passed Senate Feb. 10. Approved Feb. 21.

H J Res 480. Public Law 578. Extend to July 1, 1951, the period of tax-free release of powers of appointment created on or before Oct. 21, 1942. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported June 15. Passed House June 19. Senate Finance reported June 20. Passed Senate June 21. Approved June 27.

HR 8514. Public Law 653. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide exemption from duty of certain sound recordings imported by the Department of State. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported July 25. Passed House July 26. Passed Senate in lieu of S 3545 July 27. Approved Aug. 3.

S 3545. Similar to above. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Finance reported May 25. Passed Senate June 8.

HR 6073. Public Law 680. Amend Internal Revenue Code with respect to personal finance companies. LYNCH (D N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported Oct. 13. Passed House Oct. 14. Senate Finance reported Oct. 15, 1949. Passed Senate, amended, June 8, 1950. House adopted conference report July 26. Senate adopted conference report July 27. Approved Aug. 9.

HR 9120. Public Law 716. Amend Internal Revenue Code relating to statute of limitations for filing claims for credit or refund of income tax. EBERHARTER (D Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 19. Passed House July 20. Senate Finance reported July 27. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 18.

H J Res 497. Public Law 749. Exclude from gross estate of a nonresident alien works of art on loan to trustees of the National Gallery of Art. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported July 24. Passed House July 26. Senate Finance reported Aug. 9. Passed Senate Aug. 23. Approved Sept. 1.

HR 3278. Public Law 756. Amend Internal Revenue Code relating to involuntary liquidation and replacement of inventory. FORAND (D R.I.). House Ways and Means reported July 27. Passed House Aug. 1. Senate Finance reported Aug. 16. Passed Senate Aug. 23. Approved Sept. 5.

HR 7840. Public Law 761. Provide for refund of certain estate taxes. LYNCH (D N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported July 19. Passed House July 20. Senate Finance reported Aug. 16. Passed Senate Aug. 23. Approved Sept. 6.

HR 6343. Public Law 766. Exempt from duty articles imported from the Virgin Islands which contain duty-free foreign materials. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported July 25. Passed House Aug. 1. Senate Finance reported Aug. 16. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 23. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 28. Approved Sept. 7.

HR 7447. Public Law 768. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose duty of 1 cent per linear foot on tape or film sound recordings materials for use in connection with moving-picture exhibits and news reels. KING (D Calif.). House Ways and Means reported July 25. Passed House July 26. Senate Finance reported Aug. 10. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 23. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 28. Approved Sept. 7.

HR 8726. Public Law 773. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to exempt from duty sound recordings for news broadcasts. FORAND (D R.I.). House Ways and Means reported July 25. Passed House July 26. Senate Finance reported Aug. 10. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 23. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 28. Approved Sept. 8.

HR 7891. Public Law 804. Amend Internal Revenue Code relating to transportation of narcotic drugs. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported July 27. Passed House Aug. 1. Senate Finance reported Sept. 7. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 21.

HR 8920. Public Law 814. Revenue Act of 1950. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported June 22. Motion to recommit rejected, 147-239, June 29. Passed House, 375-14, June 29. Senate Finance reported with amendments Aug. 22. Passed Senate, after adopting committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, Sept. 1. House adopted conference report, 328-7, Sept. 22. Senate adopted conference report Sept. 22. Approved Sept. 23. (See p. 573).

HR 5226. Public Law 852. Amend Paragraph 207 of Tariff Act of 1930 to reduce duty on calcined bauxite to $1 per ton. CANNON (D Mo.). House Ways and Means reported March 7. Passed House March 14. Senate Finance reported Sept. 7. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 13. House agreed to Senate amendment Sept. 19. Approved Sept. 27.

HR 5327. Public Law 869. Extend to June 30, 1950, suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. WALTER (D Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 7. Passed House July 19. Senate Finance reported Aug. 15, 1949. Recommitted at request of chairman May 24, 1950. Senate Finance reported Aug. 9. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 22. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 22. Approved Sept. 30. (See p. 637).

HR 9913. Public Law 907. Prevent penalties and additions to tax in case of failure to meet requirements with respect to estimated tax by reason of increases imposed by Revenue Act of 1950. CURTIS (R Neb.). House Ways and Means reported Dec. 15. Passed House Dec. 15. Senate Finance reported Dec. 19. Passed Senate Dec. 19. Approved Jan. 2.

H J Res 554. Public Law 908. Amend Internal Revenue Code to allow extensions of time for filing returns and payment of income taxes by certain persons serving in combat zones between January 1 and March 15, 1951. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Dec. 15. Passed House Dec. 15. Senate Finance reported Dec. 19. Passed Senate Dec. 19. Approved Jan. 2.

HR 9827. Public Law 909. Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Dec.2. Passed House, 378-20, Dec. 5. Senate Finance reported Dec. 19. Passed Senate, amended, Dec. 20. Senate adopted conference report Dec. 22. House adopted conference report Jan. 1. Approved Jan. 3. (See p. 669).

HR 7303. Public Law 918. Amend section 120 of the Internal Revenue Code, to correct an error made in the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported July 17. Passed House July 19. Senate Finance reported July 28. Passed Senate Jan. 2, 1951. Approved Jan. 11.

HR 9794. Public Law 919. Amend Internal Revenue Code to extend to Jan. 1, 1953, time for replacement of inventory involuntarily liquidated between Dec. 31, 1940 and Jan. 1, 1948, and redefine term to include failure to replace inventories due to disruption of normal trade relations between countries. CAMP (D Ga.). Considered in House by unanimous consent and passed Dec. 15. Senate Finance reported Dec. 22. Passed Senate amended, Dec. 22. House concurred in Senate amendment Jan. 1. Approved Jan. 11.

H Res 842. Providing for sending to committee of conference HR 8920, Revenue Act of 1950. SABATH (D Ill.). House Rules reported Sept. 13. Passed House, amended to direct proper committees to report excess profits tax bill during 81st Congress, (vote on amendment, 331-2), Sept. 14.

H J Res 371. Amend Internal Revenue Code relating to income taxes of life insurance companies for 1948 and 1949. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Jan. 24. Passed House Jan. 26. Senate Finance reported April 10. Passed Senate, amended, April 13. Provisions embodied in HR 8920, P.L. 814. (See p. 573).

CONTROLS

S 3181. Public Law 574. Housing and Rent Act of 1950. Extend federal rent controls to Dec. 31, 1950, thereafter to June 30, 1951, upon resolution of local governing bodies or popular referendum. LUCAS (D Ill.), MYERS (D Pa.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 6. Senate rejected, 25-44, motion to recommit, and passed, 36-28, June 12. Passed House, amended to continue controls to Jan. 31, 1951 and July 31, 1951, in lieu of HR 8276, June 13. House adopted conference report, 176-145, June 21. Senate adopted conference report, 40-24, June 21. Approved June 23. (See p. 662).

HR 8276. Similar to above. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported May 19. House rejected, 143-227, motion to recommit, and passed, 202-163, June 13. S 3181 then taken from Speaker's table, amended by substituting text of HR 8276 and passed, and HR 8276 was tabled.

HR 7579. Public Law 575. Extend to June 30, 1953, the Rubber Act of 1948. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported March 14. Passed House May 19. Senate Armed Services reported June 12. Passed Senate, amended to extend to June 30, 1952, June 16. House agreed to Senate amendment June 19. Approved June 24. (See p. 621).

S 3550. Public Law 590. Extend import-control authority over fats and oils, rice and rice-products for 1 year from June 30, 1950. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 5. Passed Senate June 8. House rejected recommittal motion 72-264, June 29. Passed House in lieu of HR 8737 June 29. Approved June 30. (See p. 645).

HR 8737. Similar to above. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported June 16. House passed S 3550 in lieu June 29.

S 3666. Public Law 723. Extend for 5 years authority for operation of government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Texas. JOHNSON (D Tex.). Senate Armed Services reported June 23. Passed Senate June 30. Passed House, amended by substituting text of HR 8569, July 25. House and Senate adopted conference report Aug. 14. Approved Aug. 21. (See p. 657).

HR 8569. Similar to above. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported June 16. Passed House July 25. House subsequently passed S 3666, amended by substituting text of HR 8569 and HR 8569 was tabled.

HR 9176. Public Law 774. Defense Production Act of 1950. Establish system of priorities and allocations, provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity, authorize requisitioning of materials and facilities, strengthen controls over credit, and regulate speculation on commodity exchanges. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported July 31. Passed House, amended (deleting commodity exchange regulation) 383-12, Aug. 10. Passed Senate, amended by substituting text of amended S 3936, 85-3, Aug. 21. House and Senate adopted conference report Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 8. (See p. 624).

S 3936. Similar to above. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug.7. Senate amended, then substituted text for that of HR 9176 which Senate passed in lieu Aug. 21.

HR 8975. Public Law 812. Extend for 3 years the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported July 13. Passed House July 19. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 22. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 22. (See p. 659).

S J Res 207. Public Law 880. Extend federal rent controls to Feb. 28, 1951. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Nov. 30. Passed Senate, 55-28, Dec. 7. Passed House, amended to continue rent controls to March 31, 1951, in lieu of HR 9763, Dec. 7. Conference report embodying date of March 31, 1951, adopted by Senate Dec. 8, and by House Dec. 11. Approved Dec. 20. (See p. 667).

HR 9763. Similar to above. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Dec.5. Passed House, 221-152. House then amended S J Res 207 to contain text of HR 9763, and passed S J Res 207 in lieu, Dec. 7.

S Res 365. Authorize an investigation of administration and enforcement by government agencies of export policies and control regulations. O'CONOR (D Md.), MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Dec. 14. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate adopted with amendment of Rules and Administration calling for report on Jan. 31, 1951, Dec. 21. (See p. 668).

BUSINESS & BANKING

S 88. Public Law 461. Amend section 60 of Bankruptcy Act to change rule of preference in bankruptcy proceedings. FERGUSON (R Mich.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21. Passed Senate July 26. House Judiciary reported Aug. 22, 1949. Passed

House, amended, Feb. 6, 1950. Senate concurred in House amendment March 7. Approved March 18.

S 3527. Public Law 589. Continue authority of Federal Reserve System to purchase up to $5 billion worth of obligations from U.S. Treasury under the open-market program for 2 years from June 30, 1950. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 5. Passed Senate June 8. House Banking and Currency reported June 28. Passed House June 29. Approved June 30.

HR 1161. Public Law 706. Provide for conversion, merger, or consolidation of national banks into state banks. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported July 20. Passed House Aug. 3. Senate Banking and Currency reported Sept. 23, 1949. Passed Senate Aug. 8. Approved Aug. 17.

HR 8597. Public Law 715. Authorize national banks to give security for deposits of public agencies and officers. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported June 16. Passed House July 27. Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 4. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 18.

S 868. Public Law 776. Provide for dissemination of technological, scientific, and engineering information to American business and industry. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 14. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28, 1950. Passed House, amended, Aug. 28. Senate agreed to House amendment Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 9. (See p. 656).

S 2822. Public Law 797. Amend Federal Deposit Insurance Act. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Feb. 10. Passed Senate March 13. House Banking and Currency reported July 14. Passed House, amended, July 20. Senate adopted conference report Sept. 1. House adopted conference report Sept. 15. Approved Sept. 21. (See p. 572).

HR 2734. Public Law 899. Amend act entitled "An Act to Supplement Existing Laws Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies" (Clayton Anti-Trust Act). CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 4. Passed House Aug. 15, 1949. Senate Judiciary reported with amendments June 2, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, 55-22, Dec. 13. House agreed to Senate amendments Dec. 14. Approved Dec. 29. (See p. 661).

HR 9284. Public Law 905. Amend act establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U.S. HOBBS (D Ala.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 10. Passed House Aug. 21. Senate Judiciary reported Dec. 11. Passed Senate Dec. 15. Approved Dec. 29.

S Res 344. Authorize Small Business Committee to investigate the fuel-oil shortage in New England, particularly with reference to needs of small and independent business, and report findings and legislative recommendations not later than Dec. 15, 1950. BENTON (D Conn.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Sept. 13. Senate adopted Sept. 15.

S 1008. Clarify status of delivered pricing or freight absorption practices in absence of conspiracy or combination in restraint of trade, under Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission Act. MYERS (D Pa.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 27. Passed Senate (text of S 1974 substituted) June 1. House Judiciary reported June 21. Passed House, amended, July 7. Senate rejected, 28-49, motion to reconsider vote sending bill to conference, Aug. 12. House adopted conference report, 200-104, Oct. 14. Senate voted to defer to Jan. 20, 1950, further consideration of conference report, Oct. 18, 1949. Senate disagreed to conference report and asked for further conference, Jan. 20, 1950. House agreed, 240-144, to further conference, Feb. 28. House adopted conference report March 14. Senate rejected, 35-36, motion to consider conference report April 10. Senate adopted conference report 43-27, June 2. Vetoed June 16. (See p. 564).

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

S 1282. Public Law 445. Authorize grants under the Federal Airport Act for minor projects at major airports. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 15. Passed Senate Aug. 27. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Oct. 11, 1949. Passed House Feb. 6, 1950. Approved Feb. 9.

S 1283. Public Law 463. Authorize Secretary of Interior to acquire, construct, operate, and maintain public airports in certain areas. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 17. Passed Senate June 21. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 20, 1949. Passed House, amended, March 8, 1950. Senate agreed to House amendments March 10. Approved March 18.

S 3571. Public Law 591. Continue authority of Maritime Administration to sell, charter, and operate vessels, under Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946. O'CONOR (D Md.), MAGNUSON (D Wash.), BREWSTER (R Maine). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 9. Passed Senate June 16. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 27. Passed House, amended, June 27. House and Senate adopted conference report June 29. Approved June 30. (See p. 620).

S 3377. Public Law 635. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to make illegal the false marking of aircraft, and provide penalties therefor. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 12. Passed Senate April 19. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 24. Passed House July 27. Approved Aug. 3.

HR 5990. Public Law 643. Authorize $13 million for completion of Baltimore-Washington Parkway. SASSCER (D Md.). House Public Works reported March 16. Passed House, division vote, 71-10, May 25. Senate Public Works reported July 13. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 3. (See p. 606).

HR 6971. Public Law 646. Authorize transfer of funds allocated for expenditure in cooperation with New Jersey State Highway Department on State Highway No. 100 to State Parkway No. 4. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.). House Public Works reported April 24. Passed House May 1. Senate Public Works reported July 12. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 3.

S 442. Public Law 664. Amend the Air Commerce Act of 1926 to provide for application to civil air navigation of laws and regulations related to animal and plant quarantine. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign

Commerce reported July 27. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 24, 1950. Passed House July 27. Approved Aug. 5.

S 4. Public Law 670. Authorize advanced training in aeronautics of technical personnel of Civil Aeronautics Administration. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 27. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 24, 1950. Passed House, amended, July 27. Senate agreed to House amendment Aug. 1. Approved Aug. 8.

HR 8417. Public Law 748. Amend part II of Interstate Commerce Act with respect to regulation of motor carriers. THOMPSON (D Tex.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 3. Passed House July 10. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 9. Passed Senate Aug. 23. Approved Sept. 1.

S 2484. Public Law 763. Authorize Maritime Administration to provide war-risk and certain marine and liability insurance. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 14. Passed Senate Aug. 8. Passed House Aug. 22, amended by substituting text of previously passed HR 6061. Senate concurred in House amendment Aug. 24. Approved Sept. 7. (See p. 569).

HR 6061. Similar to above. BLAND (D Va.) (deceased). house Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 10. Passed House Aug. 21. Text substituted for that of S 2484 which was passed in lieu Aug. 22.

HR 7941. Public Law 769. Authorize $500 million for federal-aid highway program. WHITTINGTON (D Miss.). House Public Works reported April 5. Passed House, 246-34, May 19. Senate Public Works reported July 14. Passed Senate, amended by adoption of committee substitute, Aug. 22. House and Senate adopted conference report Aug. 29. Approved Sept. 7. (See p. 602).

S 3796. Public Law 822. Amend section 4474 of Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to use of petroleum as fuel aboard steam vessels. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 13. Passed Senate July 26. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 18. Passed House Sept. 19. Approved Sept. 23.

HR 8813. Amend section 4474 of Revised Statutes relative to use of petroleum as fuel aboard steam vessels. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 18. House tabled Sept. 19, after passing S 3796 in lieu.

HR 8677. Public Law 841. Authorize and provide for maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal by the present corporate adjunct of the Panama Canal, as renamed; to reconstitute the agency charged with the civil government of the Canal Zone. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 16. Passed House Aug. 24. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 8. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 13. House agreed to Senate amendment Sept. 15. Approved Sept. 26. (See p. 597).

S 2875. Public Law 846. Extend for 5 years time for appropriating and expending funds to carry out the Federal Airport Act, from June 30, 1953, to June 30, 1958. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 10. Passed Senate June 8. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 24. Passed House Sept. 18. Approved Sept. 27.

HR 8847. Public Law 856. Aid the development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on the Great Lakes. POTTER (R Mich.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 27. Passed House Aug. 21. Passed Senate in lieu of S 3109, Sept. 18. Approved Sept. 28. (See p. 618).

S 3109. Similar to above. THYE (R Minn.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), FERGUSON (R Mich.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.), LANGER (R N.D.), WILEY (R Wis.), YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 14. Senate passed HR 8847 in lieu Sept. 18.

S 450. Public Law 858. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act with respect to powers of the Administrator to permit delegation of certain powers and duties to private persons. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 28. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Passed House, amended, Sept. 18. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 22. Approved Sept. 29.

S 3504. Public Law 867. Promote development of improved transport aircraft by providing a 5-year program of government assistance in testing and operation of turbine-powered aircraft, and authorize $12,500,000 therefor. JOHNSON (D Colo.), BREWSTER (R Maine). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 26. Passed Senate Aug. 9. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 31. Passed House, amended, Sept. 18. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 22. Approved Sept. 30.

HR 5967. Public Law 881. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to clarify the status of freight forwarders and their relationship with motor common carriers. CROSSER (D Ohio). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 10. Passed House by voice, after rejecting motion to recommit 145-233, Aug. 9. Passed Senate in lieu of S 2113 Dec. 6. Approved Dec. 20. (p.640)

S 2113. Similar to above. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 24. Senate passed HR 5967 in lieu Dec. 6.

HR 9681. Public Law 891. Authorize the waiver of navigation and vessel-inspection laws. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 20. Passed House Sept. 21. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Dec. 13. Passed Senate Dec. 15. Approved Dec. 27.

S 1281. Public Law 912. Amend Federal Airport Act to make U.S. share of costs for land acquisition the same as for other project costs. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 30. Passed Senate July 26. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 1, 1951. Passed House Jan. 2. Approved Jan. 9.

HR 3419. Pocket veto. Amend Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 relative to proper cost basis for depreciation purposes of war-built vessels sold by U.S. Maritime Commission prior to enactment of this act. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 27. Passed House Oct. 3, 1949. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 27. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Pocket veto. (See p. 620).

MINING, NATURAL RESOURCES

HR 6406. Public Law 544. Clarify procedure for claimants of mining claims in U.S. to obtain credit for assessment work performed

during year ending July 1, 1949, under Public Law 107, 81st Congress. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Public Lands reported Jan. 16. Passed House Feb. 6. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 17. Passed Senate May 31. Approved June 14.

HR 2386. Public Law 568. Provide for establishment and operation of rare and precious metals experiment station at Reno, Nev. BARING (D Nev.). House Public Lands reported June 14. Passed House Oct. 17, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 15, 1950. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 21.

S 3639. Public Law 582. Provide for extension of time during which annual assessment work may be made on mining claims held by location in U.S. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5. Passed Senate June 8. House Public Lands reported June 15. Passed House, amended, June 19. Senate agreed to House amendments June 20. Approved June 29.

HR 6292. Public Law 645. Provide for semi-annual payments to states under the Oil Land Leasing Act of 1920. BARRETT (R Wyo.). House Public Lands reported March 7. Passed House March 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 3.

S 2105. National Minerals Act of 1949; to stimulate exploration for and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, and minerals. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), HAYDEN (D Ariz.), McFARLAND (D Ariz.), MALONE (R Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 25. Passed Senate Oct. 6. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Oct. 11, 1949. Failed to pass House, 144-167, March 16, 1950. (See p. 638).

S Res 374. Extend to January 3, 1953 authority of Interior and Insular Affairs Committee under S Res 239 to study fuel reserves and formulate a national fuel policy. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Dec. 14. Referred to Rules and Administration. Senate adopted (with committee amendment extending authority to Jan. 31, 1951), Dec. 21.

HR 1758. Vetoed. Amend Natural Gas Act of 1938 with respect to regulatory powers of Federal Power Commission over transportation and sales of gas. HARRIS (D Ark.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 28. Passed House 183-131, Aug. 5, 1949. Passed Senate, amended to embody text of S 1498 as previously amended and passed by Senate, March 29, 1950. House agreed to Senate amendment, 176-174, March 31. Vetoed April 15. (See p. 598).

S 1498. Similar to above. KERR (D Okla.), THOMAS (D Okla.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 24, 1949. Passed Senate, amended, 44-38, March 29, 1950. House bill HR 1758 then amended to embody text of S 1498, and passed by unanimous consent, and S 1498 indefinitely postponed.

PUBLIC WORKS, RECLAMATION

HR 7220. Public Law 451. Expedite rehabilitation of federal reclamation projects. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Public Lands reported Feb. 14. Passed House Feb. 20. Passed Senate in lieu of S 3001, Feb. 22. Approved March 3. (See p. 635).

S 3001. Similar to above. MILLIKIN (R Colo.), JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14. Senate passed HR 7220 in lieu Feb. 22.

S 3159. Public Law 464. Grant consent of Congress to compact between Idaho and Wyoming for division of waters of Snake River. HUNT (D Wyo.), O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), TAYLOR (D Idaho), DWORSHAK (R Idaho). Senate considered and passed by unanimous consent March 1. House Public Lands reported March 7. Passed House, voice vote, March 8. Approved March 21.

HR 3482. Public Law 491. Grant Congressional consent for negotiation of compact for division of waters of Canadian River by Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. WORLEY (D Tex.). House Public Lands reported May 9. Passed House May 16, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 27, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, April 19. House agreed to Senate amendment April 24. Approved April 29.

HR 5472. Public Law 516. Omnibus river and harbor and flood-control authorization. WHITTINGTON (D Miss.). House Public Works reported July 6. Passed House Aug. 22. Senate Public Works reported Oct. 7, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported amendment on Columbia River Basin, March 20, 1950. Passed Senate April 17, 53-19, with amendments. House adopted conference report, 210-137, May 3. Senate adopted conference report, 44-24, May 5. Approved May 17. (See p. 607).

S 3832. Public Law 666. Approve a contract negotiated with the Ogden River Water Users' Association and authorize its execution. THOMAS (D Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19. Passed Senate July 26. Passed House July 27 in lieu of HR 8962. Approved Aug. 5.

HR 8962. Similar to above. GRANGER (D Utah). House Public Lands reported July 12. Passed House July 27. Subsequently tabled and S 3832 passed in lieu July 27.

S 3833. Public Law 667. Approve a contract negotiated with the South Cache Water Users' Association and authorize its execution. THOMAS (D Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19. Passed Senate July 26. Passed House July 27 in lieu of HR 8961. Approved Aug. 5.

HR 8961. Similar to above. GRANGER (D Utah). House Public Lands reported July 12. Passed House July 27. Subsequently tabled and S 3833 passed in lieu July 27.

HR 1922. Public Law 713. Amend Reclamation Project Act of 1939 relative to repeal of 50-year limitation on land leases administered by federal reclamation laws where such land is to be used for public-road construction. MURDOCK (D Ariz.). House Public Lands reported April 14. Passed House May 16.. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 10. Passed Senate, amended, July 26. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 18.

S 1140. Public Law 750. Authorize credits to certain public agencies of the U.S. for costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of flood-protection levee system along or adjacent to Colorado River in Arizona, California, and Lower California, Mexico. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), DOWNEY (D Calif.), McFARLAND (D Ariz.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 3. Passed Senate Aug. 9. House Public Lands reported Aug. 16. Passed House Aug. 21. Approved Sept. 2.

HR 6339. Public Law 757. Authorize Chief of Engineers to conduct a preliminary examination to determine the feasibility and advisability of constructing a multipurpose highway, railway, and aqueduct tunnel through the Laguna Mountains in San Diego, County, California. McKINNON (D Calif.). House Public Works reported May 23. Passed House June 19. Senate Public Works reported Aug. 21. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 23. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 26. Approved Sept. 5.

HR 163. Public Law 839. Authorize Sacramento Valley irrigation canals, as part of Central Valley project, California. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Public Lands reported June 8. Passed House Aug. 1, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 28, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 13. House concurred in Senate amendment Sept. 14. Approved Sept. 26.

HR 8345. Public Law 840. Amend Columbia Basin Project Act with reference to recordable contracts. HOLMES (R Wash.). House Public Lands reported Aug. 1. Passed House Aug. 7. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 25. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Approved Sept. 26.

S 3517. Public Law 848. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Vermejo reclamation project, New Mexico (to replace HR 3788, vetoed Aug. 23, 1949). ANDERSON (D N.M.), CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 6. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Passed House, in lieu of HR 8309, Sept. 14. Approved Sept. 27. (See p. 660).

HR 8309. Similar to above. MILES (D N.M.). House Public Lands reported Sept. 1.

HR 1920. Public Law 851. Amend Columbia Basin Project Act with reference to state lands. MURDOCK (D Ariz.). House Public Lands reported April 14. Passed House May 2, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 30, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 13. House agreed to Senate amendment Sept. 14. Approved Sept. 27.

S 2195. Public Law 864. Authorize Palisades Dam and Reservoir project, Idaho. MILLER (D Idaho). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 29. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Passed House in lieu of HR 5506, amended by substituting text of HR 5506, Sept. 18. House adopted conference report Sept. 21. Senate adopted conference report Sept. 22. Approved Sept. 30. (See p. 613).

HR 5506. Similar to above. SANBORN (R Idaho). House Public Lands reported Aug. 22, 1949. Tabled, following passage of S 2195 in lieu Sept. 18, 1950.

HR 2733. Public Law 898. Authorize the construction, operation and maintenance by Secretary of Interior of the Canadian River reclamation project in Texas. WORLEY (D Tex.). House Public Lands reported July 21. Passed House Aug. 4, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, Dec. 15. House agreed to Senate amendments Dec. 15. Approved Dec. 29.

FISHERIES

S 2658. Public Law 614. Authorize funds for establishment of a fish hatchery in Kentucky. CHAPMAN (D Ky.), WITHERS (D Ky.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 15. Passed Senate June 16. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 28. Passed House July 10. Approved July 18.

HR 8766. Similar to above. UNDERWOOD (D Ky.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 28. Passed House July 10. Vacated July 12, as House passed S 2658 in lieu July 10.

S 2080. Public Law 676. Make effective the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 1. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949. House Foreign Affairs reported July 12, 1950. Passed House July 27. Approved Aug. 9.

HR 6533. Public Law 681. Provide for U.S. aid to states in fish restoration and management projects. DINGELL (D Mich.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 26. Passed House July 10. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 12. Passed Senate July 26. Approved Aug. 9.

HR 7887. Public Law 721. Grant consent and approval of Congress to amendment to Atlantic States marine fisheries compact, and repeal limitation on life of such compact. THOMPSON (D Tex.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 26. Passed House July 10. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 26. Passed Senate Aug. 9. Approved Aug. 19.

HR 7209. Public Law 730. Authorize and direct Interior Secretary to undertake continuing studies of Atlantic coast fish species for purpose of developing and protecting fish resources. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 26. Passed House July 10. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 26. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 9. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 16. Approved Aug. 25.

HR 9134. Public Law 751. Amend title 46 of U.S. Code, section 251, relative to domestic fishing industry. NICHOLSON (R Mass.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 16. Passed House Aug. 21. Passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S 3957, Aug. 23. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 26. Approved Sept. 2.

S 3957. Similar to above. McMAHON (D Conn.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 15. Senate passed HR 9134 in lieu Aug. 23.

S 2801. Public Law 845. Give effect to International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries signed at Washington Feb. 8, 1949. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 14. Passed Senate July 26. House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 25. Passed House, amended, Sept. 15. Senate concurred in House amendment Sept. 20. Approved Sept. 27.

S 3123. Public Law 847. Amend act providing for protection of the fur seals of the Pribilof Islands. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28. Passed Senate July 26. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 11. Passed House Sept. 18. Approved Sept. 27.

MISCELLANEOUS

HR 6212. Public Law 442. Amend section 5 of Federal Firearms Act relating to seizure of firearms illegally transported. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Oct. 13. Passed House Oct. 14, 1949. Senate Finance reported Jan. 6, 1950. Passed Senate Feb. 1. Approved Feb. 7.

S 1069. Public Law 508. Amend section 3552 of Revised Statutes

dealing with bullion and metal and proof coins, relating to covering into the Treasury of moneys arising from charges and deductions. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 20. Passed Senate July 6, 1949. House Banking and Currency reported April 26. Passed House, amended, May 1. Senate concurred in House amendment May 3. Approved May 10.

S 2590. Public Law 509. Amend section 3526 of Revised Statutes dealing with coinage of subsidiary silver coins. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Sept. 22. Passed Senate Sept. 27, 1949. House Banking and Currency reported April 26. Passed House May 1. Approved May 10.

HR 5332. Public Law 566. Amend section 3 of Foreign Trade Zone Act of 1934 to extend privileges of foreign trade zones. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported June 30. Passed House (amended to prohibit watch-manufacturing in foreign-trade zones) July 19. Senate Finance reported Sept. 26. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 27, 1949. Senate adopted conference report, 31-30, June 5, 1950. House adopted conference report June 8. Approved June 17. (See p. 640).

S 441. Public Law 617. Redefine units and establish standards of electrical and photometric measurements. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 29. Passed Senate May 6, 1949. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 27, 1950. Passed House, amended, July 10. Senate agreed to House amendment July 13. Approved July 21.

S 2201. Public Law 619. Provide basic authority for performance of certain functions and activities of the National Bureau of Standards. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 28. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 27, 1950. Passed House, amended, July 10. Senate agreed to House amendment July 13. Approved July 22.

S 3437. Public Law 820. Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1946 by increasing salaries of Commissioners, by establishing a 3-year term of office for the General Manager, and by amending patent provisions of the act. McMAHON (D Conn.). Joint Atomic Energy Committee reported in Senate Aug. 30. Passed Senate Sept. 13. Passed House Sept. 20. Approved Sept. 23.

Unfinished Business

TAXES, IMPORT DUTIES

HR 3229. Amend Internal Revenue Code and Federal Alcohol Administration Act to strengthen enforcement, supervision and control in the liquor industry. KING (D Calif.). House Ways and Means reported Dec. 18. Passed House Dec. 18.

HR 3858. Allow consumer of gasoline to deduct, for income purposes, state taxes on gasoline imposed on the wholesaler and passed on to the consumer. KING (D Calif.). House Ways and Means reported Dec. 15.

HR 3905. Amend Internal Revenue Code to add new section relating to powers, jurisdiction, and duties of the Commissioner. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported June 15. Passed House June 20. Senate Finance reported with amendment to repeal certain excise taxes July 11, 1949. Senate rejected motion to take up, 35-45, Jan. 19, 1950. Senate rejected committee's excise tax amendment and passed, amended, Aug. 8. (See p. 595).

HR 3934. Permit free importation of musical instruments by religious or charitable institutions manufacturing such instruments in foreign countries. MONRONEY (D Okla.). House Ways and Means reported May 29.

HR 7932. Relating to transfer and payment of tax on vodka. LYNCH (D N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported Aug. 16. Passed House Sept. 18. Senate Finance reported Dec. 14.

HR 8344. Amend Internal Revenue Code relating to inclusion of flaxseed and/or linseed and oil and certain other products in the list of imported duty-paid materials as to which substitution for drawback purposes is permitted. YOUNG (D Ohio). House Ways and Means reported Dec. 15. Passed House Dec. 15.

HR 8881. Permit educational, religious, or charitable institutions to import textile machines and parts thereof for instructional purposes. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Dec. 15. Passed House Dec. 19.

HR 8992. Eliminate additional internal revenue taxes on coconut oil coming from trust territories of the Pacific islands. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported July 27. Passed House Aug. 1. Senate Finance reported Aug. 9. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 23.

H J Res 494. Extend from June 30, 1950, to August 31, 1950, suspension of import duties on copper. PATTERSON (R Conn.). Considered in House by unanimous consent and passed June 27.

H J Res 502. Continue to June 30, 1951, suspension of import taxes on copper. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported July 14. Passed House, 283-58, July 17. (See p. 637).

H J Res 553. Amend chapter 26 of Internal Revenue Code to facilitate use of beverage alcohol in synthetic rubber program. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Dec. 15. Passed House Dec. 15.

H Res 673. Provide for vacation of House passage of H J Res 494, 2-month extension of copper import tax suspension, and return of H J Res 494 from Senate. BARING (D Nev.). House Rules reported June 29.

BUSINESS & BANKING

S 938. Amend Bankruptcy Act relative to farmer-debtor relief. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 1. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949.

S 1175. Amend Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 to permit federal savings and loan associations to convert into mutual savings banks. FREAR (D Del.), FLANDERS (R Vt.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Sept. 30. Passed Senate Oct. 17, 1949.

S 1559. Establish a National Monetary Commission to study changes necessary or desirable in the banking and monetary systems of the United States. MAYBANK (D S.C.), TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 1. Passed Senate June 2, 1949.

S 2006. Amend Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 to prescribe conditions upon which a federal savings and loan association may retain or establish and operate a branch. MAYBANK (D S.C.), TOBEY (R N.H.), IVES (R N.Y.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Sept. 30, 1949.

S 2943. Liberalize lending policies of RFC and Federal Reserve System in favor of independent

small business enterprises, adjust registration provisions of Securities Exchange Act to enable small business to issue securities at reasonable cost, and provide for appointment of a Small Business Coordinator in executive branch of the government. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported March 8. Recommitted at request of Chairman for consideration with other bills pertaining to small business, June 1. (See p. 652).

S 3105. Amend section 10 of Federal Reserve Act with respect to construction costs of Federal Reserve branch banks. ROBERTSON (D Va.). Senate Banking and Currency reported March 8. Passed Senate April 19. House Banking and Currency reported July 14.

S Con Res 11. Create a joint Congressional committee to investigate the life insurance industry. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 2.

HR 2513. Amend sections 58d and 58e of Bankruptcy Act regarding notices to creditors. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 16. Passed House March 21, 1949. Senate Judiciary reported Dec. 21.

HR 2770. Amend section 77 of act of July 1, 1898, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. CASE (R N.J.). House Judiciary reported April 14, 1949.

HR 3111. Amend sections 64, 70, and repeal section 118 of act of July 1, 1898, establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported April 11. Passed House June 6, 1949.

HR 5187. Protect consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of furs and fur products. O'HARA (R Minn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 27. Passed House July 14, 1949. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 23, 1950.

HR 7340. Amend section 5192 of Revised Statutes with respect to reserves of national banks outside the continental limits. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Banking and Currency reported Aug. 15. Passed House Aug. 21.

HR 7827. Increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antiturst Act. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported April 6. Passed House June 5. (See p. 661).

HR 8763. Amend Clayton Act with respect to recovery of triple damages under the antitrust laws. DENTON (D Ind.). House Judiciary reported June 30. Passed House July 17. (See p. 661).

HR 9802. Grant succession to War Damage Corporation. McKINNON (D Calif.). House Banking and Currency reported Dec. 13. Passed House Dec. 18. Senate Banking and Currency reported Dec. 21.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

S 211. Amend act creating Inland Waterways Corporation, to increase capital stock, and authorize appropriation of an additional $18 million for paying for such subscription. WHERRY (R Neb.), GURNEY (R S.D.), BUTLER (R Neb.), EASTLAND (D Miss.), ELLENDER (D La.), FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), HILL (D Ala.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.), KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), LONG (D La.), McCLELLAN (D Ark.), SPARKMAN (D Ala.), STENNIS (D Miss.), THYE (R Minn.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Oct. 15, 1949.

S 451. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to provide certain penalties for unlawful use of examination papers. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 12. Passed Senate April 19.

S 1973. Amend the FCC Act of 1934 to prescribe rules and organizations for the FCC, regulations for hearing license applications and for enforcement of FCC orders. McFARLAND (D Ariz.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 21. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949.

S 2786. Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, to promote further the development and maintenance of American merchant marine. O'CONOR (D Md.), MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 14. (See p. 615).

S 3173. Authorize Civil Aeronautics Administrator to undertake project under the Federal Airport Act for development and improvement of Chatham Field at Savannah, Ga. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 10. Passed Senate June 8.

S 3687. Require armed services to utilize private American shipping services for overseas transportation of commodities and civilian personnel. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 14.

S 3980. Extend to certain additional vessels of the U.S. the requirements for fixing the minimum number of deck officers on steam vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 29.

S J Res 193. Amend section 14 of Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, to correct an error in Public Law 591, 81st Congress. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 12. Passed Senate July 26.

HR 75. Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1920 to permit transportation of coal to Ogdensburg, N.Y., in foreign vessels. KILBURN (R N.Y.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported April 27. Passed House May 2, 1949.

HR 378. Amend section 25 of Interstate Commerce Act to require railroads to install and maintain communications systems to observe operating rules, regulations and practices to promote safety of employees and travelers. CROSSER (D Ohio). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 31.

HR 1340. Provide for U.S. flag shipping participation in government-financed cargoes. BLAND (D Va.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 7, 1949.

HR 4082. Improve administration of Civil Aeronautics Act. BECKWORTH (D Tex.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 10. Passed House May 16, 1949.

HR 4251. Authorize Federal Communications Commission to purchase land for radio-monitoring stations. SADOWSKI (D Mich.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 9. Passed House May 16, 1949. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 24, 1950. Passed Senate, amended, July 26.

HR 5346. Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to further promote the development and maintenance of the American Merchant Marine. BLAND (D Va.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Oct. 11, 1949.

HR 7954. Authorize and direct Maritime Commission to permit reconstruction and modernization of 9 over-age vessels, and to permit owners to operate, charter, or sell such vessels for commercial use on the Great Lakes.

JONAS (R Ill.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 30. Passed House July 10.

HR 9184. Provide for separation of subsidy from air-mail pay. HESELTON (R Mass.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 31. Passed House Dec. 11.

HR 9322. Clarify and consolidate authority to require establishment and maintenance of aids to navigation on private structures in or over navigable waters of the U.S HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 20. Passed House Sept. 21.

HR 9538. Amend Revised Statutes to exempt masters of small vessels, such as tugs or towboats, from listing employment records of seamen on such vessels. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 20. Passed House Sept. 21.

HR 9626. Authorize Commerce Secretary to purchase the vessels Mariposa and Monterey. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 13. Passed House Sept. 13. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Sept. 20.

HR 9715. Authorize Commerce Secretary to provide insurance or reinsurance on transportation of ore on the Great Lakes during periods other than the normal season of navigation. WEICHEL (R Ohio). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 21.

MINING, NATURAL RESOURCES

S 240. Stimulate exploration, production, and conservation of strategic amd critical ores, metals,and minerals, and for establishment in the Interior Department of a Mine Incentive Payments Division. MURRAY (D Mont.), McFARLAND (D Ariz.), HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 26, 1949. (See p. 638).

S 3315. Authorize and direct Interior Secretary to execute an oil and gas lease on certain tract of land in Park County, Wyoming. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 19.

S 3972. National Minerals Act of 1950. Stimulate exploration for and conservation of strategic ores, metals, and minerals. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 25. (See p. 638).

HR 388. Permit mining, development, and utilization of mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Public Lands reported June 24. Passed House July 6, 1949.

HR 976. Stimulate exploration, production, and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, and minerals, and establish a Mine Incentive Payments Division in the Interior Department. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Public Lands reported May 31, 1949. (See p. 638).

HR 5725. Stimulate exploration for strategic and critical ores, metals and minerals. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Public Works reported July 27, 1949. House rejected companion bill, S 2105, March 16, 1950. (See p. 638).

HR 6257. Provide a comprehensive and adequate water resources basic-data program. MURDOCK (D Ariz.). House Public Lands reported July 18.

HR 8137. Submerged Lands Act. Declare that states have title to submerged lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries; fix seaward boundaries of states 3 miles from normal low-tide line; provide that states have police powers (including taxation, conservation and control of exploration) to outer margin continental shelf. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported May 17. (See p. 642).

HR 8221. Resources Conservation and Development Act. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Public Lands reported May 3. (See p. 638).

PUBLIC WORKS, RECLAMATION

S 75. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of dams on the Colorado River at Bridge Canyon, together with certain appurtenant dams and canals (central Arizona project). McFARLAND (D Ariz.), HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 3, 1949. Passed Senate, 55-28, Feb. 21, 1950. (See p. 659).

S 1324. Provide for modification of flood-control project on Heart River at Mandan, N.D. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Public Works reported May 20. Passed Senate May 23, 1949.

S 3898. Authorize preliminary examination and survey for flood control of Las Vegas Wash and its tributaries, Las Vegas, Nevada. MALONE (R Nev.). Senate Public Works reported July 17. Passed Senate July 26.

S J Res 58. Provide for rehearing in the matter of the Bellows Falls Hydro-Electric Corp., known as the Wilder Dam project, and a review of any order of the Federal Power Commission therein. AIKEN (R Vt.), BRIDGES (R N.H.), TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Sept. 15, 1949.

HR 1770. Amend Reclamation Projects Act of 1939 to revise provisions regarding repayment contracts, short-term contracts, to furnish irrigation water, etc. MURDOCK (D Ariz.). House Public Lands reported March 23, 1949.

HR 2984. Consolidate Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California, and the Davis Dam power project, Arizona-Nevada. MURDOCK (D Ariz.). House Public Lands reported April 14. Passed House July 6, 1949. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 8, 1950.

HR 5133. Authorize Kentuck drainage district to construct, maintain and operate a dam and dike to prevent flow of tidal waters into Kentuck slough. ELLSWORTH (R Ore.). House Public Works reported Sept. 29. Passed House Oct. 11, 1949.

HR 7351. Amend Reclamation Project Act of 1939, to clarify provisions for non-reimbursable items, provide greater flexibility in repayment contracts and protect beneficial consumptive use of water. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported Feb. 27.

H J Res 506. Modify the authority of the White County Bridge Commission, to authorize said commission to purchase or construct, and to maintain and operate bridges across the Wabash River at various locations and to purchase, maintain, and operate ferries. VURSELL (R Ill.). House Public Works reported July 24.

FISHERIES

HR 961. Establish rearing ponds and fish hatchery near Anna River, Alger County, Mich. POTTER (R Mich.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 26. Passed House June 20, 1949.

HR 2501. Authorize Fish and Wildlife Service of Interior Dept. to study measures for conserving the Atlantic coast shad and increasing its abundance. BLAND (D Va.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 26. Passed House June 6, 1949.

HR 3046. Authorize expansion of fish culture facilities at Cape Vincent, N.Y. KILBURN (R N.Y.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 26. Passed House June 6, 1949.

HR 6063. Authorize Interior Secretary to carry out a research and development program with respect to natural sponges, and authorize $70,000 therefor. PETERSON (D Fla.). House Public Lands reported May 22. Passed House May 24.

H J Res 202. Amend act of August 8, 1946, relating to investigation and eradication of predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes. POTTER (R Mich.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 26. Passed House June 6.

MISCELLANEOUS

S 1290. Establish and effectuate a policy with respect to creation or chartering certain corporations by act of Congress. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported May 16. Passed Senate Aug. 9, 1949.

S 2294. Amend Contract Settlement Act of 1944 regarding compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals. (To replace HR 834, vetoed July 11). McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported July 25, 1949.

HR 8883. Amend Contract Settlement Act of 1944 so as to authorize the payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported July 12.

Bills Introduced

JAN. 3 - SEPT. 23

Senate

Following are bills in Taxes and Economic Policy category introduced in the Senate for the period Jan. 3 through Sept. 23, when Congress adjourned temporarily. For the list of Taxes and Economic Policy bills introduced in the Senate at the short session later, see p. 712. A listing of bills introduced in the House follows this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 3517.....5/1/50. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Vermejo reclamation project, N.M. Interior.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 4120.....9/1/50. Authorize the construction, operation and maintenance of the Vermejo reclamation project, New Mexico. Interior.

BENTON (D Conn.) S 3707.....6/6/50. Establish New England-New York Resources Survey Commission to plan conservation and development of natural resources of river basins of New England and New York. Public Works.

BENTON (D Conn.) S Res 344.....9/7/50. Authorize the Select Committee on Small Business to conduct an inquiry into the adequacy of fuel supplies in New England now and for the coming winter, with particular reference to the needs of small and independent business, the report of the committee to be made not later than December 15, 1950, and the expenses of the committee not to exceed $10,000. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 3504.....4/27/50. Promote development of improved transport aircraft by providing for operation, testing, and modification thereof. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 3507.....4/27/50. Promote interstate and foreign commerce and strengthen natl. defense by providing for transport aircraft adaptable for both commercial and military service. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S 3571.....5/10/50. Continue authority of Maritime Commission under Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S J Res 167 .....4/21/50. Repeal enhancement clause of section 902 (a) of Merchant Marine Act of 1936. Commerce.

BREWSTER (R Maine) S Res 267..... 5/1/50. Request CAB and U.S. Maritime Service to explore every available means of providing additional trans-Atlantic passenger service at lower cost. Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 3294.....3/23/50. Strengthen natl. security and common defense by providing for maintenance of an adequate domestic rubber-producing industry. Armed Services.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 3195.....3/7/50. Provide that taxes imposed under federal old-age and survivors insurance system will not be imposed on account of service performed by individuals who have attained age of 65. Finance.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S J Res 188..... 6/20/50. Provide for temporary embargo on imports of "Manufactures of wood, not especially provided for" until Tariff Commission has compiled a statistical analysis of manufactures imported under this miscellaneous tariff category. Finance.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S Res 241.....3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Co., under reorganization plans certified by ICC. Commerce.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 3019.....2/9/50. Change name of Ice Harbor Dam, Lowe Monumental Dam, Little Goose Dam, and Lower Granite Dam on Sanke River to Whitman lock and Dam, Lewis lock and Dam, Clark lock and Dam, and Spalding lock and Dam, respectively. Public Works.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 3152.....3/1/50. Provide for coinage of a 7½-cent piece and a 2½-cent piece. Banking and Currency.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 3786.....6/16/50. Make clear that lottery law does not apply to certain contests to advertise or develop the natural or recreational resources of a state, or any region thereof. Judiciary.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 3152.....3/1/50. Provide for coinage of a 7½-cent piece and a 2½-cent piece. Banking and Currency.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) for DOWNEY (D Calif.) S 3333.....3/30/50. Authorize a survey to determine feasibility and advisability of constructing a multi-purpose tunnel through Laguna Mountains in San Diego Co., Calif. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 3424.....4/14/50. Amend Federal-Aid Road Act of 1916 to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 3517.....5/1/50. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Vermejo reclamation project, N.M. Interior.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 4120.....9/1/50. Authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Vermejo reclamation project, New Mexico. Interior.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S Res 241.....3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization certified by ICC. Commerce.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S Res 241..... 3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization plans certified by ICC. Commerce.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 2986.....2/3/50. Provide for design and construction of highway bridges near certain dams. Public Works.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 3639.....5/23/50. Extend time during which annual assessment work on mining claims held by location may be made. Interior.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 3640.....5/23/50. Authorize construction of a dam and dike to prevent flow of tidal waters into Oar Creek, Douglas Co., Ore. Public Works.

DARBY (R Kan.) S Res 241.....3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization plans certified by ICC. Commerce.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 3109.....2/24/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Commerce.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 3451.....4/20/50. Provide for importation free from tariff and customs duties of articles for exhibition at intl. trade fairs. Finance.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S J Res 157.....3/1/50. Establish a Special Bipartisan Coal Commission. Interior.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S Res 241.....3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization plans certified by ICC. Commerce.

DOWNEY (D Calif.) S 2787.....1/5/50. Provide for coinage of a $7\frac{1}{2}$-cent piece. Banking and Currency.

DOWNEY (D Calif.) S 3040.....2/16/50. Relinquish U.S. mineral rights beneath certain lands in county of Santa Barbara, Calif. Armed Services.

DOWNEY (D Calif.) S 3152.....3/1/50. Provide for coinage of a $7\frac{1}{2}$-cent piece and a $2\frac{1}{2}$-cent piece. Banking and Currency.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 3159.....3/1/50. Grant consent of Congress to a compact entered into by Idaho and Wyoming re waters of Snake River.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 3548.....5/5/50. Authorize construction of certain irrigation and power projects in Clark Ford and Kootenai Rivers basins, of Mont. and Idaho. Interior.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 3556.....5/8/50. Authorize construction of certain irrigation and power projects in Snake River basin, Idaho, Wyo., and Ore., and on Crooked River, Ore. Interior.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S Res 241.....3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization plans certified by ICC. Commerce.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 3524.....5/1/50. Amend certain provisions of act of May 25, 1948, P.L. 554, 80th Congress, re Flathead Indian irrigation project. Interior.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 3548.....5/5/50. Authorize construction of certain irrigation and power projects in Clark Fork and Kootenai River basins, of Mont. and Idaho. Interior.

ECTON (R Mont.) S 4040.....8/11/50. Prohibit the transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of lethal munitions except when movement is arranged for, or on behalf of, the U.S. Commerce.

ELLENDER (D La.) S Res 241.....3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization plans certified by ICC. Commerce.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 3109.....2/24/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Commerce.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Res 291.....6/5/50. Authorize Judiciary Committee to investigate petroleum price increases during past five years, and determine possible violation of antitrust or pricing laws on part of petroleum industry. Judiciary.

FREAR (D Del.) S 2900.....11/19/50. Authorize coinage of 50-cent piece in commemoration of 300th anniversary of settlement of New Castle, Del. Banking and Currency.

FREAR (D Del.) S 3697.....6/5/50. Provide for Tax Court judicial determination as to existence of fraud in internal revenue cases before an additional punitive tax can be assessed. Finance.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S Res 219.....1/24/50. Authorize Banking and Currency or authorized subcommittee to investigate operations of RFC and its subsidiaries. Rules.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S Res 241.....3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization plans certified by ICC. Commerce.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S Res 279.....5/19/50. Extend until July 15, 1950, the authority of the Banking and Currency Committee to study the operations of the RFC.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S Res 307.....7/10/50. Continue, until Feb. 1, 1951, authority of Banking and Currency Committee to study operations of RFC. Rules.

GEORGE (D Ga.) for PEPPER (D Fla.) S 3276.....3/21/50. Amend Internal Revenue Code to exempt from excise tax on transportation the transportation of persons for fishing purposes. Finance.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 3380.....4/10/50. Amend act of Aug. 9, 1939, to redefine term "contraband article" re narcotic drugs. Finance.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 3545.....5/5/50. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for exemption from duty of certain sound recordings imported by State Dept. Finance.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 2774.....1/4/50. Redefine term "bank" as used in title 18, U.S. Code, to include any savings and loan assn. whose accounts are insured by Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Judiciary.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 3382.....4/10/50. Extend for further temporary period certain powers and authority for purpose of exercising and enforcing import controls re fats, oils, rice and rice products. Banking and Currency.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 3577.....5/12/50. Amend Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, to extend its provisions to coffee. Agriculture.

GRAHAM (D N.C.) S 2894.....1/18/50. Provide for continued construction of Blue Ridge Parkway motor road between Shenandoah Natl. Park, Va., and Asheville, N.C. Interior.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 2801.....1/6/50. Give effect to International Convention for Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. Commerce.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 2829.....1/11/50. Repeal certain legislation re purchase of silver. Banking and Currency.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 2847.....1/13/50. Aid in use, conservation, and development of natural resources in New England states river basins, and establish New England River Basin Survey Commission. Public Works.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 3144.....2/28/50. Re-establish a Civilian Conservation Corps. Labor.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 3707.....6/6/50. Establish New England-New York Resources Survey Commission, to plan conservation and development of natural resources of river basins in New England and N.Y. Public Works.

GURNEY (R S.D.) S 4090.....8/23/50. Stimulate exploration and domestic production of manganese ores. Interior.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 3497.....4/27/50. Authorize credits to certain public agencies of U.S. for costs of construction and maintenance of flood-protective levee systems along or adjacent to lower Colorado River in Ariz. Interior.

HOEY (D N.C.) S 2894.....1/18/50. Provide for continued construction of Blue Ridge Parkway motor road between Shenandoah Natl. Park, Va., and Asheville, N.C. Interior.

HOEY (D N.C.) S 3566.....5/10/50. Amend paragraph 1798 of Tariff Act of 1930 to limit duty-free import of litrous china to not more than five pieces or $25 worth. Finance.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 2887.....1/17/50. Authorize U.S. district court of southern Fla. to hear and determine in favor of claims of all persons for damages arising or resulting from construction of Intracoastal Waterway, between Jacksonville and Miami, Fla. Judiciary.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 2973.....2/2/50. Raise population limits re places in which national banks may act as agents for insurance companies from 5,000 to 12,000. Banking and Currency.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 3020.....2/9/50. Provide for collection and publication of statistics of naval stores, and an inspection service to prevent deception in naval stores transactions. Agriculture.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3109..... 2/24/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Commerce.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3116.....2/24/50. Repeal authorizations for existence of Committee to Investigate Federal Expenditures. Expenditures.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3144.....2/28/50. Re-establish a Civilian Conservation Corps. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3252.....3/15/50. Authorize survey, research, and construction necessary to develop use of peat. Interior.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3386.....4/10/50. Aid small business, assist in promoting maximum employment and production, and encourage free flow of capital into small business enterprises. Banking and Currency.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3387.....4/10/50. Amend Internal Revenue Code provisions re tax rates applicable to corporation net incomes and net operating loss carry-over. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3388.....4/10/50. Amend existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, to provide additional punishment for violation of such laws, and to permit U.S. and private persons to commence treble-damage suits. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3505.....4/27/50. Provide $5 million appropriation for reconstruction and repair of roads and other public facilities in Minn. which were destroyed or damaged by recent floods. Public Works.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3506.....4/27/50. Provide for modification of certain recommendations re flood control on Red River of the North and its tributaries, to include construction of additional flood-control improvements. Public Works.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3949.....7/20/50. Authorize RFC to extend financial assistance to private enterprise to promote development, production, and utilization of taconite and other minerals advantageous to the national defense and the strengthening of the national economy, to promote free enterprise in the mineral mining industry. Banking and Currency.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S J Res 157 .....3/1/50. Establish a Special Bipartisan Coal Commission. Interior.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 3159.....3/1/50. Grant consent of Congress to a compact entered into by Idaho and Wyoming re waters of Snake River.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 3927.....7/17/50. Amend Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, relating to the definition of 'statutory sales price'. Commerce.

IVES (R N.Y.) S Res 340.....8/31/50. Authorize Senate Commerce Committee to make an investigation to determine if undue delays and unnecessary consideration have occurred in the handling of the equity receivership or bankruptcy of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2984.....2/3/50. Provide for development and improvement of aircraft intended for industrial or personal use, and adaptable for military service. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3001.....2/7/50. Expedite rehabilitation of federal reclamation projects in certain cases. Interior.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3237.....3/14/50. Provide for licensing of motion pictures in interstate commerce. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3357.....4/4/50. Prohibit transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3358.....4/4/50. Prohibit transmission of certain gambling information in interstate and foreign commerce by communication facilities. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3377.....4/10/50. Provide for penalties for making false or fraudulent certificates under Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3504.....4/27/50. Promote development of improved transport aircraft by providing for operation, testing, and modification thereof. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3507.....4/27/50. Promote interstate and foreign commerce and strengthen natl. defense by providing for transport aircraft adaptable for both commercial and military service. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3796.....6/19/50. Allow excess steamship fuel oils to be left at U.S. ports without penalty of tariff payments. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3888.....7/10/50. Provide that U.S. Shall aid the states in fish restoration and management projects. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3964.....7/25/50. Amend authority given Secretary of Interior by act of June 25, 1947, to construct the Paonia reclamation project, Colorado. Interior.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3995.....8/1/50. Authorize Civil Aeronautics Board and the Secretary of Commerce to regulate and control air commerce in the interests of national security. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 4025.....8/8/50. Clarify and consolidate the authority to require the establishment and maintenance of aids to navigation on private structures on navigable waters of the U.S. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 4067.....8/18/50. Provide that rates, fares, and charges, and rules, regulations, and practices with respect to the

transportation of persons or property for or on behalf of the U.S. by any common carrier, offered, negotiated, or established by contract agreed to by the Secretary of Defense shall be conclusively presumed to be just and lawful, and not subject to reparation except for fraud, deceit, or clerical mistake. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 4094.....8/24/50. Exempt certain vessels engaged in inland shipping from regulations governing continuous discharge book and certificates of identification for seamen on U.S. merchant vessels. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 4167.....9/19/50. Authorize the waiver of the navigation and vessel-inspection laws when requested by the Secretary of Defense in the interest of national defense. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 4169.....9/19/50. Provide war-risk insurance for certain civil aircraft. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 4190.....9/22/50. Increase the rate of federal tax on slot machines from $100 per year to $1,000 per year. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 4193.....9/23/50. Eliminate the retroactive application of the income tax to employees of the U.S. who work in the possessions or in the Canal Zone. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S J Res 193..... 7/11/50. Amend section 14 of Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 for the purpose of correcting an error in Public Law 591 (81st Cong.). Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Res 241.....3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization plans certified by ICC. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Res 249.....4/4/50. Authorize Commerce Committee to conduct an investigation of transmission of certain gambling information by communication facilities. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Res 321.....7/27/50. Prohibit transportation in interstate commerce of motion pictures which have been produced or directed by members of the Italian Fascist Party, or the German Nazi Party during the period in which the U.S. was at war with Italy or Germany, or by collaborationists with the German SS troops in Germany or Italy between December 11, 1941, and May 8, 1945. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Tex.) S 3667.....5/26/50. Extend for five years authority to provide for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (D Tex.) S 3700.....6/5/50. Provide for preliminary survey of streams in vicinity of Alice, Texas, for purpose of flood control improvements. Public Works.

JOHNSON (D Tex.) S Res 241.....3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization plans certified by ICC. Commerce.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2877.....1/17/50. Clarify status of apple cider under laws re taxes on alcoholic beverages and under Federal Alcohol Administration Act. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2992..... 2/6/50. Exempt admissions to activities of elementary and secondary schools from tax on admissions. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 241 .....3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization plans certified by ICC. Commerce.

KERR (D Okla.) S 3432.....4/14/50. Provide for construction of Markham's Ferry project on ground River in Okla. by state of Okla. Public Works.

KERR (D Okla.) S 3692.....6/5/50. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance by Interior Secy. of Cobb Creek reclamation project, Okla. Interior.

KERR (D Okla.) S Res 241.....3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization plans certified by ICC. Commerce.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 3144.....2/28/50. Re-establish a Civilian Conservation Corps. Labor.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 3383.....4/10/50. Promote interstate commerce in coal, provide for conservation of coal resources of U.S., and assure an adequate supply of coal. Interior.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 3425.....4/14/50. Provide a transcontinental super-highway with alternate sections. Public Works.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 3921.....7/14/50. Provide for the temporary appointment of referees in bankruptcy. Judiciary.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 3595.....5/16/50. Provide for a preliminary examination and survey of San Luis Obispo Creek in Calif. to determine action necessary to control floods in its drainage area. Public Works.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2816.....1/10/50. Provide for designation of Heart-Butte dam and reservoir project in Morton Co., N.D. as Tschida Reservoir and Dam. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2964.....2/1/50. Amend Natural Gas Act so as to exempt from provisions thereof natural gas companies all of whose operations are conducted within same state. Commerce.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3063.....2/20/50. Allow additional credits for income tax purposes in case of persons reaching ages of 75 and 85 years. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3109..... 2/24/50. Aid development and maintenance of American flag-shipping on Great Lakes. Commerce.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3495.....4/26/50. Provide an emergency relief fund for repairs to federal-aid highways and other highways damaged by floods or other disasters. Public Works.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3620.....5/18/50. Repeal all war excise taxes. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3922.....7/14/50. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, relating to the dusting or spraying of crops by privately owned aircraft. Commerce.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 213.....1/18/50. Authorize Judiciary Committee or authorized subcommittee to determine what part Lever Bros. or its affiliates, or its president, Charles Luckman, had in raising oleomargarine prices within last 10 years. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 329.....8/15/50. Authorize Agriculture and Forestry Committee to study and investigate cement shortage, giving special attention to whether large amounts of cement are being withheld pending further price increases, and whether such shortage is the result of unlawful actions on the part of any group or groups; authorize funds of up to $5,000 for committee study and direct that a report be made not later than January 15, 1951. Agriculture.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 330.....8/15/50. Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to study and investigate the causes of the existing shortage of railroad equipment for transportation purposes, and the means of relieving such shortage. Commerce.

LEAHY (D R.I.) S 3707.....6/6/50. Establish New England-New York Resources Survey Commission to plan conservation and development of natural resources of river basins in New England and N.Y. Public Works.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3144..... 2/28/50. Re-establish a Civilian Conservation Corps. Labor.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3464..... 4/21/50. Extend to June 30, 1952 certain provisions of Housing and Rent Act of 1947. Banking and Currency.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3492..... 4/26/50. Extend rent control provision of Housing and Rent Act of 1947 to June 30, 1952. Banking and Currency.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3528..... 5/3/50. Preserve scenic beauty of Niagara Falls and authorize construction of certain public works on that river for power. Public Works.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 3707..... 6/6/50. Establish New England-New York Resources Survey Commission to plan conservation and development of natural resources of river basins of New England and New York. Public Works.

LEHMAN (D-Lib N.Y.) S 4032..... 8/10/50. Make family desertion a federal crime when individuals move in interstate commerce for the purpose of avoiding their family obligations. Judiciary.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 2995.....2/6/50. Provide for a preliminary examination and survey for construction of a breakwater for Hull, Mass. Public Works.

LONG (D La.) S Res 241.....3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization plans certified by ICC. Commerce.

LUCAS (D Ill.) S 2947.....1/30/50. Amend RFC Act in order to provide more effective financial assistance for small business. Banking and Currency.

LUCAS (D Ill.) S 3181.....3/3/50. Extend to July 1, 1951, the Housing and Rent Act of 1947. Banking and Currency.

LUCAS (D Ill.) S Res 241.....3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization plans certified by ICC. Commerce.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2875.....1/17/50. Extend for 5-years time for appropriating and expending funds to carry out provisions of Federal Airport Act. Commerce.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3661.....5/26/50. Provide a program of conservation and development of U.S. mineral resources. Interior.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 4021.....8/4/50. Revise, consolidate and codify the navigation laws relating to admeasurement, documentation, entry, clearance, coastwise trade, foreign trade and U.S. fisheries. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Res 234..... 2/28/50. Authorize Judiciary Committee or subcommittee to investigate monopolistic practices by bullion brokers, or fabricators of silver compounds, alloys, or other silver products. Judiciary.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S Res 241 .....3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization plans certified by ICC. Commerce.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 3497..... 4/27/50. Authorize credits to certain public agencies of U.S. for costs of construction and maintenance of flood-protective levee systems along or adjacent to lower Colorado River in Ariz. Interior.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S Res 241.... 3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization plans certified by ICC. Commerce.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S 3437.....4/17/50. Increase salary of Atomic Energy Commission chairman to $22,500, and other Commission members to $20,000 per year, and provide that General Manager shall now be appointed for 3 years with salary of $20,000 per year. Atomic Energy.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S 3707.....6/6/50. Establish New England-New York Resources Survey Commission to plan conservation and development of natural resources of river basins of New England and N.Y. Public Works.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S 3957.....7/24/50. Amend laws regulating vessels in domestic commerce to prohibit foreign-flag vessels from landing in U.S. ports, catches of fish from the high seas, unless such landing is covered by treaty or convention with the U.S. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2786.....1/5/50. Promote development and maintenance of American merchant marine. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2907.....1/20/50. Provide for coinage of a 3-cent piece. Banking and Currency.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2908.....1/20/50. Provide for coinage of a 7-cent piece. Banking and Currency.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3299.....3/24/50. Supplement Federal-Aid Road Act of 1916, to authorize expenditures of funds for construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads certified essential to natl. defense. Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3365.....4/5/50. Provide that certain vessels shall be subject to laws re steam vessels. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3428.....4/14/50. Authorize certain projects for irrigation, power and multiple purposes in Columbia River basin, and establish a Columbia Basin account. Interior.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3433.....4/14/50. Authorize Shishole Bay Breakwater project, Wash. Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3538.....5/4/50. Amend Columbia Basin Project Act re recordable contracts. Interior.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3571.....5/10/50. Continue authority of Maritime Commission under Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3680.....5/31/50. Provide for conservation of fish resources and for an adequate and balanced flow of fish in commerce. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3687.....6/2/50. Require armed services to utilize private American shipping services for overseas transportation of materials and personnel. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3980.....7/26/50. Extend requirements for fixing the minimum number of deck officers on steam vessels to certain additional vessels of the U.S. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3990.....7/31/50. Include as preferred mortgage, any mortgage, hypothecation, or similar charge created as security upon any foreign-documented vessel, provided such security has been duly registered and validly executed in accordance with the laws of the foreign nation. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3997.....8/1/50. Encourage development and expansion of privately owned tramp shipping operations under U.S. flag. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 4098.....8/25/50. Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to acquire such vessels as are deemed necessary for use by the U.S. Merchant Marine during time of war or national emergency. Merchant Marine.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 3570.....5/10/50. Encourage conservation and development of mineral resources of U.S. Interior.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 3898.....7/11/50. Authorize preliminary examination and survey for flood control and allied purposes of Las Vegas, Wash and its tributaries, Las Vegas, Nev., and vicinity. Public Works.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 2822.....1/10/50. Authorize FDIC to transfer to its capital account annually, beginning with calendar year 1949, 40 per cent of its net assessment income, and to credit remaining 60 per cent, pro rata, to insured banks against their assessments for ensuing year; increase maximum coverage of deposit insurance to $10,000. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 2943.....1/30/50. Liberalize RFC and Federal Reserve Banking System lending policies in favor of independent small business enterprises, and appoint a Small Business Coordinator. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 3440.....4/18/50. Authorize construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors. Public Works.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 3527.....5/2/50. Make permanent the authority of federal reserve banks to buy, directly from Treasury, direct obligations of U.S. or obligations fully guaranteed by U.S. up to an aggregate holding at one time of $5 billion. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 3550.....5/5/50. Continue for a temporary period certain powers, authority, and discretion for purpose of exercising, administering, and enforcing import controls re fats and oils. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 3635.....5/19/50. Enable governments of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands to authorize public bodies or agencies to undertake slum clearance, urban redevelopment and low-rent housing activities, and to amend the low-rent housing enabling statutes of Alaska and Hawaii. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 3712.....6/6/50. Permit national banks which hold deposits by local public agencies and officers to provide such security as required by state laws. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 3746.....6/13/50. Authorize HHFA Administrator to charter private mortgage corporations to provide a government-regulated market for VA- and FHA-insured mortgages. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 3936.....7/19/50. Establish system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorize requisition, provide financial assistance for expansion of production, capacity and supply, strengthen controls over credit, regulate speculation on commodity exchanges, and by these measures facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national security. Banking and Currency.

MILLIKIN (R Colo.) S 3001.....2/7/50. Expedite rehabilitation of federal reclamation projects in certain cases. Interior.

MILLIKIN (R Colo.) S 3686.....6/1/50. Provide for suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location. Interior.

MILLIKIN (R Colo.) S 3964.....7/25/50. Amend authority given Secretary of Interior by act of June 25, 1947, to construct the Paonia reclamation project, Colorado. Interior.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 2986.....2/3/50. Provide for design and construction of highway bridges near certain dams. Public Works.

MORSE (R Ore.) S J Res 157.....3/1/50. Establish a Special Bipartisan Coal Commission. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3144.....2/28/50. Re-establish a Civilian Conservation Corps. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3386.....4/10/50. Aid small business, assist in promoting maximum employment and production, and encourage free flow of capital into small business enterprises. Banking and Currency.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3387.....4/10/50. Amend Internal Revenue Code provisions re tax rates applicable to corporation net incomes and net operating loss carry-over. Finance.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3388.....4/10/50. Amend existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, to provide additional punishment for violation of such laws, ahd to permit U.S. and private persons to commence treble-damage suits. Judiciary.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3535.....5/4/50. Amend certain provisions of P.L. 554, 80th Congress, re Flathead Indian irrigation project. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 4066.....8/18/50. Provide for the installation of improvements and facilities needed for the protection, development, and utilization of federal resources affected by dam and water reservoir projects constructed by the federal government. Interior.

MYERS (D Pa.) S 3181.....3/3/50. Extend to July 1, 1951, the Housing and Rent Act of 1947. Banking and Currency.

MYERS (D Pa.) S Res 239.....3/15/50. Authorize Interior Committee to conduct a study of available U.S. fuel reserves, and to formulate a national fuel policy. Interior.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3144.....2/28/50. Re-establish a Civilian Conservation Corps. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3425.....4/14/50. Provide a transcontinental superhighway with alternate sections. Public Works.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 2786.....1/5/50. Promote development and maintenance of American merchant marine. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 3571.....5/10/50. Continue authority of Maritime Commission under Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 3687.....6/2/50. Require armed services to utilize private American shipping services for overseas transportation of personnel and materials. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 340.....8/31/50. Authorize Senate Commerce Committee to make an investigation to determine if undue delays and unnecessary consideration have occurred in the handling of the equity receivership or bankruptcy of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company. Commerce.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 2975.....2/2/50. Establish corporations to assist financial institutions in making credit available to commercial and industrial enterprises and provide capital for such enterprises. Banking and Currency.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 3159.....3/1/50. Grant consent of Congress to a compact entered into by Idaho and Wyoming re waters of Snake River.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 3215.....3/8/50. Establish Commission on Coal Industry. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) for PEPPER (D Fla.) S 3286.....3/22/50. Authorize establishment of a wildlife management area in Florida Keys, Fla. Commerce.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 3701.....6/5/50. Increase maximum penalties under Sherman Antitrust Act from $5,000 to $50,000. Judiciary.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 3972.....7/25/50. Stimulate exploration and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, and minerals. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S J Res 195.....7/20/50. Provide for continuation of operations under certain mineral leases issued by respective states covering submerged lands of the continental shelf, to encourage the continued development of such leases, to provide for the protection of the interests of the U.S. in the oil and gas deposits of said lands. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S Res 291.....6/5/50. Authorize Judiciary Committee to investigate petroleum price increases during past five years, and determine possible violations of anti-trust or pricing laws on part of petroleum industry. Judiciary.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 2887.....1/17/50. Authorize U.S. district court of southern Fla. to hear and determine in favor of claims of all persons for damages arising or resulting from construction of Intracoastal Waterway, between Jacksonville and Miami, Fla. Judiciary.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 2915.....1/23/50. Exempt admissions to activities of educational institutions from tax on admissions. Finance.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 2973.....2/2/50. Raise population limits re places in which national banks may act as agents for insurance companies from 5,000 to 12,000. Banking and Currency.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 3020.....2/9/50. Provide for collection and publication of statistics of naval stores, and an inspection service to prevent deception in naval stores transactions. Agriculture.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 3144.....2/28/50. Re-establish a Civilian Conservation Corps. Labor.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 3386.....4/10/50. Aid small business, assist in promoting maximum employment, and production, and encourage free flow of capital into small business enterprises. Banking and Currency.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 3387.....4/10/50. Amend Internal Revenue Code provisions re tax rates applicable to corporation net incomes and net operating loss carry-over. Finance.

PEPPER (D Fla.) S 3388.....4/10/50. Amend existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, to provide additional punishment for violation of such laws, and to permit U.S. and private persons to commence treble-damage suits. Judiciary.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 3105.....2/23/50. Increase to $25 million the limitation on costs for construction of additional federal reserve buildings. Banking and Currency.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 3547.....5/5/50. Define bank holding companies, control their future expansion, and require divestment of nonbanking assets. Banking and Currency.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 3173.....3/3/50. Authorize Civil Aeronautics Administrator to undertake development and improvement of Chatham Field, Savannah, Ga., during fiscal 1950. Commerce.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 3946.....7/20/50. Amend laws regulating vessels in domestic commerce to prohibit foreign-flag vessels from landing, in U.S. ports, catches of fish from the high seas, unless such landing is covered by treaty or convention with the U.S. Commerce.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S Res 241.....3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization certified by ICC. Commerce.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 3978.....7/26/50. Create the Small Defense Plants Corporation, and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S Res 241.....3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization plans certified by ICC. Commerce.

TAFT (R Ohio) S 3374.....4/10/50. Provide for deduction from gross income for income-tax purposes of expenses incurred by farmers for purpose of soil and water conservation. Finance.

TAYLOR (D Idaho) S 3144.....2/28/50. Re-establish a Civilian Conservation Corps. Labor.

TAYLOR (D Idaho) S 3152.....3/1/50. Provide for coinage of a 7½-cent piece and a 2½-cent piece. Banking and Currency.

TAYLOR (D Idaho) S 3159.....3/1/50. Grant consent of Congress to a compact entered into by Idaho and Wyoming re waters of Snake River.

TAYLOR (D Idaho) S 3429.....4/14/50. Authorize construction of certain irrigation and power projects, and establish a Columbia Basin account. Interior.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 3236.....3/14/50. Limit imports of oil into U.S. to prevent a contraction of tax base from which federal revenues are derived. Finance.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 3344.....3/31/50. Amend Internal Revenue Code by increasing excise tax on imported crude petroleum and crude petroleum derivatives. Finance.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 3432.....4/14/50. Provide for construction of Markham's Ferry project on Grand River in Okla. by state of Okla. Public Works.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 3510.....4/28/50. Amend P.L. 74, 77th Congress, re rate of penalty on farm marketing excess of corn and wheat. Agriculture.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 3895.....7/11/50. Amend the programs on watersheds authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1944. Public Works.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 4171.....9/20/50. Enact the Shafer prosperity plan to promote the general welfare, increase the national income, and insure full employment through the development of foreign trade. Commerce.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S Res 241.....3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization plans certified by ICC. Commerce.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 3144.....2/28/50. Re-establish a Civilian Conservation Corps. Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 3178.....3/3/50. Restore national coal production. Labor.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 3832.....6/27/50. Approve and authorize execution of contract negotiated with Ogden River Water Users' Association. Interior.

THOMAS (D Utah) S 3833.....6/27/50. Approve and authorize execution of contract negotiated with South Cache Water Users' Association. Interior.

THYE (R Minn.) S 2905.....1/20/50. Extend until July 1, 1951, import control powers re fats and oils and rice and rice products. Banking and Currency.

THYE (R Minn.) S 3109.....2/24/50. Aid development and maintenance of American flag-shipping on Great Lakes. Commerce.

THYE (R Minn.) S 3505.....4/27/50. Provide an appropriation for reconstruction and repair of roads and other public facilities in Minn. which were destroyed or damaged by recent floods. Public Works.

THYE (R Minn.) S 3506.....4/27/50. Provide for modification of certain recommendations re flood control on Red River of the North and its tributaries, to include construction of additional flood-control improvements. Public Works.

THYE (R Minn.) S 3948.....7/20/50. Authorize the RFC to extend financial assistance to private enterprise to promote development, production, and utilization of taconite and other minerals important to the national defense. Banking and Currency.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 2862.....1/13/50. Provide that any naval vessel constructed pursuant to contract made on or after effective date of Vinson-Trammell Act shall be built in a govt. shipyard or in a private shipyard as directed by Defense or Navy Secy. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3198.....3/7/50. Require appointment of one armed forces member to Atomic Energy Commission and authorize appointment of one additional armed forces member to such Commission. Atomic Energy.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3806.....6/21/50. Authorize detailing of Air Force officers to assist Commerce Department in promotion of civil aviation. Armed Services.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3817.....6/23/50. Eliminate the additional internal revenue taxes on coconut oil coming from the Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Finance.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3893.....7/11/50. Authorize the Secy. of Commerce to undertake the repair of certain reserve status merchant vessels. Commerce.

TYDINGS (D Md.) S 3915.....7/13/50. Provide for the dissolution of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, transfer its functions, and otherwise amend the Renegotiation Act. Armed Services.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 3124.....2/24/50. Provide that public land states be entitled to 100% of revenue from that proportion of unsurveyed area to which they are entitled under their Enabling Act. Interior.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 3376.....4/10/50. Provide for organization of interstate water and power users' associations for purpose of entering into contracts for repayment of costs of water and power projects on interstate streams and for ownership, operation, and maintenance of such projects. Interior.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Res 241.....3/17/50. Authorize Commerce Committee or authorized subcommittee to investigate denial of participation of old common stockholders and limited participation of old preferred-stockholders of Missouri-Pacific Railroad Co., under reorganization plans certified by ICC. Commerce.

WHERRY (R Neb.) S Res 301.....6/21/50. Express sense of Senate that U.S. should not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of mineral interests in land where it does not own surface rights, until an appropriate policy shall be established by act of Congress. Interior.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 3109.....2/24/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Commerce.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 3508.....4/27/50. Authorize modification of Mispillion River project. Public Works.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 4157.....9/15/50. Require competitive bidding for leases of oil and gas deposits not within any known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field. Interior.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S Res 301.....6/21/50. Express sense of Senate that U.S. should not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of mineral interests in land where it does not own surface rights, until an appropriate policy shall be established by act of Congress. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 2816.....1/10/50. Provide for designation of Heart-Butte dam and reservoir project in Morton Co., N.D. as Tschida Reservoir and Dam. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 3109.....2/24/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Commerce.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 3447.....4/19/50. Provide an appropriation for reconstruction and repair of roads and other public facilities in N.D. which were destroyed or damaged by recent floods. Public Works.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S J Res 141.....1/12/50. Change name of Garrison Dam, N.D., to Lake Thompson. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 3630.....5/19/50. Authorize the construction of flood-control work on Little Missouri River and Little Beaver Creek, N.D. Public Works.

JAN. 3 - SEPT. 23

House

Following are bills in Taxes and Economic Policy category introduced in the House for the period Jan. 3 through Sept. 23, when Congress adjourned temporarily. For the list of Taxes and Economic Policy bills introduced in the House at the short session later, see page 713. A listing of bills introduced in the Senate precedes this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 8618.....5/24/50. Make capital and credit more readily available for financing small business, and coordinate federal aid to small business. Banking and Currency.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 9446.....8/16/50. Continue present rent controls to June 30, 1952; authorize Housing Expediter in case of a scarcity of rental housing to recontrol previously decontrolled rental areas; reinstitute rent control as they existed under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942; and repeal present provision by which state agencies may decontrol defense-rental areas. Banking and Currency.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 8437.....5/9/50. Amend Flood Control Act of 1944 to permit Agriculture Dept. to vary regulations contained in survey reports heretofore submitted to Congress. Public Works.

ALLEN (D La.) HR 6620.....1/6/50. Declare Little River, La Salle, and Catahoula Parishes, La., to be nonnavigable waterway. Commerce.

ALLEN (R Calif.) HR 8470.....5/10/50. Broaden Maritime Commission power to purchase ships for purposes of national defense and furtherance of foreign trade. Merchant Marine.

ALLEN (R Calif.) HR 9201.....7/20/50. Direct the survey and repair of certain vessels in the national defense reserve fleet. Merchant Marine.

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 7952.....3/31/50. Extend until July 1, 1952, import-control powers re fats and oils and rice and rice products. Banking and Currency.

ANDREWS (D Ala.) HR 7038.....1/30/50. Provide that dam to be constructed on Chattahoochee River, Columbus, Ala., be named Henry Steagall Dam. Public Works.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 7382.....2/21/50. Terminate war tax rates on certain miscellaneous excise taxes. Ways and Means.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 8233.....4/26/50. Amend sec. 117 (j) of Internal Revenue Code re income-tax treatment of sales of livestock. Ways and Means.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 8338.....5/3/50. Exempt from taxation amounts paid for transportation of Boy Scouts to National Jamboree at Valley Forge, Pa., in July, 1950. Ways and Means.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 9528.....8/24/50. Prevent unreasonable and unconscionable speculation and profiteering in coffee; and stabilize the price of coffee to consumers at a reasonable level. Banking and Currency.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 7220.....2/8/50. Expedite rehabilitation of federal reclamation projects in certain cases. Public Lands.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 8238.....4/26/50. Encourage conservation and development of mineral resources of U.S. Public Lands.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 9244.....7/26/50. Amend authority given the Secretary of the Interior by the act of June 25, 1947, to construct the Paonia reclamation project, Colorado. Public Lands.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 7708.....3/15/50. Authorize Navy Secy. to grant to Monmouth Consolidated Water Co. certain easements and rights-of-way within U.S. Naval Ammunition Depot, Earle, N.J. Armed Services.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 6896.....1/20/50. Stimulate investment of venture capital in production of strategic and critical metals or minerals. Ways and Means.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 8234.....4/26/50. Encourage conservation and development of mineral resources of U.S. Public Lands.

BARING (D Nev.) H Res 673.....6/28/50. Rescind action of House in passing H J Res 494, providing for 60-day extension of suspension of import taxes on copper. Rules.

BARRETT (R Wyo.) HR 8781.....6/12/50. Grant minimum 1 per cent interest to homestead title-holders in mineral rights to land in which government holds mineral rights. Public Lands.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 7340.....2/20/50. Amend sec. 5192 of Revised Statutes re reserve requirements of national banks in Alaska and U.S. dependences outside continental limits. Banking and Currency.

BECKWORTH (D Tex.) HR 8413.....5/8/50. Provide for fines or imprisonment, or both, to any one who knowingly forges or falsely makes any certificate under Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. Commerce.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 7233.....2/9/50. Authorize FCC to delay communication of betting odds on, and results of, horse and dog races under certain circumstances. Commerce.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 7693.....3/14/50. Transfer vessel Theodore N. Gill from U.S. Maritime Commission to Fish and Wildlife Service. Merchant Marine.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 8174.....4/24/50. Authorize a preliminary survey of Callahan area, Nassau Co., Fla., including tributaries of Nassau River for flood control and drainage purposes. Public Lands.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 8513.....5/15/50. Establish a Nature Conservancy of the U.S. to facilitate the conservation of wildlife and natural features. Merchant Marine.

BENNETT (R Mich.) HR 7503.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

BENNETT (R Mich.) HR 8223.....4/26/50. Encourage conservation and development of mineral resources of U.S. Public Lands.

BENNETT (R Mich.) HR 9202.....7/20/50. Authorize RFC to extend financial assistance to private enterprise in development of production of taconite and other minerals necessary to national defense. Banking and Currency.

BENNETT (R Mich.) H Res 674.....6/28/50. Rescind action of House in passing H J Res 494, providing for 60-day extension of suspension of import taxes on copper. Rules.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 7443.....2/27/50. Acquire and improve a town site in Zapata Co., Tex., for relocation of communities in said county to be inundated by Falcon Dam and Reservoir waters. Public Works.

BIEMILLER (D Wis.) HR 7504.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

BIEMILLER (D Wis.) H J Res 432.....3/2/50. Establish a Special Bipartisan Coal Commission. Labor.

BLAND (D Va.) HR 6719.....1/12/50. Encourage the development and expansion of privately owned tramp shipping and operations under U.S. flag. Merchant Marine.

BLAND (D Va.) HR 6973.....1/25/50. Authorize Fish and Wildlife Service of Interior Dept. to conduct a study of shortage of croakers and other fish in Chesapeake and its tributaries with end of arresting decline of valuable food fish. Merchant Marine.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 7505.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 7523.....3/2/50. Reestablish a Civilian Conservation Corps. Labor.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 8512.....5/15/50. Authorize RFC to extend financial assistance to private enterprise to promote the development, production and utilization of taconite and other minerals advantageous to the national defense. Banking and Currency.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 8671.....5/19/50. Authorize exchange of wildlife refuge lands within the State of Minnesota. Merchant Marine.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 8836.....6/15/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on the Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 7324.....2/16/50. Grant additional income-tax exemptions to taxpayers supporting blind or aged dependents. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 7418.....2/23/50. Increase amount of deduction allowed for income-tax purposes re medical and dental expenses. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 7659.....3/13/50. Allow widows and certain other persons to deduct for income-tax purposes amounts paid in providing for care of children under certain circumstances. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 7737.....3/16/50. Establish a Tax Settlement Board. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 7258.....2/13/50. Provide for certain exemptions from tax on admissions and provide for exemptions from penalties for past offenses. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 8355.....5/3/50. Amend certain sections of titles 21 and 26 of U.S. Code, re penalties for fraudulent importation of narcotics into U.S. or its territories. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) H J Res 489.....6/20/50. Permit imported articles intended for exhibition at New Orleans Mid-Century Exposition to be admitted tariff-free. Ways and Means.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 9454.....8/16/50. Continue present rent controls to June 30, 1952; authorize Housing Expediter in case of a scarcity of rental housing to recontrol previously decontrolled rental areas; reinstitute rent control areas as they existed under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942; and repeal present provision by which state agencies may decontrol defense-rental areas. Banking and Currency.

BOLTON (D Md.) HR 6954.....1/24/50. Exempt from manufacturers' excise tax certain articles sold to fire-fighting companies not organized for profit. Ways and Means.

BOLTON (D Md.) HR 6955.....1/24/50. Provide that contributions or gifts to volunteer fire companies shall be deductible for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

BOLTON (D Md.) HR 9340.....8/4/50. Grant succession to the War Damage Corporation. Banking and Currency.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 7209.....2/8/50. Authorize U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to undertake a study of shortage of certain food fish in Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds and recommend a measure for arresting decline of such food fish. Merchant Marine.

BOSONE (D Utah) HR 7462.....2/28/50. Re-establish a Civilian Conservation Corps. Labor.

BOSONE (D Utah) HR 8225.....4/26/50. Encourage conservation and development of mineral resources of U.S. Public Lands.

BOSONE (D Utah) HR 9014.....6/30/50. Authorize construction of the Colorado River storage project and of certain other reclamation projects. Public Lands.

BOSONE (D Utah) H Res 676.....6/28/50. Rescind action of House in passing H J Res 494, providing for 60-day extension of suspension of import taxes on copper. Rules.

BRAMBLETT (R Calif.) HR 7615.....3/8/50. Allow an income-tax deduction, subject to certain limitations, for amounts paid by a taxpayer in purchase of his home. Ways and Means.

BRAMBLETT (R Calif.) HR 9324.....8/3/50. Provide for construction of a military and strategic mineral-access highway in State of California. Public Works.

BREHM (R Ohio) HR 7029.....1/27/50. Terminate war tax rate on admissions. Ways and Means.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 9625.....9/8/50. Reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and spread production of materials necessary for the security of the U.S. Judiciary.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) HR 9716.....9/20/50. Make a preliminary survey of certain tributaries of Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania, to prevent recurring flood damage. Public Works.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 7581.....3//6/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 8127.....4/20/50. Authorize an appropriation for construction of a water and sewage-disposal system for Sanish, N.D., or joint new town site of combined villages of Sanish and Van Hook, N.D. Public Works.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 8390.....5/5/50. Authorize an appropriation for reconstruction and repair of roads and other public facilities in N.D. and Minn. which were damaged or destroyed by recent floods. Public Works.

BURKE (D Ohio) HR 7582.....3/6/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

BURLESON (D Tex.) HR 7748.....3/16/50. Limit imports of oil into U.S. to prevent a contraction of tax base from which federal revenues are derived. Ways and Means.

BURLESON (D Tex.) HR 7749.....3/16/50. Maintain federal revenues by balancing imports of petroleum with exports of petroleum. Ways and Means.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 6998.....1/26/50. Exempt from tax on transportation of persons amounts paid for transportation of Boy Scouts to their National Jamboree at Valley Forge, Pa. Ways and Means.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 8572.....5/19/50. Increase from $100 to $200 the value of duty-free articles which U.S. tourists may bring back from foreign countries for personal use, while limiting such tariff-exempt articles brought from a contiguous country to a value of $25. Ways and Means.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 9520.....8/24/50. Aid in the promotion and development of world coffee production. Foreign Affairs.

BYRNE (D N.Y.) HR 6837.....1/18/50. Provide that bankruptcy referees shall receive $15,000 per annum for full-time work, and not more than $7,500 per annum for part-time work. Judiciary.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 7506.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 6723.....1/12/50. Eliminate manufacturers' excise tax on certain tires on children's toys and eliminate application to childrens' sleds and toys of manufacturers' excise tax on sporting goods. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 7738.....3/16/50. Provide for revenue revision, to correct tax inequities. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 8186.....4/25/50. Limit to $25 in value, or 5 pieces, the exemption from duty on chinaware or porcelain purchased abroad for personal use. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 8535.....5/17/50. Exempt stock redemptions or cancellations from treatment as taxable dividend when included in gross estate of decedents. Ways and Means.

CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 423.....2/23/50. Authorize Federal Trade Commission to make a study and investigation of production, transportation, refining, and distribution of petroleum products. Commerce.

CARROLL (D Colo.) HR 9613.....9/1/50. Reimpose the excess-profits tax on corporations. Ways and Means.

CASE (R S.D.) HR 6767.....1/16/50. Exempt from any excise tax admissions to activities of elementary and secondary schools and amateur athletic contests. Ways and Means.

CASE (R S.D.) H Con Res 183.....3/8/50. Study mining and distribution of coal. Rules.

CAVALCANTE (D Pa.) HR 7993..... 4/4/50. Regulate interstate commerce in bituminous coal. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6976.....1/25/50. Redefine term "bank" to include any Federal Reserve System member bank or savings and loan association whose accounts are insured by FDIC or Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 8034.....4/5/50. Repeal certain legislation re purchase of silver. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9231.....7/25/50. Restrict railroad common carriers from manufacture or production of any commodities except those used in its business operations. Judiciary.

CHESNEY (D Ill.) HR 7507.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

CHESNEY (D Ill.) HR 7863.....3/27/50. Grant additional income-tax exemptions to taxpayers supporting dependents who have attained age of 65 or who, regardless of age, are permanently disabled by reason of blindness, sickness, or injury. Ways and Means.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 7694.....3/14/50. Make certain maritime school graduates who have served 2 years as licensed officers on U.S. vessels eligible for appointment as permanent Coast Guard commissioned officers. Merchant Marine.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 6544.....1/3/50. Provide that tax on admissions shall not apply to moving-pictures admissions. Ways and Means.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 8480..... 5/11/50. Establish the counties of Kings, Nassau, Queens, Richmond, and Suffolk in New York State as a separate and complete internal revenue collecting district. Ways and Means.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 9441..... 8/15/50. Establish a national lottery, the proceeds from which are to be used for the expenses of the Korean incident, for disability and hospital benefits to veterans, and for the payment of a federal bonus to veterans of World War II and of the Korean fighting. Ways and Means.

COMBS (D Tex.) HR 9015.....6/30/50. Grant consent of Congress to compact between States of Louisiana and Texas re waters of Sabine River. Public Lands.

COLMER (D Miss.) H Res 714.....7/19/50. Provide for consideration of HR 8569, a bill to strengthen the common defense by extending for 5 years the authority of the Texas City tin-smelter operation.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 7904.....3/29/50. Provide for establishment of a commission to investigate and make recommendations re distribution of govt. functions and sources of revenue within framework of federal, state and local systems of govt. Expenditures.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 439..... 3/15/50. Propose amendment to U.S. Constitution repealing 16th (income tax) Amendment and authorizing imposition of income tax only in time of grave national emergency or for sole purpose of reduction of national debt. Judiciary.

CRAWFORD (R Mich.) HR 7527..... 3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

CRAWFORD (R Mich.) HR 8295..... 4/28/50. Provide for disposition of internal revenue collections on articles produced in Virgin Islands. Ways and Means.

CROOK (D Ind.) HR 7508.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

CROOK (D Ind.) HR 8074.....4/18/50. Increase from $5,000 to $10,000 maximum amount of deposits insurable by FDIC. Banking and Currency.

CROOK (D Ind.) HR 8481.....5/11/50. Authorize a preliminary examination and survey of flood control, drainage and related purposes of the third district area, Elkhart and St. Joseph Counties, Ind., including tributaries of the St. Joseph River. Public Works.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 7870.....3/27/50. Provide for development and improvement of aircraft intended for industrial or personal use, and adaptable for military service. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 8536.....5/17/50. Provide for operation, testing, and modification of commercial transport aircraft. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 9320.....8/3/50. Grant President authority to direct Commerce Secy. and Civil Aeronautics Board to classify civil aircraft and exercise control of civil air traffic for purposes of national security. Commerce.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 9503.....8/22/50. Amend section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act, re transportation of persons or property for or on behalf of the U.S. Commerce.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 9357.....8/7/50. Provide for refund of the federal tax paid on gasoline, where the gasoline is destroyed by fire or other casualty while held for resale by a jobber, wholesaler, or retail dealer. Ways and Means.

DAVENPORT (D Pa.) HR 6545..... 1/3/50. Repeal excise taxes on jewelry, fur, luggage, toilet preparations, and transportation, and terminate war taxes on admissions, telephone and telegraph. Ways and Means.

DAVENPORT (D Pa.) HR 8702..... 6/5/50. Make capital and credit more easily available to small business and coordinate federal aids to small business. Banking and Currency.

DAVENPORT (D Pa.) HR 9728..... 9/21/50. Make a preliminary survey of certain tributaries of Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania, to prevent recurring flood damage. Public Works.

DAVIES (D N.Y.) HR 7509.....3/2/ 50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

DAVIES (D N.Y.) HR 8724.....6/6/50. Suspend tariffs on all copper ores and products, except copper sulfates, for period from July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1952. Ways and Means.

DAVIES (D N.Y.) HR 9512.....8/23/ 50. Exempt from taxation, amounts up to $1,800 per annum as annuities, pensions, or retirement benefits for past services as an employee of the U.S. Government, as an employee of any government-owned corporation, or as an employee of certain veterans' organizations. Ways and Means.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 7343.....2/20/ 50. Equalize taxation by imposing income taxes on cooperative corporations and on business income of certain other tax-exempt corporations and organizations. Ways and Means.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 7510.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

DEANE (D N.C.) HR 9280.....7/31/ 50. Establish a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities and authorize the requisitioning thereof; provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity and supply; strengthen credit controls; regulate commodity exchange speculation and authorize institution of price controls. Banking and Currency.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) HR 6771.....1/ 16/50. Increase to $750 individual income-tax exemptions of an individual taxpayer for himself and for his spouse or other first dependent, and increase amount of credit for a dependent to $750. Ways and Means.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 7905.....3/29/ 50. Provide that any person injured in his business or property by reason of anything forbidden in antitrust laws may sue for recovery of treble damages. Judiciary.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 8763.....6/8/ 50. Amend Clayton Act to allow U.S. to take civil court action to recover actual damages sustained by reason of injury to its business or property. Judiciary.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 9016.....6/30/ 50. Eliminate erosion of the banks of the Ohio River in vicinity of Mount Vernon, Ind. Public Works.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 6533.....1/ 3/50. Provide that U.S. shall aid states in fish restoration and management. Merchant Marine.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 6534.....1/ 3/50. Repeal excise tax on telegraph, telephone, radio and cable facilities. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 7911.....3/ 29/50. Allow withdrawal from bond at reduced tax rate of alcohol intended for non-beverage purposes. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 7930.....3/ 30/50. Amend Internal Revenue Code provisions to authorize establishment of special rectifying plants for receipt, in bond, of distilled spirits, alcohol, and wines for rectification, bottling and packaging. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 8764.....6/ 8/50. Amend Federal-Aid Road Act, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. Public Works.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 9456.....8/ 16/50. Amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to certification of states. Ways and Means.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 6809..... 1/17/50. Provide for termination of rent control under Housing and Rent Act of 1947 in municipalities which enact adequate local rent control. Banking and Currency.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 9449..... 8/16/50. Continue present rent controls to June 30, 1952; authorize Housing Expediter in case of a scarcity of rental housing to recontrol previously decontrolled rental areas; reinstitute rent control areas as they existed under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942; and repeal present provision by which state agencies may decontrol defense-rental areas. Banking and Currency.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 7042.....1/ 30/50. Limit applications of excise tax to first transactions whereby trailer manufacturers lease a vehicle to a consumer, and exempt from such tax any renewal of lease. Ways and Means.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 7375.....2/ 21/50. Amend section 124 of Internal Revenue Act to extend period in which taxpayer may elect to claim deduction for amortization of national defense emergency facility. Ways and Means.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 7248.....2/ 9/50. Authorize RFC to extend financial assistance to business enterprises for purposes advantageous to national defense. Banking and Currency.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 7569.....3/ 6/50. Repeal federal excise taxes on pistols and revolvers, and on firearms, shells, and cartridges. Ways and Means.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 7906.....3/ 29/50. Repeal federal excise taxes on pistols and revolvers. Ways and Means.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 8703.....6/ 5/50. Allow $25,000 exemptions in payment of corporate income taxes, and apply 38% combined normal and surtax rates to taxable incomes of less than $50,000. Ways and Means.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 8704.....6/ 5/50. Allow businesses to claim capital expenditures deductions from taxable income to a maximum of $50,000 or 50% of the net income for year. Ways and Means.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 8765.....6/ 8/50. Terminate war tax rates on admissions, jewelry, furs, toiletries, transportation and miscellaneous excise taxes. Ways and Means.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) H Res 865..... 9/22/50. Call upon Congress to take effective action against the spread of inflation and the high cost of living. Banking and Currency.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 7891.....3/ 28/50. Amend section 3224 (b) of Internal Revenue Code re interstate transportation of unregistered narcotic drugs. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 7892.....3/ 28/50. Amend act of Aug. 9, 1939 to redefine "contraband article" re narcotic drugs. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 8304.....5/ 1/50. Amend certain administrative provisions of Tariff Act of 1930. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 8514.....5/ 15/50. Exempt from duty certain sound recordings imported by Dept. of State. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 8892.....6/29/50. Eliminate the additional internal revenue taxes on coconut oil coming from Pacific islands trust territory. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H J Res 497.... 6/29/50. Exclude from gross estate of a nonresident alien works of art on loan to National Gallery of Art. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 8920..... 6/22/50. Reduce excise taxes on luggage, jewelry, furs, tobacco, transportation, communications, and adjust taxes on incomes and life insurance companies. Ways and Means.

DOUGLAS (D Calif.) HR 6919.....1/23/50. Authorize Interior Secy. to undertake North Fork Kings River development, Calif., as an integral part of the Central Valley project. Public Lands.

DOUGLAS (D Calif.) HR 7444.....2/27/50. Provide that federal govt. take positive measures in dealing with serious unemployment whenever it arises or threatens to arise in any geographic area of nation. Public Works.

DOUGLAS (D Calif.) HR 7463.....2/28/50. Re-establish a Civilian Conservation Corps. Labor.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 7495.....3/1/50. Terminate war excise tax rate on theater tickets and other types of amusement and recreation. Ways and Means.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 9466.....8/17/50. Amend that part of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, dealing with prohibited acts and penalties. Commerce.

DOYLE (D Calif.) H J Res 507..... 7/24/50. Provide for continued operations under mineral leases issued by the respective states covering submerged lands of Continental Shelf, encourage continued development of such leases, and provide for protection of U.S. interests in oil and gas deposits of said lands. Judiciary.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 8103.....4/19/50. Increase salary of Atomic Energy Commission chairman to $22,500, and other commission members to $20,000 per year, and provide that General Manager shall now be appointed for 3 years with salary of $20,000 per year. Atomic Energy.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 8169..... 4/24/50. Reimpose excess-profits tax. Ways and Means.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 9120..... 7/13/50. Amend Internal Revenue Code relating to exceptions in the case of waivers. Ways and Means.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 9611..... 9/1/50. Reimpose the excess-profits tax on corporations. Ways and Means.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 7660.....3/13/50. Establish Commission on Coal Industry. Labor.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 8659..... 5/29/50. Authorize construction of dam and dike to prevent flow of tidal waters into Oar Creek Douglas Co., Ore. Public Works.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 9480..... 8/21/50. Provide for an adequate reserve supply of railroad freight cars to supplement the normal supply in time of temporary shortage or national emergency. Commerce.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) H Res 813..... 8/16/50. Provide for the study and investigation of railroad equipment shortages. Rules.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 6840.....1/18/50. Provide for coinage of a 7½-cent piece. Banking and Currency.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 8221.....4/26/50. Encourage conservation and development of mineral resources of U.S. Public Lands.

ENGEL (R Mich.) HR 7511.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 8305..... 5/1/50. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Vermejo reclamation project, N.M. Public Lands.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 8586.....5/22/50. Authorize, for a temporary period, government purchase of anthractie, in amounts sufficient to maintain normal production and employment in the anthracite region. Public Lands.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 8725.....6/6/50. Direct Interior Secy. to establish and operate anthracite research laboratory at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. and authorize appropriation of $10 million for this purpose. Public Lands.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 8807.....6/13/50. Allow preference to govt. contract bidders from areas with substantial unemployment, provided that bids must not be more than 5% higher than those from other bidders. Expenditures.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 9724.....9/21/50. Create a Susquehanna Watershed Commission. Public Works.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 6725.....1/12/50. Give effect to International Convention for Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. Foreign Affairs.

FORAND (R R.I.) HR 8726.....6/6/50. Exempt from tariff duties sound recordings imported for use in radio and television news broadcasts. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 8727.....6/6/50. Liberalize income tax provisions re profits from residence sales, so as to tax only that part of sales price in excess of price paid for new residence by taxpayer. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 6815.....1/17/50. Amend sections 112 and 113 of Internal Revenue Code to provide for non-recognition of gain made by taxpayer from sale of residence and concurrent purchase of another. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 8023.....4/5/50. Amend chap. 61, re lotteries, title 18, U.S. Code, to make clear that such chapter does not apply to certain contests to advertise or develop natural or recreational resources of a state or any region or section thereof. Judiciary.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 8588.....5/22/50. Suspend import taxes from July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1952, on copper-bearing ores, concentrates, and articles other than copper sulfates. Ways and Means.

FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 6922.....1/23/50. Repeal manufacturers' excise taxes on refrigerators, stoves electric light bulbs, and photographic apparatus. Ways and Means.

FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 6923.....1/23/50. Terminate war tax rates on retail sales of jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, and luggage. Ways and Means.

FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 6924.....1/23/50. Terminate war tax rates on admissions, transportation of persons, and telephone and other communications. Ways and Means.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 8978.....6/28/50. Provide for payment to local governments of sums in lieu of real-property taxes on government properties transferred to the national industrial reserve. Armed Services.

FURCOLO (D Mass.) HR 7062.....1/31/50. Aid in use, conservation, and development of New England states' natural resources and establish New England Resources Survey Commission. Public Works.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 7912.....3/29/50. Exclude dividends from definition of gross income. Ways and Means.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 9112.....7/13/50. Amend the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, relating to the definition of "statutory sales price". Commerce.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 9138.....7/17/50. Amend certain provisions of Technical Changes Act of 1949 (P.L. 378, 81st Cong.). Ways and Means.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 9738.....9/22/50. Create the War Damage Corporation. Banking and Currency.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 9739.....9/22/50. Grant succession to the War Damage Corporation. Banking and Currency.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 9740.....9/22/50. Allow as deductions from gross income for tax purposes, corporation dividends paid to an employee-stockholder during the taxable year not in excess of $500. Ways and Means.

GARMATZ (D Md.) HR 9232.....7/25/50. Authorize construction and repair of passenger, cargo, and tanker vessels necessary for the national defense. Merchant Marine.

GILMER (D Okla.) HR 8506.....5/15/50. Provide for construction of Markhams Ferry flood control project on Grand River in Oklahoma by the state of Oklahoma in accordance with the Chief of Engineers' recommendations. Public Works.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 7571.....3/6/50. Provide that taxes imposed under federal old-age and survivors insurance system will not be imposed on account of service performed by individuals who have attained age of 65. Ways and Means.

GORDON (D Ill.) HR 7551.....3/3/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

GORSKI (D N.Y.) HR 6980.....1/25/50. Increase to $750 individual income-tax exemptions of an individual taxpayer for himself and for his spouse or other first dependent and increase amount of credit for a dependent to $750. Ways and Means.

GORSKI (D N.Y.) HR 7512.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

GOSSETT (D Tex.) HR 6773.....1/16/50. Increase excise tax on imported crude petroleum and crude petroleum derivatives. Ways and Means.

GRANGER (D Utah) HR 8228.....4/26/50. Encourage conservation and development of mineral resources of U.S. Public Lands.

GRANGER (D Utah) HR 8962.....6/27/50. Approve and authorize execution of contract negotiated with Ogden River Water Users' Association. Public Lands.

GRANGER (D Utah) HR 8961.....6/27/50. Approve and authorize execution of contract negotiated with South Cache Water Users' Association. Public Lands.

GRANGER (D Utah) HR 8980.....6/28/50. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Colorado River storage project and of certain other reclamation projects. Public Lands.

GRANGER (D Utah) H Res 672.....6/28/50. Rescind action of House in passing H J Res 494, providing for 60-day extension of suspension of import taxes on copper. Rules.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 6683.....1/9/50. Provide for preliminary examination and survey of Hill River, Polk County, Minn., for flood control purposes. Public Works.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 7513.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 7594.....3/7/5 50. Amend act of Aug. 28, 1937, re conservation of water resources in arid and semiarid areas of U.S., to extend its provisions to other areas. Agriculture.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 8078.....4/18/50. Provide for modification of certain recommendations re flood control on Red Lake river, Minn., to include construction of drainage canals along western boundary of Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minn. Public Works.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 8079.....4/18/50. Provide for a determination by Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors as to feasibility of constructing drainage canals along western boundary of Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minn. Public Works.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 8264.....4/27/50. Provide for modification of certain recommendations re flood control on Red River of the North and its tributaries, to include construction of additional flood-control improvements. Public Works.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 8265.....4/27/50. Provide for a preliminary examination and survey of Buffalo River, Minn., for flood-control purposes. Public Works.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 8266.....4/27/50. Provide for construction of a flood control and hydroelectric dam on Red Lake River, Minn. Public Works.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 8435.....5/9/50. Authorize appropriation for reconstruction and repair of roads, bridges, and other public facilities in Minn. and N.D. which were destroyed or damaged by floods in spring of 1950. Public Works.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 8461.....5/10/50. Authorize federal assistance to states and local govts. in major disasters. Public Works.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 9483.....8/21/50. Provide for a preliminary examination and survey, for flood-control purposes, of all streams in the State of Minnesota flowing into the Lake of the Woods. Public Works.

HALE (R Maine) HR 6601.....1/4/50. Make certain provisions for regulation of steam vessels inapplicable to vessels operated exclusively for training of U.S. Navy or merchant marine personnel. Merchant Marine.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) H Res 426.....1/17/50. Direct Federal Milk Marketing Authority to raise the price paid to producers. Agriculture.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) H Res 487.....2/22/50. Remove all taxes on bread and butter. Rules.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) H Res 490.....2/27/50. Remove all taxes on bread and butter. Rules.

HALL, L.W. (R N.Y.) HR 7385.....2/21/50. Authorize FCC to make available to state commissions such information, reports, and technical advice as may be of assistance in state regulations of public facilities. Commerce.

HALL, L.W. (R N.Y.) HR 9305.....8/2/50. Amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for the separation of subsidies from airmail pay. Commerce.

HARDY (D Va.) HR 7043.....1/30/50. Grant easement for a public road or public toll road through wildlife refuge located in Princess Anne Co., Va. Merchant Marine.

HARE (D S.C.) HR 8573.....5/19/50. Provide for the consideration and payment of claim against the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for livestock slaughter subsidy payments. Judiciary.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 7240.....2/9/50. Authorize construction, protection, operation and maintenance of a public airport in or near D.C. Commerce.

HART (D N.J.) HR 7710.....3/15/50. Apply laws re steam vessels to non-steam, machine-propelled vessels (with exception of fishing and pleasure craft) which exceed 15 gross tons in size. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 8491.....5/11/50. Extend chartering powers of U.S. Maritime Commission, while restricting it to service required in the public interest. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 8813.....6/13/50. Amend import regulations regarding petroleum to allow ships to leave at ports, surplus amounts of petroleum and similar products. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 8964.....6/27/50. Require armed services to use privately owned and operated American-flag vessels for the overseas transport of commodities and personnel. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 8965.....6/27/50. Authorize the Federal Maritime Board to allow purchases of surplus war-built passenger-type vessels 5 per cent per annum of the computed statutory sales price for any use of such vessels by the U.S. after March 8, 1946, regardless of the minimum sales price otherwise provided.

HART (D N.J.) HR 9321.....8/3/50. Revise, consolidate and codify navigation laws relating to admeasurement, documentation, entry, clearance, coastwise trade, foreign trade and U.S. fisheries. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 9322.....8/3/50. Clarify and consolidate the authority to require the establishment and maintenance of aids to navigation on private structures in or over navigable waters of the U.S. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 9534.....8/25/50. Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to acquire such vessels as are deemed necessary for use by the U.S. Merchant Marine during time of war or national emergency. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 9538.....8/25/50. Exempt certain vessels engaged in inland shipping from regulations governing continuous discharge book and certificate of identification for seamen on U.S. merchant vessels. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 9626.....9/8/50. Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to purchase the vessels Mariposa and Monterey. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 9681.....9/15/50. Authorize the waiver of the navigation and vessel-inspection laws. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) H Con Res 249.....7/31/50. Alter provisions of HR 6533 now pending.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 9312.....8/2/50. Provide for the succession of the War Damage Corporation for the purpose of insuring, reinsuring, or otherwise protecting real and personal property against damage or loss which may result from enemy attack. Banking and Currency.

HEBERT (D La.) HR 7584.....3/6/50. Require competitive bidding for leases of public lands containing deposits of oil and gas not within any known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field. Public Lands.

HEDRICK (D W.Va.) HR 8365.....5/4/50. Increase excise tax on imported crude petroleum and crude petroleum derivatives, and limit importations of petroleum and petroleum products. Ways and Means.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7193.....2/7/50. Exempt amounts paid for admissions to museums from federal tax on admissions. Ways and Means.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7213.....2/8/50. Exempt admission to moving-picture theaters from federal tax on admissions. Ways and Means.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 7637.....3/9/50. Provide for regulation of sizes and weights of motor vehicles engaged in transportation in interstate or foreign commerce. Commerce.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 7765.....3/20/50. Allow reasonable attorneys' fees to prevailing taxpayer in certain suits and proceedings. Ways and Means.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 9184.....7/19/50. Provide for the separation of subsidy from air-mail pay. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) H Res 466.....2/9/50. Direct Commerce Committee to recommend a national fuel policy. Rules.

HESELTON (R Mass.) H Res 851.....9/14/50. Authorize the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an inquiry into the adequacy of fuel supplies in the Northeastern States now and for the coming winter. Rules.

HILL (R Colo.) H Res 675.....6/28/50. Rescind action of House in passing of H J Res 494, providing for 60-day extension of suspension of import taxes on copper. Rules.

HOBBS (D Ala.) HR 7622.....3/8/50. Extend depletion allowance for tax purposes to marble and granite. Ways and Means.

HOBBS (D Ala.) HR 9284.....7/31/50. Amend Bankruptcy Act by redefining "wage earner" to mean an individual who works for wages, salary, or hire and whose total income does not exceed $5,000. Judiciary.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 9325.....8/3/50. Stabilize prices, prevent inflation and control production. Banking and Currency.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 9343.....8/4/50. Stabilize prices, prevent inflation and control production. Banking and Currency.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) H J Res 508.....7/24/50. Provide for continued operations under mineral leases issued by the respective states covering submerged lands of Continental Shelf, encourage continued development of such leases, and provide for protection of U.S. interests in oil and gas deposits of said lands. Judiciary.

HOLMES (R Wash.) HR 8345.....5/3/50. Amend Columbia Basin Project Act re recordable contracts. Public Lands.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 7478.....2/28/50. Create a commission on federal reimbursement to states and local governments by reason of federal ownership of improved and unimproved real estate. Public Lands.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 8613.....5/23/50. Authorize Treasury loans to make credit available in areas formerly served by Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. Agriculture.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 7011.....1/26/50. Provide that federal officer's compensation shall be subject to state tax only in state where he is domiciled. Ways and Means.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 7804.....3/22/50. Provide for payment of sums in lieu of real-property taxes on govt. properties transferred to Natl. Industrial Reserve. Armed Services.

HUBER (D Ohio) HR 6898.....1/20/50. Reduce wartime excise taxes on rubber tires and tubes. Ways and Means.

HUBER (D Ohio) HR 9344.....8/4/50. Impose an excess-profits tax. Ways and Means.

HUBER (D Ohio) HR 9585.....8/30/50. Impose an excess-profits tax. Ways and Means.

JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 8692.....6/1/50. Provide for conservation of natural fish resources and an adequate flow of fish in commerce. Banking and Currency.

JACKSON (D Wash.) H J Res 462.....4/25/50.. Define "berries, in their natural state" which are subject to duty as those ready for retail sales and exempts hulled strawberries. Ways and Means.

JACOBS (D Ind.) HR 7040.....1/30/50. Amend RFC Act to require that identity of recipients of financial assistance under such act and amount of such assistance be made a matter of public record. Banking and Currency.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 7448.....2/27/50. Provide an additional income-tax exemption to certain handicapped persons. Ways and Means.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 9450.....8/16/50. Provide for the administration of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, in consonance with superseding state rent-control laws. Banking and Currency.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 7996.....4/4/50. Increase import tax on petroleum, fuel oil, and other petroleum derivatives. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 8607.....5/23/50. Exclude from decedents' gross estate tax life insurance policies which are included only because of the existence of a reversionary interest. Ways and Means.

JENNINGS (R Tenn.) HR 6932.....1/23/50. Exempt admissions to activities of elementary and secondary schools from tax on admissions. Ways and Means.

JENSEN (R Iowa) HR 8197.....4/25/50. Amend programs on watersheds authorized in section 13 of Flood Control Act of 1944. Public Works.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 7979.....4/3/50. Authorize development of Feather River Basin for irrigation, flood control as an integral part of Central Valley project, Calif. Public Lands.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 8037.....4/5/50. Lower from 90 to 80 the proof content required for 4-year-old blended whiskies and 2-year-old blended fruit brandies to allow their exemption from 30-cent-per-gallon additional tax on rectified spirits and wines. Ways and Means.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 8527.....5/16/50. Amend Internal Revenue regulations to allow brandy to be transferred through pipelines from bonded storage to contiguous wineries. Ways and Means.

JONAS (R Ill.) HR 7377.....2/21/50. Authorize commercial use of the vessels Cornwall, Johnstown, and Saucon on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

JONAS (R Ill.) HR 7514.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

JONAS (R Ill.) HR 7954.....3/31/50. Authorize commercial operation of certain vessels on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

JONAS (R Ill.) H Res 449.....1/26/50. Direct Treasury Secy. to transmit information re internal revenue which is derived from income taxes on tips and gratuities. Ways and Means.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 7536.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 6727.....1/12/50. Provide for deduction and credit of contributions or subscription charges to certain prepayment health service plans for purposes of federal income tax. Ways and Means.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 6819.....1/17/50. Provide for credit of subscription charges or insurance premiums re health or medical service plans for purpose of federal income tax. Ways and Means.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 6987.....1/25/50. Provide that Attorney General shall make periodic reports to Congress re consent decrees and pleas of nolo contendere in certain antitrust proceedings. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 7179.....2/7/50. Exempt from gross estate an interest in life insurance of which the decedent has made a transfer on or before October 7, 1949, intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after his death. Ways and Means.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 7378.....2/21/50. Authorize $2.95 billion for ECA operations during fiscal 1951, and facilitate liberalization of European trade. Foreign Affairs.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 8145.....4/21/50. Extend rent control to July 1, 1952. Banking and Currency.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 7849.....3/24/50. Further encourage the distribution of fishery products. Merchant Marine.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 8109.....4/19/50. Extend for one year Housing and Rent Act of 1947. Banking and Currency.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 8457.....5/10/50. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of heliports on or near govt. buildings. Commerce.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 7547.....3/3/50. Exempt from coverage of Interstate Commerce Act, Part II, motor vehicles carrying live poultry. Commerce.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 7601.....3/7/50. Require appointment of one armed forces member to Atomic Energy Commission and authorize an additional armed forces member to be appointed to such commission. Atomic Energy.

KING (D Calif.) HR 6899.....1/20/50. Provide for coinage of a 7½-cent piece. Banking and Currency.

KING (D Calif.) HR 7180.....2/7/50. Provide that Treasury Secy. shall make annual report to Congress re tax inequities or loopholes in internal revenue laws. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 7447.....2/27/50. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re sound recording materials for use in connection with moving-picture exhibits and news reels to levy duty on imports of such materials on a specific, rather than an ad valorem basis. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 7644.....3/9/50. Exempt from excise tax certain commercial photographic equipment and apparatus, X-ray film, and sensitized film. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 7711.....3/15/50. Authorize and direct Treasury Secy. to make a study, and a report to Congress, re collection of fees and charges by govt. agencies for purpose of raising additional revenue. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 9614.....9/1/50. Reimpose the excess-profits tax on corporations. Ways and Means.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 6627.....1/6/50. Establish licensing and bonding requirements for certain building contractors in District of Columbia. D.C.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 6669.....1/9/50. Extend to June 30, 1951, D.C. Emergency Rent Act and provide that landlords may produce records from July, 1945, forward to indicate that a rent increase is necessary to defray increased expenses. D.C.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 7768.....3/20/50. Increase normal income tax and surtax exemption, and exemption for dependents, from $600 to $1,000. Ways and Means.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) H J Res 503.....7/17/50. Restore to President all powers of the Price Control Act of 1942, including those of rationing or allocation. Banking and Currency.

KUNKEL (R Pa.) HR 9252.....7/26/50. Protect the national safety and security from price and credit inflation. Banking and Currency.

KUNKEL (R Pa.) HR 9283.....7/31/50. Protect national safety and security from price and credit inflation, and facilitate production of goods and services for the national defense. Banking and Currency.

KUNKEL (R Pa.) HR 9308.....8/2/50. Protect the national safety and security from price and credit inflation, and facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national defense. Banking and Currency.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 6775.....1/16/50. Require preparation of passenger lists for all flights of commercial air lines. Commerce.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 8707.....6/5/50. Authorize government, for a temporary period, to purchase worsted fabrics in amounts sufficient to maintain normal production and employment in worsted industry. Commerce.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 8747.....6/7/50. Establish New England-New York Resources Survey Commission and aid in use, conservation, and development of natural resources of river basins in New England, State of New York. Public Works.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 8908.....6/21/50. Provide for storage in New England of some 150,000 bales of cotton owned or controlled by CCC. Banking and Currency.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 9682.....9/15/50. Grant succession to the War Damage Corporation. Banking and Currency.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 8492.....5/11/50. Repeal paragraph 1752 (relating to patna rice) of the Tariff Act of 1930. Ways and Means.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 8493.....5/11/50. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to remove from the free list patna rice cleaned for use in the manufacture of canned soups. Ways and Means.

LARCADE (D La.) HR 8494.....5/11/50. Impose a duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on patna rice cleaned for use in the manufacture of canned soups, etc., and on rice meal and broken rice. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 8005.....4/4/50. Provide for award of certain public contracts to bidders from areas of substantial labor surplus where their bids do not exceed by more than 5 per cent the most advantageous bids submitted from other areas. Judiciary.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 8269.....4/27/50. Amend Flood Control Act of 1944 to authorize Agriculture Secy. to include and prosecute other vegetative and structural measures necessary to control floodwater movement and sediment from watershed lands. Public Works.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) HR 7493.....3/1/50. Grant exemption from income tax in case of retirement annuities and pensions. Ways and Means.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) HR 7865.....3/27/50. Amend Interstate Commerce Act, part III, re certification of water carriers. Commerce.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) H J Res 437.....3/13/50. Establish a federal Motor Vehicle Commission for purpose of making uniform laws re operation ownership and control of motor vehicles. Commerce.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) H J Res 470.....5/15/50. Direct CAB, Federal Air Coordinating Committee of the Dept. of Commerce to carefully investigate the so-called Rome convention limiting payment arising out of the ground accidents caused by overseas commerce. Commerce.

LEMKE (R N.D.) HR 7531.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

LEMKE (R N.D.) HR 7690.....3/14/50. Extend internal revenue laws of U.S. to its incorporated and unincorporated territories. Ways and Means.

LEMKE (R N.D.) HR 8396.....5/5/50. Authorize federal assistance to states and local govts. in major disasters. Public Works.

LEMKE (R N.D.) HR 8420.....5/8/50. Provide for reconstruction and repair of roads, bridges, or streets in N.D. and Minn. which were destroyed or damaged by floods in spring of 1950. Public Works.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 7552.....3/3/50. Restore national coal production. Labor.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 7599.....3/7/50. Establish Commission on Coal Industry. Labor.

LINEHAN (D Ill.) HR 7515.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 7516.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

LYLE (D Tex.) HR 8708.....6/5/50. Provide for preliminary survey of streams near Alice, Tex., for purpose of flood control improvements. Public Works.

LYLE (D Tex.) HR 9521.....8/24/50. Provide for an ad valorem duty on the importation of shrimp. Ways and Means.

LYLE (D Tex.) H Res 457.....2/1/50. Disagree to proposed Senate amendments to oleomargarine tax bill, HR 2023, and agree to Senate-House conference on disagreeing votes of the two houses.

LYNCH (D N.Y.) HR 7840.....3/24/50. Provide for refund of certain estate taxes. Ways and Means.

LYNCH (D N.Y.) HR 7932.....3/30/50. Amend sec. 2883 (d) re transfer of distilled spirits at registered distilleries, of Internal Revenue Code, as amended by P.L. 448, 81st Congress. Ways and Means.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 7871.....3/27/50. Establish corporations to assist financial institutions in making credit available to commercial and industrial enterprises and provide capital for such enterprises. Banking and Currency.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 8436.....5/9/50. Amend Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, to authorize the Agriculture Secy. to include in the authorized watershed programs other measures necessary to control floodwater runoff and to prevent erosion of watershed lands. Public Works.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) HR 8126.....4/20/50. Require owners of civil aircraft to be financially responsible for damages arising out of operation of such aircraft. Commerce.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) HR 9130.....7/17/50. Create the War Damage Corporation to ensure reasonable protection against loss or damage of property resulting from enemy attack, and authorize an appropriation of $1 million for this purpose. Banking and Currency.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) HR 9370.....8/8/50. Create a Federal Small Business Administration. Banking and Currency.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 6549.....1/3/50. Repeal taxes on transportation of persons and property. Ways and Means.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 6550.....1/3/50. Repeal excise taxes on electric-light bulbs, toilet preparations and cases, purses, handbags, wallets, and terminate war tax rates on furs and jewelry. Ways and Means.

MACY (R N.Y.) H J Res 446.....3/29/50. Provide for establishment of a Commission on Steel Industry. Rules.

MACY (R N.Y.) H J Res 505.....7/17/50. Provide for the formation of voluntary agreements with respect to priority allocation and inventory control of steel and steel products. Banking and Currency.

MACY (R N.Y.) H Res 508.....3/13/50. Call upon Interstate Commerce Commission, in view of recent accident, to ascertain adequacy of safety of Long Island Railroad. Commerce.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 6551..... 1/3/50. Authorize construction of a multi-purpose reservoir on the Kootenai River, Mont. Public Works.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 7517..... 3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 7981..... 4/3/50. Authorize sale of certain land to town of St. Ignatius, Mont., for municipal airport purposes. Public Lands.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 9427..... 8/14/50. Provide for the installation of improvements and facilities needed for the protection, development, and utilization of federal resources affected by dam and water reservoir projects constructed by the federal government. Public Lands.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 9624..... 9/8/50. Provide for flood-control improvements on the Middle Fork of the Flathead River in the vicinity of Belton, Montana. Public Works.

MARCANTONIO (ALP N.Y.) HR 9274.....7/31/50. Limit the net income of individuals after payment of other federal income taxes, to $25,000. Ways and Means.

MARCANTONIO (ALP N.Y.) HR 9276.....7/31/50. Prevent further price increases and reduce present price levels. Banking and Currency.

MARCANTONIO (ALP N.Y.) HR 9277.....7/31/50. Tax excessive profits to provide revenue, and to reduce the incentive for profiteering. Ways and Means.

MARCANTONIO (ALP N.Y.) HR 9278.....7/31/50. Recontrol until June 30, 1952, all rental housing; set maximum rents on housing constructed prior to June 30, 1946, at level of rents collected as of June 30, 1946; and set maximum rents on housing constructed after June 30, 1946, at 75 per cent of first rentals collected after construction. Banking and Currency.

MARCANTONIO (ALP N.Y.) H Res 737.....7/27/50. Investigate rent increases granted by the Office of the Housing Expediter. Rules.

MARSALIS (D Colo.) HR 8793..... 6/12/50. Establish five-man Bituminous Coal Commission and 23 regional producers' district boards and other machinery to assure adequate conservation and supply of coal. Public Lands.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 7330..... 2/16/50. Authorize survey, research, and construction necessary to develop the use of peat. Public Lands.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 7518..... 3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 7574..... 3/6/50. Authorize RFC to extend financial aid to private enterprises for purposes of development and utilization of peat advantageous to natl. defense. Banking and Currency.

MILES (D N.M.) HR 8309.....5/1/50. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Vermejo reclamation project, N.M. Public Lands.

MILES (D N.M.) H Res 686.....6/29/50. Rescind action of House in passing H J Res 494, providing for 60-day suspension of import taxes on copper. Rules.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 8105.....4/19/50. Extend until July 1, 1951, import control powers re fats and oils and rice and rice products. Banking and Currency.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 7553..... 3/3/50. Stabilize income of herring fishermen in Alaska and prices of products of Alaska herring industry. Banking and Currency.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 8325..... 5/2/50. Authorize Shilshole Bay breakwater project, Seattle, Wash. Public Works.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 8589..... 5/22/50. Make capital and credit more readily available for financing small business, and coordinate federal aids to small business. Banking and Currency.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 8693..... 6/1/50. Provide for conservation of natural fish resources and an adequate flow of fish in commerce. Banking and Currency.

MONRONEY (D Okla.) HR 7624..... 3/8/50. Amend U.S. customs laws in order to protect American commerce against discrimination by foreign nations. Ways and Means.

MORRIS (D Okla.) HR 8726.....6/8/50. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance by Secy. of Interior of the Cobb Creek, Okla., reclamation project. Public Lands.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 6842.....1/18/50. Repeal taxes on telephone, telegraph, radio, and cable facilities and on transportation of persons and property. Ways and Means.

MOULDER (D Mo.) HR 7350.....2/20/50. Increase from $5,000 to $10,000 FDIC insurance coverage of individual bank deposits and lower the assessment rate on insured banks. Banking and Currency.

MOULDER (D Mo.) HR 8844.....6/15/50. Amend Federal Water Power Act with respect to control of volume and flow of water in connection with power projects. Commerce.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 7496.....3/1/50. Provide for fuel allocations and priorities during emergencies. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 7766.....3/20/50. Provide for a nationally uniform system of automobile registration. Commerce.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 8273.....4/27/50. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re finality of determinations re assessment of duties or charges on certain imported merchandise. Ways and Means.

MURDOCK (D Ariz.) HR 8414.....5/8/50. Authorize credits to certain U.S. public agencies for costs of construction and operation and maintenance of flood-protective levee systems along or adjacent to lower Colorado River. Public Lands.

NICHOLSON (R Mass.) HR 8297..... 4/28/50. Provide for safety of life and property by making all commercial vessels subject to rules and regulations of U.S. Coast Guard marine inspection. Merchant Marine.

NICHOLSON (R Mass.) HR 8312..... 5/1/50. Provide for an adjustment of Federal Unemployment Tax Act according to needs of fishing industry. Ways and Means.

NIXON (R Calif.) H J Res 539.....9/5/50. Permit duty-free entry of articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the World Transportation Fair, to be held at Arcadia in Los Angeles County, California. Ways and Means.

NORBLAD (R Ore.) H J Res 452.....4/5/50. Establish a Federal Motor Vehicle Commission for purpose of making uniform laws pertaining to operation, ownership, and control of motor vehicles. Commerce.

O'BRIEN (D Mich.) HR 7532.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

O'BRIEN (D Mich.) HR 8748.....6/7/50. Make capital and credit more readily available for financing small business, foster competition, and coordinate federal aids to small business. Banking and Currency.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 7528.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 8141.....4/21/50. Provide for readjustment of taxes on distilled spirits and on rectified spirits and wines. Ways and Means.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 8681.....5/31/50. Increase share of lending agencies in interest earned on loans made in carrying out Commodity Credit Corporation program, by providing that CCC's percentage share of interest shall not be greater than the ratio of CCC's total losses to total amount of loans made. Banking and Currency.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 8749.....6/7/50. Make capital and credit more readily available for financing small business, foster competition, and coordinate federal aids to small business. Banking and Currency.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 9444.....8/16/50. Continue present rent controls to June 30, 1952; authorize Housing Expediter in case of a scarcity of rental housing to recontrol previously decontrolled rental areas; reinstitute rent control areas as they existed under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942; and repeal present provision by which state agencies may decontrol defense-rental areas. Banking and Currency.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 7474.....2/28/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

O'SULLIVAN (D Neb.) HR 8026.....4/5/50. Make common carriers of natural and artificial gas by pipeline subject to provisions of Interstate Commerce Act. Commerce.

PASSMAN (D La.) HR 6843.....1/18/50. Declare Little River, La Salle and Catahoula Parishes, La., to be a non-navigable waterway. Commerce.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 6720.....1/12/50. Provide for coinage of a "bit" which shall be worth 12½ cents and of a "half-bit" which shall be worth 6 1/4 cents. Banking and Currency.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 7184.....2/7/50. Amend RFC Act to provide more effective financial assistance for small business. Banking and Currency.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 8566.....5/19/50. Make capital and credit more readily available for financing small business and coordinate federal aids to small business. Banking and Currency.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 8873.....6/19/50. Grant consent of Congress to negotiation of a compact relating to Red River waters by Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas. Public Lands.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 9243.....7/26/50. Create the Small Defense Plants Corporation, and preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 8298.....4/28/50. Encourage conservation and development of mineral resources of U.S. Public Lands.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 8371.....5/4/50. Authorize credits to certain U.S. public agencies for costs of construction and operation of flood-protective levee systems along or adjacent to lower Colorado River. Public Lands.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) H Res 671.....6/28/50. Rescind action of House in passing H J Res 494, providing for 60-day extension of suspension of import taxes on copper. Rules.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 6983.....1/25/50. Repeal excise tax on business and store machines. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 6984.....1/25/50. Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on sporting goods. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 7003.....1/26/50. Repeal excise taxes on business and store machines. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 7004.....1/26/50. Repeal excise taxes on sporting goods. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 7151.....2/6/50. Suspend certain import taxes on copper. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 7937.....3/30/50. Provide for payment of sums in lieu of real property taxes on govt. properties transferred to national industrial reserve. Armed Services.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 7548.....3/3/50. Exempt from tax admissions to moving-picture theaters, and restore prewar exemptions from tax on admissions. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) H J Res 494.....6/27/50. Amend Public Law 33, to provide for 60-day extension (from June 30, 1950 to August 31, 1950) of the suspension of certain import taxes on copper.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 6861.....1/19/50. Repeal certain laws re timber and stone on public domain. Public Lands.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 7351.....2/20/50. Amend the Reclamation Project Act of 1949 to provide that no new projects or supplemental works shall be undertaken until the Secretary of the Interior has investigated and reported to the President on the effects of the proposed construction on the welfare and economic security of the Nation. Public Lands.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 7625.....3/8/50. Suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in marketing of floricultural products in interstate and foreign commerce. Agriculture.

PETERSON (D Fla.) HR 8975.....6/28/50. Extend provisions of Synthetic Fuels Act 3 years from April 5, 1952, and authorize funds of $25 million for its operation during this period. Public Lands.

PETERSON (D Fla.) H Res 644.....6/13/50. Bring HR 7351, a bill to amend the Reclamation Act of 1939 up for consideration. Rules.

PETERSON (D Fla.) H Res 688.....6/29/50. Provide for consideration of HR 8821, a bill to encourage conservation and development of mineral resources of U.S. Rules.

PICKETT (D Tex.) HR 8188.....4/25/50. Amend sec. 13 of Flood Control Act of 1944. Public Works.

PLUMLEY (R Vt.) HR 8846.....6/15/50. Revise tax, social security and employment structure of government to make income distribution fair, provide adequate benefits

to the needy, raise government efficiency and turn America back toward freedom. Ways and Means.

POTTER (R Mich.) HR 7519.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

POTTER (R Mich.) HR 8847.....6/15/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

POULSON (R Calif.) H Res 856.....9/18/50. Authorize the Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct an investigation with respect to removal of rent control in Los Angeles, California. Rules.

POULSON (R Calif.) H Res 857.....9/18/50. Provide funds for the expenses of the investigation of rent control in Los Angeles, California. Administration.

PRESTON (D Ga.) HR 6736.....1/12/50. Prohibit transportation or receipt of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce. Commerce.

PRESTON (D Ga.) HR 8350.....5/3/50. Prohibit transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce. Commerce.

RABAUT (D Mich.) HR 7333.....2/16/50. Repeal certain excise taxes imposed during war, and reduce to prewar levels certain other excise taxes. Ways and Means.

RABAUT (D Mich.) HR 7620.....3/8/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

RABAUT (D Mich.) HR 9261.....7/27/50. Allow tariff concessions to goods imported to U.S. after export from U.S. for intermediate proces sing. Ways and Means.

RABAUT (D Mich.) HR 9661.....9/14/50. Reimpose the excess-profits tax on corporations. Ways and Means.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 8946.....6/26/50. Encourage increased production of coal, to promote the national defense. Ways and Means.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 9131.....7/17/50. Promote the national defense, and insure against shortage of petroleum and petroleum products in the U.S. by promoting production and stockpiling of synthetic liquid fuels. Banking and Currency.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 6604.....1/4/50. Prohibit transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages. Commerce.

REDDEN (D N.C.) HR 6844.....1/18/50. Provide for continued construction of Blue Ridge Parkway motor road between Shenandoah Natl. Park, Va., and Asheville, N.C. Public Lands.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 6563.....1/3/50. Provide for incentives, increased production, and increased employment through reduction in war taxes. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 7303.....2/15/50. Amend section 120 of Internal Revenue Code re deduction allowable for charitable and other contributions. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 8086.....4/18/50. Lower U.S. debt limit from $275 billion to $257 billion. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 8358.....5/3/50. Prohibit purchase by federal govt. of prison-made goods which compete with goods made by free labor. Labor.

REED (R N.Y.) H J Res 480.....5/25/50. Extend time for release, free of estate and gift tax, of certain powers. Ways and Means.

REES (R Kan.) HR 6928.....1/23/50. Terminate certain wartime and other excise taxes on transportation, communications, contracts, luggage, furs, jewelry. Ways and Means.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 7475.....2/28/50. Repeal retailer's excise tax on luggage, jewelry, furs and toilet preparations; repeal tax on transportation of persons; and terminate war tax rates on admissions, telephone and telegraph. Ways and Means.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 8661.....5/29/50. Make capital and credit more readily available for financing small business, and to coordinate federal aids to small business. Banking and Currency.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 9160.....7/18/50. Provide for the development and improvement of aircraft intended for industrial or personal use, and adaptable for military service. Commerce.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H J Res 407.....1/30/50. Provide that Treasury Secy. shall call in all outstanding U.S. paper and note currency in all amounts, and issue new paper currency, with different color for each denomination. Banking and Currency.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 477.....2/16/50. Request Treasury Secy. to furnish to House facts re number of watches, clocks and parts of clocks and watches now being imported in U.S. and number imported in past 5 years. Ways and Means.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 478.....2/16/50. Request Commerce Secy. to furnish House facts re number of watches, clocks and parts of watches and clocks manufactured in U.S. during each of past 5 years. Commerce.

ROGERS (D Fla.) HR 9319.....8/3/50. Prohibit the hoarding of foods, feeds, wearing apparel, certain containers, fertilizers and fertilizer ingredients, and other necessaries. Banking and Currency.

ROOSEVELT (D-Lib N.Y.) HR 8343.....5/3/50. Preserve scenic beauty of Niagara Falls and river and authorize construction of certain public works on that river for power. Public Works.

SABATH (D Ill.) HR 7469.....2/28/50. Provide for a temporary diversion of water from Lake Michigan during coal-shortage emergency. Public Works.

SABATH (D Ill.) HR 8058.....4/6/50. Provide for importation of articles free from tariff or customs duty for purpose of exhibition at international trade fairs. Ways and Means.

SABATH (D Ill.) HR 8468.....5/10/50. Encourage conservation and development of mineral resources of U.S. Public Lands.

SABATH (D Ill.) H J Res 466.....5/5/50. Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at First U.S. Intl. Trade Fair, Inc., Chicago, Ill., to be admitted without payment of tariff. Ways and Means.

SABATH (D Ill.) H J Res 496.....6/29/50. Admit duty-free articles imported for exhibition at Intl. Food Exposition, Chicago. Ways and Means.

SABATH (D Ill.) H Res 679.....6/28/50. Provide for the consideration of HR 8137, a bill to confirm and establish states' tidelands rights, and limit debate to four hours. Rules.

SABATH (D Ill.) H Res 680.....6/28/50. Provide for the consideration of S 3550, a bill to continue certain powers for the purpose of enforcing import controls with respect to fats, and oils, and rice and rice products, and limit debate to one hour. Rules.

SABATH (D Ill.) H Res 684.....6/28/50. Provide for the consideration of S 3527, a bill to amend Federal Reserve Act re reserve banks authorization to buy direct obligations of U.S. from the Treasury. Rules.

SABATH (D Ill.) H Res 715.....7/19/50. Provide for consideration of HR 5967, a bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, and to clarify the status of freight forwarders and their relationship with motor common carriers.

SADOWSKI (D Mich.) HR 6949.....1/24/50. Create independent 5-member Frequency Control Board to deal with assignment of frequencies; give FCC additional administrative sanctions re radio licenses; render radio station licensees immune from criminal or civil action for statements made during political broadcasts. Commerce.

SADOWSKI (D Mich.) HR 7005.....1/26/50. Require certain issuers of securities engaged in interstate commerce to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement containing such information as may be required by the Securities Exchange Act. Commerce.

SADOWSKI (D Mich.) HR 7692.....3/14/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 6846.....1/18/50. Provide for a preliminary survey of mouth of Sparkill Creek and immediate area of Hudson river. Public Works.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 7596.....3/7/50. Authorize Treasury Secy. to issue Peace bonds. Ways and Means.

SANBORN (R Idaho) HR 8412.....5/8/50. Authorize construction of certain irrigation and power projects in Snake River basin, Idaho, Wyo., and Ore., and on Crooked River, Ore. Public Lands.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 7668.....3/13/50. Allow a woman taxpayer to deduct, for income-tax purposes, wages paid by her for services of a housekeeper or nursemaid. Ways and Means.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 7669.....3/13/50. Provide for incentives, increased production, and employment through reduction in taxes. Ways and Means.

SCOTT, HARDIE (R Pa.) HR 8489.....5/11/50. Amend section 5 of the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933, to prohibit use by federal savings and loan associations of certain terms commonly used by banks. Banking and Currency.

SCOTT, HUGH D. (R Pa.) HR 8189.....4/25/50. Exclude from gross income any cash allowance given a minister in lieu of furnishing him a dwelling house, to the extent of the rental value of the house actually occupied by him. Ways and Means.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) HR 9164.....7/18/50. Exempt states and political subdivisions thereof from the tax on conveyances. Ways and Means.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) H Res 510.....3/14/50. Defer legislation to authorize new government expenditures. Rules.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 6636.....1/6/50. Repeal taxes on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 6902.....1/20/50. Provide for determination of peril points re foreign trade agreements. Ways and Means.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 7935.....3/30/50. Authorize development of Feather River basin for irrigation, reclamation; flood control, as an integral part of Central Valley project, Calif. Public Lands.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 7986.....4/3/50. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of reclamation district No. 768, Humboldt Co., Calif. Public Works.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 9695.....9/19/50. Provide for flood-control improvements on Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, California. Public Works.

SHAFER (R Mich.) HR 7384.....2/21/50. Exempt from tax transportation of Boy Scouts and Scouters to Natl. Jamboree of Boy Scouts of America to be held at Valley Forge, Pa. Ways and Means.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 9136.....7/17/50. Direct the survey and repair of certain vessels in the national defense reserve fleet at a cost not to exceed $25 million. Merchant Marine.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 9558.....8/26/50. Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to acquire such vessels as are necessary for use by the U.S. Merchant Marine during time of war or national emergency. Merchant Marine.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 9559.....8/26/50. Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to acquire such vessels as are necessary for use by the U.S. Merchant Marine during time of war or national emergency. Merchant Marine.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) H J Res 395.....1/9/50. Grant consent of Congress to joinder of U.S. in suit in U.S. Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of Colorado River system. Judiciary.

SHEPPARD (D Calif.) HR 6605.....1/4/50. Authorize Civil Aeronautics Administrator to undertake a project for development and improvement of Ontario International Airport, Ontario, Calif. Commerce.

SHEPPARD (D Calif.) HR 7310.....2/15/50. Amend Communications Act of 1934 re its application to radio network organizations. Commerce.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) HR 6675.....1/9/50. Provide for raising and strengthening levees of Indian Grave drainage district, located in Illinois, in interest of providing additional flood protection. Public Works.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) HR 7647.....3/9/50. Lower FDIC-insured banks assessment to 1-14th of 1 per cent, and exempt from assessment banks who have been insured for 15 years, whenever FDIC surplus exceeds $1.25 billion at end of a calendar year. Banking and Currency.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 7025.....1/27/50. Allow a credit against additional estate tax for inheritance, estate, legacy, or succession taxes paid to any state. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 7103.....2/1/50. Repeal excise taxes on electric light bulbs and tubes. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 7549.....3/3/50. Make the waiver of the 15-percent income-tax deduction limitation on charitable contributions applicable to the year in which the tax is paid. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 8882.....6/20/50. Allow income-tax deductions on contributions to certain forfeitable annuity plans. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 9139.....7/17/50. Amend Internal Revenue Code, relating to the payment of taxes on compensation for services rendered for a period of 36 months or more. Ways and Means.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) HR 7156.....2/6/50. Amend RFC Act in order to provide more effective financial assistance for small business. Banking and Currency.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) HR 7401.....2/22/50. Allow to a retail dealer in gasoline a refund of federal tax paid on gasoline which is lost by retailer through evaportation. Ways and Means.

SMITH (R Kan.) HR 7646.....3/9/50. Establish Commission on Coal Industry. Labor.

SMITH (D Va.) H Res 697.....7/17/50. Grant rule for consideration of (S 2822) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

SMITH (R Wis.) HR 7639.....3/9/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

SMITH (R Wis.) HR 7769.....3/20/50. Repeal withholding tax on wages and salaries. Ways and Means.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 6743.....1/12/50. Provide for retirement of government owned capital stock in Federal Home Loan Bank; require Federal Home Loan member banks to retain certain assets in a liquid condition. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 7894.....3/28/50. Amend sec. 14 (b) of Federal Reserve Act, re open market operations in U.S. government securities. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 7895.....3/28/50. Increase construction cost limit to $25 million for erection of any federal reserve branch bank. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 7896.....3/28/50. Amend sec. 5219 of Revised Statutes of U.S. re state taxation of national banks. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 8276.....4/27/50. Extend Housing and Rent Act of 1947. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 8565.....5/19/50. Make capital and credit more readily available for financing small business and coordinate federal aids to small business. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 8669.....5/19/50. Extend for 5 years authority for the Texas City (Tex.) tin smelter operation. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 8598.....5/22/50. Permit national banks to give security in the form required by state law for deposits of funds by local public agencies and officers. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 8737.....6/6/50. Extend to July 1, 1950, President's authority to control imports of fat, oil and rice products. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 9176.....7/19/50. Establish a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorize the requisition, provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity and supply, strengthen controls over credit, regulate speculation on commodity exchanges, and by these measures facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national security. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 9314.....8/2/50. Establish a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorize their requisitioning, provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity and supply, stabilize prices and wages, provide for settlement of labor disputes, strengthen credit controls, and regulate commodity exchange speculation. Banking and Currency.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 7578..... 3/6/50. Provide for construction of a transcontinental superhighway with alternate sections. Public Works.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 9132..... 7/17/50. Authorize Secy. of Interior to prospect for manganese and other resources in certain lands in West Virginia. Public Lands.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 9464..... 8/17/50. Authorize, for a temporary period, U.S. purchase of bituminous coal in amounts sufficient to maintain normal production and employment in the bituminous-coal region and promote the general national welfare. Public Lands.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 7101.....2/1/50. Permit holders of liens against vehicles seized for use in violation of laws regulating traffic in liquor to receive payment from proceeds of such vehicles that are sold. Judiciary.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 8404.....5/6/50. Amend Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, to authorize the Agriculture Secy. to include in the authorized watershed programs other measures necessary to control floodwater runoff and to prevent erosion of watershed lands. Public Works.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 6905..... 1/20/50. Require establishment of a classification of freight and a scale of class rates, to be applied to transportation of property by railroads, so adjusted as not to discriminate among regions or territories. Commerce.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 7157..... 2/6/50. Provide for design and construction of highway bridges near certain dams. Public Works.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 8488..... 5/11/50. Suspend annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States. Public Lands.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 8790..... 6/12/50. Extend time during which annual assessment work on mining claims held by location may be made. Public Lands.

SUTTON (D Tenn.) HR 6931.....1/23/50. Provide for issuance of currency of a new design and color as a means of detecting violations of U.S. tariff laws and Internal Revenue Code. Banking and Currency.

TAURIELLO (D N.Y.) HR 7123.....2/2/50. Amend RFC Act in order to provide more effective financial assistance for small business. Banking and Currency.

TAURIELLO (D N.Y.) HR 7520..... 3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

TAURIELLO (D N.Y.) HR 9335..... 8/4/50. Tax excessive profits, in order to provide revenue and reduce the incentive for profiteering. Ways and Means.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) H J Res 410.....2/1/50. Establish a Federal Motor Vehicle Commission for purpose of making uniform laws pertaining to operation, ownership, and control of motor vehicles. Commerce.

THOMAS (D Tex.) HR 8165.....4/24/50. Repeal paragraph of Tariff Act of 1930 which exempts patna rice, cleaned, for use in manfacture of canned soups. Ways and Means.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 6637.....1/6/50. Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1920 to provide that a stevedoring corporation may ship, free of charge on foreign registry vessels between points in U.S., portable stevedoring equipment for loading and unloading of cargo carried on such vessels. Merchant Marine.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 7441.....2/27/50. Promote development and improvement of standards for frozen fishery products, and to provide for voluntary grading, inspection, and certification of such products. Merchant Marine.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 7887.....3/28/50. Grant consent and approval of Congress to an amendment to Atlantic States marine fisheries compact, and repeal limitation on life of such compact. Merchant Marine.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 8670.....5/19/50. Extend for 5 years authority for the Texas City (Tex.) tin smelter operation. Banking and Currency.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) H Res 428..... 1/18/50. Extend to Dec. 30, 1950, time for Merchant Marine Committee to report its findings re financial operation of Panama Canal.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 8417.....5/8/50. Amend Interstate Commerce Act re regulation of motor carriers engaged in commerce to and from territories and possessions of U.S. Commerce.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 7557..... 3/3/50. Provide for local taxation of real estate and improvements thereon owned by U.S. Public Lands.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 7621..... 3/8/50. Make clear that chapter 61, U.S. Criminal Code, re lotteries, does not apply to certain contests to advertise or develop natural or recreational resources of a state or any region or section thereof. Judiciary.

UNDERWOOD (D Ky.) HR 8766..... 6/8/50. Establish rearing ponds and fish hatchery in the State of Kentucky, to cost not more than $275,000. Merchant Marine.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 8405..... 5/6/50. Amend Internal Revenue Code to exclude from gross income any cash allowance given a minister in lieu of furnishing him a dwelling house, to the extent of the rental value of the house actually occupied by him. Ways and Means.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6827.....1/17/ 50. Provide that any naval vessel constructed pursuant to contract made on or after effective date of Vinson-Trammell Act shall be built in a govt. shipyard or in a private shipyard as directed by Defense or Navy Secy. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7579.....3/6/50. Extend Rubber Act of 1948 for 3 years. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 8950.....6/26/ 50. Authorize the detailing of officers of the Armed Forces to any duty or position with the Department of Commerce in connection with promotion of civil aviation. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 9162.....7/18/ 50. Direct the Secy. of Defense to transfer and convey certain lands to the FCC in connection with the FCC's radio-monitoring program. Armed Services.

WAGNER (D Ohio) HR 7061.....1/ 31/50. Exempt from customs duty carillon of Convent of Transfiguration, Glendale, Ohio. Ways and Means.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 6679.....1/9/ 50. Increase from $5,000 to $50,000 fines under Sherman and Clayton Antitrust Acts. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 6786.....1/16/ 50. Make it a federal offense to make certain loans at rates in excess of 3 per cent per month. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 8137.....4/21/ 50. Establish states' titles to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and natural resources within such lands and waters. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 8883.....6/20/ 50. Authorize payment of fair compensation to strategic materials contractors who fail to recover reasonable costs. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 9121.....7/13/ 50. Amend the War Contractors Relief Act with respect to definition of a request for relief, authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors, and provide reasonable compensation for the services of partners and proprietors. Judiciary.

WEICHEL (R Ohio) HR 9113.....7/ 13/50. Prevent the shipment in interstate commerce of undersized fish. Merchant Marine.

WEICHEL (R Ohio) HR 9497.....8/ 22/50. Prevent damage to certain industries and prevent lowering the living standard of American workmen by providing adequate tariff protection for these industries. Ways and Means.

WEICHEL (R Ohio) HR 9715.....9/ 20/50. Authorize Commerce Secy. to provide insurance or reinsurance at nominal or other rates mutually agreed upon in respect to transportation of ore on the Great Lakes during periods other than the normal navigation season and when in the interest of the national defense. Merchant Marine.

WERDEL (R Calif.) HR 8612.....5/ 23/50. Construct a military and strategic mineral access highway from San Luis Obispo, Calif., to California border near Kingman, Ariz. Public Works.

WHEELER (D Ga.) HR 7026.....1/ 27/50. Provide for collection and publication of statistics of naval stores, and an inspection service to prevent deception in naval stores transactions. Agriculture.

WHITE (D Calif.) HR 7851.....3/24/ 50. Provide for relief of owners and operators of certain gold mines which were closed or whose operations were curtailed by War Production Board. Judiciary.

WHITE (D Calif.) HR 8031.....4/5/ 50. Authorize grant of contract authority for purpose of expediting construction of additional power-generating facilities on Central Valley project. Public Lands.

WHITE (D Calif.) HR 8302.....5/1/ 50. Authorize Interior Secy. to undertake North Fork Kings River development, Calif., as an integral part of Central Valley project. Public Lands.

WHITE (D Calif.) HR 8663.....5/29/ 50. Combine, under authority of the Interior Secy., the Bureau of Reclamation with the civil functions of Army Engineers. Interior.

WHITE (D Calif.) HR 8885.....6/20/ 50. Authorize Interior Secy. to undertake North Fork Kings River development, Calif, as part of Central Valley project. Judiciary.

WHITE (D Calif.) HR 9632.....9/11/ 50. Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to undertake the North Fork Kings River development, California, as an integral part of the Central Valley project. Public Lands.

WHITE (D Idaho) HR 8968.....6/27/ 50. Authorize construction of certain irrigation and power projects in the Snake River Basin, Idaho, Wyo., and Ore., and Crooked River, Ore., and establish a Snake River Basin account. Public Lands.

WHITE (D Idaho) HR 9000.....6/29/ 50. Promote development of mineral resources within U.S. national forests and authorize Agriculture Secy. to construct roads for use of owners or operators of mining properties. Public Lands.

WHITE (D Idaho) HR 9696.....9/19/ 50. Grant the consent of Congress to the negotiation of a compact relating to the waters of the Clark Fork and Pend Oreille Rivers by the States of Montana, Idaho, and Washington. Public Lands.

WHITTINGTON (D Miss.) HR 7398 .....2/22/50. Amend Federal-Aid Road Act to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. Public Works.

WHITTINGTON (D Miss.) HR 7941 .....3/30/50. Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. Public Works.

WHITTINGTON (D Miss.) HR 8511 .....5/15/50. Authorize an additional $7,252,000 for survey, construction and maintenance of forest highways with or adjoining Tongass National Forest, Alaska. Public Works.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 8531 .....5/16/50. Authorize Agriculture Secy. to prosecute vegetative and structural measures necessary to control the movement of floodwater and sediment in flood control projects. Public Works.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 7721.....3/15/ 50. Re-establish a Civilian Conservation Corps. Public Lands.

WIER (D Minn.) H J Res 543.....9/ 19/50. Direct the FCC to grant licenses to certain radio and television stations in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. Commerce.

WILSON (R Ind.) HR 6828.....1/17/50. Provide for incentives to increased production and employment through reduction of taxes. Ways and Means.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 8648.....5/25/50. Allow deduction of life and fire insurance premiums, to maximum of $300, in computing income tax payments. Ways and Means.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 9180.....7/19/50. Authorize and direct the construction and repair of passenger, cargo and tanker vessels necessary for the national defense. Merchant Marine.

WOLCOTT (R Mich.) HR 7556.....3/3/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 9234.....7/25/50. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to undertake the survey and repair of reserve-status merchant vessels. Merchant Marine.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) H Res 442.....1/25/50. Direct Commerce Committee to recommend a national fuel policy. Rules.

WOODHOUSE (D Conn.) HR 8622.....5/24/50. Make capital and credit more easily available for financing small business and coordinate federal aids to small business. Banking and Currency.

WOODRUFF (R Mich.) HR 7529.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 7124.....2/2/50. Reduce rate of duty on imports of ruled glass used for photographic reproductions or engraving processes. Ways and Means.

YOUNG (D Ohio) HR 6641.....1/6/50. Reduce or repeal certain excise taxes. Ways and Means.

YOUNG (D Ohio) HR 8344.....5/3/50. Include flaxseed and/or linseed and oil in the list of imported duty-paid materials as to which substitution for drawback purposes is permitted. Ways and Means.

YOUNG (D Ohio) HR 8897.....6/29/50. Amend section 22 (b) of Internal Revenue Code to exclude from gross income of employees the value of meals and living quarters furnished them for convenience of employer. Ways and Means.

YOUNG (D Ohio) HR 9412.....8/11/50. Tax capital gains of nonresident aliens and foreign corporations. Ways and Means.

YOUNG (D Ohio) HR 9615.....9/1/50. Reimpose the excess-profits tax on corporations. Ways and Means.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 7158.....2/6/50. Repeal certain miscellaneous excise taxes. Ways and Means.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 7521.....3/2/50. Aid development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

NOV. 27 - JAN. 2

Senate

Following are bills in Taxes & Economic Policy category for the period Nov. 27, 1950 through Jan. 2, 1951, when 81st Congress adjourned. For the list of Taxes & Economic Policy bills introduced in the Senate for the period Jan. 3, 1950, through Sept. 23, 1950, when Congress adjourned temporarily, see preceding pages. A listing of Taxes & Economic Policy bills introduced in the House for the Nov. 27-Jan. 2 period follows this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S J Res 208.....11/30/50. Direct the FCC to make a study of the problem of allocating television frequencies for use by educational institutions for the purpose of nonprofit educational programming. Commerce.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 4262.....12/18/50. Prevent penalties and additions to tax in case of failure to meet requirements with respect to estimated tax by reason of increases imposed by the Revenue Act of 1950. Finance.

CAIN (R Wash.) S J Res 211.....12/5/50. Amend the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, with respect to resolutions of local governing bodies.

FREAR (D Del.) S 4195.....11/27/50. Authorize the construction of a highway bridge across the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal at Summit, Del. Public Works.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 369.....12/5/50. Authorize Senate Commerce Committee to make a complete study and investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the cause or causes of the collision which occurred on the Long Island Railroad on Nov. 22, 1950. Commerce.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 4266.....12/19/50. Amend and extend title II of the First War Powers Act, 1941, re war contracts. Expenditures.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 4202.....11/29/50. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of the Lower Cumberland Dam and Reservoir on the Cumberland River in Kentucky and Tennessee, for navigation, flood control, and hydroelectric power. Public Works.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 4203.....11/29/50. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities for generating hydroelectric power at the Cheatham Dam on the Cumberland River in Kentucky. Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S Res 365.....11/30/50. Authorize Senate Commerce Committee to make a full, complete, and continuing study and investigation of the administration, execution, and enforcement by government departments and agencies of the export policies and control regulations of the U.S. with particular emphasis on U.S. trade policy concerning Communist-dominated areas of the world. Commerce.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S J Res 207.....11/30/50. Continue for a temporary period certain provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947. Banking and Currency.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 4265.....12/19/50. Prohibit the transfer of strategic commodities to countries whose armed forces are in conflict with U.S. armed forces. Judiciary.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 4266.....12/19/50. Amend and extend title II of the First War Powers Act, 1941, re war contracts. Expenditures.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 365.....11/30/50. Authorize Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to make a full, complete, and continuing study and investigation of the administration, execution, and enforcement by government departments and agencies of the export policies and control regulations of the U.S. with particular emphasis on U.S. trade policy concerning Communist-dominated areas of the world. Commerce.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S Res 374.....12/14/50. Continue through Jan. 3, 1953, the authority of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof under S Res 239, 81st Congress, agreed to August 15, 1950 (providing for a study and investigation of the fuel reserves and to formulate a fuel policy for the U.S.). Rules.

THOMAS (D Okla.) S 4247.....12/12/50. Authorize the sale of certain vessels under the jurisdiction and control of the Maritime Administration to ship-owning cooperatives. Commerce.

NOV. 27 - JAN. 2

House

Following are bills in Taxes & Economic Policy category introduced in the House for the period Nov. 27, 1950, through Jan. 2, 1951, when 81st Congress adjourned. For the list of Taxes & Economic Policy bills introduced in the House for the period Jan. 3, 1950, through Sept. 23, 1950, when Congress adjourned temporarily, see preceding pages. A listing of Taxes & Economic Policy bills introduced in the Senate for the Nov. 27-Jan. 2 period precedes this listing. The listing is by members, alphabetically.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 9912.....12/13/50. Limit the retroactive application of income tax to employees of U.S. working in the possessions or in Canal Zone to October 1, 1950. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 9794.....11/30/50. Amend section 22 (d) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code re involuntary liquidation and replacement of inventory. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 9913.....12/13/50. Prevent penalties and additions to tax in case of failure to meet requirements with respect to estimated tax by reason of increases imposed by Revenue Act of 1950. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 9827.....12/1/50. Provide revenue by imposing a corporate excess-profits tax. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H J Res 553..... 12/15/50. Amend chapter 26 of the Internal Revenue Code re credits of corporations. Ways and Means.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H J Res 554..... 12/15/50. Amend section 3804 of Internal Revenue Code to permit the use of beverage distilled spirits in the synthetic rubber program. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 9799.....11/30/50. Amend the Bankruptcy Act to provide that receivers and trustees in proceedings under chapter XI shall receive compensation on the same basis as those in proceedings under Chapter X. Judiciary.

HALL, L. W. (R N.Y.) HR 9852..... 12/5/50. Amend part I of the Interstate Commerce Act to exempt therefrom any railroad which operates wholly within a state if 95 per cent or more of its passenger revenues are derived from intrastate transportation of passengers. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 9933..... 12/19/50. Amend the Natural Gas Act to authorize the Federal Power Commission to prescribe safety requirements for natural-gas companies. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) H Res 889..... 12/20/50. Direct, full, complete, and continuing study and investigation of the administration, execution, and enforcement of export policies and control regulations. Rules.

HUBER (D Ohio) HR 9865.....12/6/50. Prevent newspapers from controlling radio and television stations. Commerce.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 9801.....11/30/50. Amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the tax imposed on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 9929.....12/18/50. Authorize acquisition and interception of communications in interest of national security and defense. Judiciary.

LARCADE (D La.) H J Res 552..... 12/15/50. Amend section 402 of the Defense Production Act to require that if price or wage controls are exercised under that section they be exercised for prices and wages generally and ceilings be set at the levels prevailing from May 24, 1950 to June 24, 1950. Banking and Currency.

McKINNON (D Calif.) HR 9802..... 11/30/50. Grant succession to the War Damage Corporation. Banking and Currency.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 9891.....12/11/50. Eliminate the retroactive application of the income tax to employees of the U.S. working in the possessions or in the Canal Zone. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 9805.....11/30/50. Reactivate the War Damage Corporation. Banking and Currency.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 9866.....12/6/50. Authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the lower Cumberland Dam and Reservoir on the Cumberland River in Kentucky and Tennessee for navigation, flood control, and hydroelectric power. Public Works.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 9867.....12/6/50. Authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities for generating hydroelectric power at the Cheatham Dam on the Cumberland River in Tennessee. Public Works.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 9846.....12/5/50. Prohibit the importation of certain articles and products containing raw materials with respect to which priorities have been established or allocations made under the Defense Production Act of 1950. Banking and Currency.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 9847.....12/5/50. Amend section 22 (d) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code re irrevocable election in connection with involuntary liquidation and replacement of inventory. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) H J Res 547.....11/27/50. Redefine the intent of Congress with respect to excess-profits tax. Ways and Means.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 9763.....11/27/50. Extend federal rent control from Dec. 31, 1950 to March 31, 1951. Banking and Currency.

House Votes: Rivers and Harbors, Highways, Mines, Gas

1. Rivers, Harbors and Flood Control Authorization (HR 5472). Conference report on bill authorizing $1,483,593,000. Agreed to, 210-137, May 3, 1950. (See p. 607)
2. Baltimore-Washington Parkway Authorization (HR 5990). Resolution (H Res 567) providing for consideration of and 1 hour of general debate on HR 5990. Adopted, 194-32, May 15, 1950. (See p. 606)
3. Baltimore-Washington Parkway Authorization (HR 5990). Whittington (D Miss.) motion that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for consideration of HR 5990. Agreed to, 192-29, May 15, 1950.
4. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (HR 7941). Authorize $500 million program for fiscal years 1952 and 1953. Passage of bill. Passed, 246-34, May 19, 1950. (See p. 602)
5. Panama Canal Maintenance and Operation (HR 8677). Rankin (D Miss.) motion to recommit with instructions to report with amendment to prohibit tolls upon vessels engaged in U.S. coastwise trade. Rejected, 20-330, Aug. 24, 1950. (See p. 597)
6. National Minerals Act (S 2105). Provide subsidies for exploration and conservation of strategic minerals. Herter (R Mass.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 155-161, March 16, 1950. (See p. 638)
7. National Minerals Act (S 2105). Passage of bill. Rejected, 144-166, March 16, 1950.
8. Natural Gas Act Amendment (HR 1758). Exempt independent producers from Federal Power Commission jurisdiction. Resolution (H Res 531) providing for House agreement to Senate amendment to HR 1758. Adopted, 176-1744, March 31, 1950. (See p. 598)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	210	194	192	246	20	155	144	176
NAYS	137	32	29	34	330	161	166	174

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	141	132	131	164	11	70	99	97
NAYS	57	3	1	3	208	114	83	116

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	68	62	61	81	8	85	44	79
NAYS	80	29	28	31	122	46	83	57

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Battle (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	√	X	√
1 Boykin (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	?	?	?	?	N	X	√	Y
7 Elliott (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y
2 Grant (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	√
4 Hobbs (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
8 Jones (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Rains (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	X	√	Y
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
AL Patten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	√	Y
2 Mills (D)	Y	X	Y	X	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Tackett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	N	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	N	Y	Y
2 Engle (D)	?	?	?	?	N	N	Y	X
4 Havenner (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	X	√	N
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	N	Y	Y
6 Miller (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	N	Y	N
22 Phillips (R)	Y	N	?	?	N	X	√	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	?	?	Y
10 Werdel (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
9 White (D)	?	?	?	?	N	X	√	N
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	?	?	?	?	N	X	√	X
18 Doyle (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	X	√	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	N	Y	N
16 Jackson (R)	N	?	?	?	N	N	N	√
17 King (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 McDonough (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	N	Y	N
12 Nixon (R)	?	?	?	?	N	N	Y	?
13 Poulson (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	?	?	Y
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Carroll (D)	Y	?	?	Y	?	N	Y	X
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Marsalis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	N	Y	Y	X	?	Y	N	N
3 McGuire (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	√	X	N
5 Patterson (R)	N	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	N	X
AL Sadlak (R)	N	?	?	N	N	√	X	N
2 Woodhouse (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	?	Y	Y	?	N	√	X	√
5 Herlong (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Peterson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Sikes (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	?	Y
4 Smathers (D)	√	?	?	?	N	?	?	?
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Camp (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
2 Cox (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y
5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
7 Linham (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Pace (D)	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	Y
1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Vinson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y
8 Wheeler (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	√
9 Wood (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	N	√
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 White (D)	Y	?	Y	?	Y	N	Y	X
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?	?	Y
26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?
23 Jenison (R)	Y	?	?	X	N	N	Y	Y
21 Mack (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 Mason (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?	X
22 McMillen (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
25 Price (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Velde (R)	?	Y	N	Y	N	√	X	N
24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	N	X
11 Chesney (D)	N	?	?	?	N	Y	N	X
13 Vacancy								
1 Dawson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	X
8 Gordon (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Hoffman (R)	X	?	?	Y	N	X	√	?
12 Jonas (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Vacancy								
3 Linehan (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	N	N	N
6 O'Brien (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 O'Hara (D)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N
7 Sabath (D)	?	?	?	?	?	X	√	X
9 Yates (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	N	N	N
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	X	√	N
8 Denton (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Halleck (R)	N	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
6 Harden (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Harvey (R)	N	Y	?	?	N	Y	N	N
11 Jacobs (D)	?	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	N
4 Kruse (D)	?	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	X
1 Madden (D)	?	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
7 Noland (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Walsh (D)	?	?	?	?	N	N	Y	N
9 Wilson (R)	?	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	?	?	Y
3 Gross (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N
7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N
1 Martin (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	N	Y	Y
2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	N	?	?	?	N	N	Y	Y
5 Hope (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y
3 Vacancy								
4 Rees (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Smith (R)	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Golden (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Gregory (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
3 Morton (R)	N	?	?	?	N	√	X	N
7 Perkins (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Spence (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Underwood (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Whitaker (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	X	√	√
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Boggs (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y	N	Y
4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert (D)	Y	?	?	√	?	Y	N	√
7 Larcade (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Morrison (D)	√	?	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y
5 Passman (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	N	Y	Y
3 Willis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
1 Hale (R)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	√
2 Nelson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y
2 Bolton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N
4 Fallon (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	√	X	N
3 Garmatz (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	√	X	N
1 Miller (R)	N	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Donohue (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Furcolo (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	N
8 Goodwin (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Herter (R)	N	?	?	X	N	Y	N	Y
1 Heselton (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
11 Kennedy (D)	N	Y	Y	?	N	?	?	N
7 Lane (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
14 Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
12 McCormack (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	√	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	X	√	N
5 Rogers (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	N	?	?	N	N	√	X	X
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
8 Crawford (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	X
9 Engel (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	N	Y	N
5 Ford (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Hoffman (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Michener (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	X	√	N
11 Potter (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	N	Y	N
3 Shafer (R)	N	?	?	N	N	?	?	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
10 Woodruff (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	?	?	?	?	?	X	√	N
17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	√	X	N
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
14 Rabaut (D)	N	?	?	?	N	X	√	N
1 Sadowski (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	X	√	X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Andresen (R)	N	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	X
8 Blatnik (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N
5 Judd (R)	N	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N
6 Marshall (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
4 McCarthy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 O'Hara (R)	?	?	?	Y	N	?	?	Y
3 Wier (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Whittington (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y
5 Winstead (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Cannon (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Christopher (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	X	✓	N
4 Irving (D)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
12 Karst (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Karsten (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Magee (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	?	?	N
2 Moulder (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Short (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
11 Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Welch (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	N	Y	X
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Miller (R)	?	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Stefan (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	X	✓	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?	?	Y
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Canfield (R)	N	?	?	N	N	✓	X	N
6 Case (R)	N	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N
5 Eaton (R)	N	?	?	X	N	?	?	?
2 Hand (R)	N	?	?	?	?	Y	N	N
14 Hart (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N
4 Howell (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
12 Kean (R)	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
13 Norton (D)	Y	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?
10 Rodino (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Widnall (R)	N	?	?	X	N	Y	N	N
9 Towe (R)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	N	?
1 Wolverton (R)	N	?	?	Y	N	N	N	X
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
AL Miles (D)	?	?	Y	?	?	N	Y	✓
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	?	?	?	?	N	✓	X	?
39 Cole (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	?	?	Y
35 Davies (D)	X	?	?	?	N	N	?	N
28 Gamble (R)	?	?	?	N	N	Y	N	Y
44 Gorski (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	N	N	N
27 Gwinn (R)	N	?	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	X	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
31 Kearney (R)	N	N	N	?	?	✓	X	N
40 Keating (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	N	?	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
30 LeFevre (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Macy (R)	N	N	N	X	?	✓	X	✓
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	X	?	?	?	?	?	?	X
45 Reed (R)	N	N	N	N	N	?	?	✓
36 Riehlman (R)	N	?	?	X	N	Y	N	?
29 St. George (R)	N	Y	Y	N	?	✓	X	N
38 Taber (R)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	N	N
43 Tauriello (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
33 Taylor (R)	X	?	?	X	?	Y	N	Y
41 Wadsworth (R)	?	?	?	N	N	Y	N	Y
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	✓	X	N
15 Celler (D)	N	?	?	?	N	✓	X	X
4 Clemente (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	?	?	N
17 Coudert (R)	N	?	?	N	N	✓	X	?
6 Delaney (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	✓	X	N
11 Heffernan (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	✓	X	N
7 Heller (D)	✓	?	?	✓	N	✓	X	N
21 Javits (R)	N	?	?	Y	N	?	?	N
10 Kelly (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	✓	X	N
9 Keogh (D)	✓	?	?	✓	N	✓	X	N
19 Klein (D)	✓	?	?	✓	?	X	✓	N
3 Latham (R)	N	?	?	N	?	Y	N	Y
23 Lynch (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	?
18 Marcantonio ALP	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
26 McGrath (D)	?	?	?	?	N	✓	X	N
14 Multer (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	✓	X	N
16 Murphy (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	✓	X	X
13 O'Toole (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	✓	?	?	?	?	✓	X	N
22 Powell (D)	?	?	?	?	?	X	✓	X
5 Quinn (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
12 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	Y	?	?	✓	N	X	✓	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	N	?
1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
11 Vacancy								
7 Carlyle (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Chatham (D)	N	?	?	✓	N	?	?	Y
4 Cooley (D)	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
8 Deane (D)	?	?	?	?	N	X	✓	Y
9 Doughton (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
6 Durham (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	✓
10 Jones (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Redden (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	✓
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	N	?	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
3 Breen (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Brehm (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
7 Brown (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
18 Hays (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	N	N	N
14 Huber (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
10 Jenkins (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	?	?	N
4 McCulloch (R)	N	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	?
17 McGregor (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
16 McSweeney (D)	?	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
6 Polk (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 Secrest (D)	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	Y	N	Y
8 Smith (R)	X	?	?	?	?	✓	X	?
12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Wagner (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
13 Weichel (R)	N	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
AL Young (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	?	?	N
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Gilmer (D)	✓	?	?	✓	N	X	✓	✓
5 Monroney (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	?	?	Y
6 Morris (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Steed (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Stigler (D)	Y	Y	?	✓	N	N	Y	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	✓	?	?	?	N	N	Y	Y
8 Wilson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	✓	X
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Norblad (R)	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	?
2 Stockman (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	X	✓	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	N	Y	N
23 Cavalcante (D)	?	?	?	?	N	X	✓	?
30 Corbett (R)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Dague (R)	N	?	?	N	N	✓	X	Y
29 Davenport (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	N	Y	N
32 Eberharter (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 Fenton (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	N	N	N
11 Flood (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	?	?	N
31 Fulton (R)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
19 Gavin (R)	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	N	Y
14 Gillette (R)	Y	?	?	X	?	?	?	Y
25 Graham (R)	N	?	?	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 James (R)	N	?	?	N	N	✓	X	✓
28 Kearns (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
27 Kelley (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	X
18 Kunkel (R)	?	?	?	N	N	✓	X	?
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	N	?	?	?	N	?	?	?
21 Lind (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
16 McConnell (R)	N	?	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
24 Morgan (D)	?	?	?	?	N	N	Y	N
10 O'Neill (D)	Y	?	?	Y	?	X	✓	N
13 Rhodes (D)	?	?	?	?	N	N	Y	N
15 Rich (R)	N	?	?	N	?	Y	N	Y
17 Simpson (R)	N	?	?	N	?	Y	N	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
20 Walter (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	X	✓	✓
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	?	?	N
4 Chudoff (D)	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	Y
2 Granahan (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	?	?	Y
5 Green (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	?	?	N
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	N	?	?	?	N	?	?	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	N	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	N
1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Hare (D)	Y	?	?	Y	?	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	?	N	Y
5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	N	N	Y
1 Rivers (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓
2 Sims (D)	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	N	Y	N
1 Lovre (R)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	X
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Davis (D)	Y	?	?	Y	?	Y	N	Y
3 Frazier (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
4 Gore (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
2 Jennings (R)	N	?	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Phillips (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	N	Y	N
6 Priest (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Sutton (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	N	N	Y
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Combs (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y
21 Fisher (D)	?	?	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
13 Gossett (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y
20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	Y
14 Lyle (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	?	?	Y
19 Mahon (D)	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Pickett (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Poage (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y
6 Teague (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
18 Guill (R)		Y	Y	?	N			
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Granger (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	?	?	?	X	N	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	N	Y	Y	✓	N	Y	N	✓
1 Robeson (D)		?	?	Y	N			
6 Burton (D)	N	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N
9 Fugate (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Gary (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Harrison (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Smith (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Stanley (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	✓
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	✓	Y
2 Jackson (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N
1 Mitchell (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	X
4 Burnside (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Hedrick (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
5 Kee (D)	?	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	?
1 Ramsay (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Staggers (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	X
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	N	?	?	Y	?	N	Y	N
8 Byrnes (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Davis (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Hull (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X
6 Keefe (R)	?	N	N	?	?	N	?	N
7 Murray (R)	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	N
1 Smith (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Withrow (R)	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	N
4 Zablocki (D)	N	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y

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House Votes: Basing Points, Rents

1. **Basing Point Legality Clarification (S 1008).** Define application of Federal Trade Commission Act and Clayton Act to delivered-pricing and freight-absorption practices. Celler (D N.Y.) motion to agree to further conference requested by the Senate. Agreed to, 240-144, Feb. 28, 1950. (See p. 584)
2. **Basing Point Legality Clarification (S 1008).** Walter (D Pa.) motion to table Carroll (D Colo.) motion to instruct House conferees to insist upon House amendment. Agreed to, 211-161, Feb. 28, 1950.
3. **Basing Point Legality Clarification (S 1008).** Carroll (D Colo.) motion to recommit conference report. Rejected, 175-204, March 14, 1950.
4. **Housing and Rent Act of 1950 (HR 9276).** Wolcott (R Mich.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 143-227, June 13, 1950. (See p. 663)
5. **Housing and Rent Act of 1950 (HR 9276).** Passage of bill. Passed, 202-163, June 13, 1950.
6. **Housing and Rent Act of 1950 (S 3181).** Extend federal rent control to December 31, 1950, thereafter to June 30, 1951, on local option, only. Conference report. Agreed to, 176-145, June 21, 1950.
7. **Rent Control Extension (HR 9763).** Extend federal rent control from December 31, 1950 to March 31, 1951. Wolcott (R Mich.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 153-223, Dec. 7, 1950. (See p. 667)
8. **Rent Control Extension (HR 9763).** Passage of bill. Passed, 221-152, Dec. 7, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	240	211	175	143	202	176	153	221
NAYS	144	161	204	227	163	145	223	152

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	95	76	154	24	171	150	31	190
NAYS	131	142	72	196	45	39	196	33

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	145	135	20	119	30	25	122	30
NAYS	13	19	132	30	118	106	26	119

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Battle (D)	N	N	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	?
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Elliott (D)	N	N	Y	?	✓	Y	N	Y
2 Grant (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Hobbs (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	?	?
8 Jones (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rains (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Patten (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	N	X	✓	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
2 Mills (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Tackett (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Anderson (R)	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Engle (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Havenner (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	N	N	N	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Miller (D)	N	N	Y	X	✓	✓	N	Y
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Shelley (D)	X	X	Y	?	✓	Y	N	Y
21 Sheppard (D)	N	?	✓	?	✓	Y	?	?
10 Werdel (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 White (D)	N	N	Y	?	✓	?	N	Y
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	X	X	✓	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Doyle (D)	N	N	✓	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
19 Holifield (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Jackson (R)	✓	✓	N	✓	X	X	Y	N
17 King (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	N	?	X	N	Y	N
12 Nixon (R)	Y	?	N	?	?	N		
13 Poulson (R)	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Carroll (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Marsalis (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	Y	N	N	X	✓	?	N	Y
3 McGuire (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X	✓
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	N	✓	X	N	Y	N
2 Woodhouse (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	?	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	N	?	✓	?	N	Y
1 Peterson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Sikes (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
4 Smathers (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Camp (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cox (D)	Y	Y	?	N	N	X	Y	N
5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Lanham (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Pace (D)	?	?	Y	N	X	N	N	Y
1 Preston (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
6 Vinson (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	N
9 Wood (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	X	X	✓	X
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
1 White (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	N	N	Y	N
23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
21 Mack (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	N	Y
15 Mason (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
22 McMillen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	N
25 Price (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
18 Velde (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
11 Chesney (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
13 Vacancy								
1 Dawson (D)	?	?	✓	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Gordon (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Hoffman (R)	✓	✓	?	Y	N	X	Y	N
12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
5 Vacancy								
3 Linehan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Sabath (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	?	N	Y
9 Yates (D)	X	X	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Denton (D)	N	N	Y	X	✓	Y	N	Y
2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Jacobs (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Kruse (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Madden (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Noland (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Walsh (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	N	X	Y	N
3 Gross (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
3 George (R)							Y	N
4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
4 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Golden (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Gregory (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	N	Y
5 Spence (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Underwood (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Whitaker (D)	✓	✓	X	N	Y	Y	X	✓
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	X	X	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Boggs (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Brooks (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	N
7 Larcade (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Morrison (D)	X	X	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
5 Passman (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Willis (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	N	✓	X	N	Y	N
1 Hale (R)	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Bolton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	✓	X
5 Sasscer (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Donohue (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Herter (R)	✓	✓	N	Y	N	N	?	✓
1 Heselton (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	Y	✓	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
7 Lane (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 McCormack (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Philbin (D)	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Engel (R)	N	N	Y	X	✓	?	?	?
5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Michener (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Potter (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	N	N	✓	X	?	?	?	?
17 Dondero (R)	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	X	X	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
14 Rabaut (D)	N	N	✓	N	Y	✓	N	Y
1 Sadowski (D)	?	?	✓	?	✓	✓	N	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
9 Hagen (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Marshall (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
4 McCarthy (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Wier (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Colmer (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Rankin (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	?
3 Whittington (D)	Y	Y	N	?	X	N	N	N
7 Williams (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Winstead (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Cannon (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Christopher (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Irving (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
12 Karst (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Magee (D)	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Moulder (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Sullivan (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Welch (D)	Y	N	Y	?	✓	✓	N	Y
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Mansfield (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	✓	X	N	Y	N
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	✓	X	N	Y	N
2 O'Sullivan (D)	N	N	Y	?	✓	✓	N	Y
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	N	Y	N
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?	Y	N
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Canfield (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Eaton (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	N	✓	X
2 Hand (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	N
14 Hart (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Howell (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y	X	✓
13 Norton (D)	N	N	✓	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Towe (R)	Y	✓	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	X	X	✓	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	N	Y
AL Miles (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	N	Y
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
39 Cole (R)	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
35 Davies (D)	?	Y	N	X	✓	Y	N	Y
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
44 Gorski (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	?
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	N	N	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
30 LeFevre (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Macy (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	X	✓	X
42 Pfeiffer, W.L.(R)	Y	Y	X	Y	N	X	?	?
45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
36 Richlman (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
43 Taurlello (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Taylor (R)	✓	✓	N	N	Y	?	?	?
41 Wadsworth (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	X	X	✓	N	Y	?	?	?
15 Celler (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Clemente (D)	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Coudert (R)	✓	✓	N	N	Y	✓	X	✓
6 Delaney (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	N	X	Y	N	Y	✓	N	Y
7 Heller (D)	N	N	✓	N	Y	✓	N	Y
21 Javits (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Kelly (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Keogh (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	✓	N	Y
19 Klein (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
18 Marcantonio ALP	X	X	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
26 McGrath (D)	X	X	✓	N	Y	?	N	Y
14 Multer (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 O'Toole (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	X	X	N	N	Y	✓	?	?
22 Powell (D)	N	N	Y	?	✓	Y	?	?
5 Quinn (D)	Y	Y	X	?	✓	?	?	?
12 Rooney (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	N	✓	N	Y	Y	X	✓
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Jones, W. (D)							N	Y
7 Carlyle (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Chatham (D)	Y	N	?	N	N	N	?	?
4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
8 Deane (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Doughton (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Durham (D)	N	N	Y	✓	X	N	N	Y
10 Jones, H. (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Kerr (D)	N	N	✓	X	✓	✓	N	Y
12 Redden (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	X	✓	X
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (R)	N	N	?	N	Y	?	Y	N
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Breen (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
11 Brehm (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Burke (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
21 Crosser (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Feighan (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hays (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	✓
14 Huber (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	N	N	Y	N
19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	N	?	✓	Y	?	?
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
16 McSweeney (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	✓	N	Y
6 Polk (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
15 Secrest (D)	✓	✓	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Smith (R)	?	?	?	✓	X	X	✓	X
12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	✓	N
2 Wagner (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
AL Young (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Gilmer (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	Y	N
5 Monroney (D)	N	N	✓	?	?	?	N	Y
6 Morris (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Stigler (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
8 Wilson (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	X	N	Y
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Stockman (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Cavalcante (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	N	X	✓	Y	N	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
29 Davenport (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
32 Eberharter (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Flood (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
31 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	?
14 Gillette (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	?
25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 James (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	?	?
27 Kelley (D)	✓	✓	N	?	✓	?	N	Y
18 Kunkel (R)	✓	✓	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Lind (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Morgan (D)	N	N	N	X	✓	?	N	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Rich (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
26 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
20 Walter (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Chudoff (D)	X	X	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Granahan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Green (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	N	X	✓	N	Y	✓	N	Y
1 Forand (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
3 Hare (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
5 Richards (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Rivers (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?	Y	N
2 Sims (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	N	?	N
1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Davis (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Evins (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Frazier (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
4 Gore (D)	Y	N	?	N	Y	?	N	Y
2 Jennings (R)	?	Y	N	✓	X	N	?	?
8 Murray (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Priest (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Sutton (D)	N	N	Y	X	?	?	N	Y
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Combs (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Gossett (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
14 Lyle (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Patman (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Pickett (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Poage (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	?	?	N	?	?	X	Y	N
6 Teague (D)	✓	✓	N	N	X	N	Y	N
8 Thomas (D)	Y	✓	N	N	N	N	N	Y
9 Thompson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	N	✓	X	N	Y	N
18 Guill (R)			Y	N	N	N	Y	N
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Granger (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	✓	Y	N	Y	N	X	✓	X
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	X	✓
1 Robeson (D)				N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Burton (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Fugate (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	N	Y
2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harrison (D)	Y	Y	?	✓	X	N	✓	X
8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	X	Y	X	Y	Y	N
5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	N	✓	X	?	Y	X
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Jackson (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	N	Y
3 Mack (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Mitchell (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	N	N	Y	N	?	?	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
4 Burnside (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	X	X	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kee (D)	N	N	Y	N	✓	Y	?	?
1 Ramsay (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Hull (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Keefe (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?
7 Murray (R)	?	?	N	?	?	N	Y	N
10 O'Konski (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Withrow (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N

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House Votes: FDIC, Taxes

1. Federal Deposit Insurance Act Amendment (S 2822). Increase insurance protection from $5,000 to $10,000; revise assessment formula; redefine certain terms; and delete obsolete provisions. Committee amendment to permit FDIC to spend $15 million for a new building in the District of Columbia. Rejected, 91-226, July 20, 1950. (See p. 572)
2. Revenue Act of 1950 (HR 8920). Reduce certain excise taxes; close tax loopholes; increase corporate income taxes in upper brackets. Reed (R N.Y.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 147-239, June 29, 1950. (See p. 573)
3. Revenue Act of 1950 (HR 8920). Passage of bill. Passed, 375-14, June 29, 1950.
4. Revenue Act of 1950 (HR 8920). Resolution (H Res 842) disagreeing to Senate amendments and sending bill to conference. Sabath (D Ill.) motion to order the previous question (close debate). Rejected, 106-226, Sept. 14, 1950.
5. Revenue Act of 1950 (HR 8920). Eberharter (D Pa.) amendment in nature of a substitute for H Res 842, providing for disagreement to Senate amendments and sending bill to conference with an amendment directing proper committees to report excess-profits bill during second session of 81st Congress. (Resolution, as amended, was subsequently adopted by voice vote). Agreed to, 331-2, Sept. 14, 1950.
6. Revenue Act of 1950 (HR 8920). Conference report. Agreed to, 328-7, Sept. 22, 1950.
7. Excess-Profits Tax Act of 1950 (HR 9827). Impose 75% excess-profits tax on all earnings exceeding 85% of 1946-49 average. Reed (R N.Y.) motion to recommit and instruct committee to report with amendment to impose excess-profits tax only on earnings exceeding 100% of 1946-49 average, and increase present corporate income surtax rate by 5%. Rejected, 145-252, Dec. 5, 1950. (See p. 689)
8. Excess-Profits Tax Act of 1950 (HR 9827). Passage of bill. Passed, 378-20, Dec. 5, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	91	147	375	106	331	328	145	378
NAYS	226	239	14	226	2	7	252	20

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	91	3	233	53	205	200	1	241
NAYS	91	229	1	153	1	4	241	0

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	0	144	141	53	125	128	144	136
NAYS	135	9	13	72	1	2	10	20

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Battle (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Elliott (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Hobbs (D)	Y	X	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rains (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Patten (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harris (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Hays (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mills (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Tackett (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
3 Trimble (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	N
11 Bramblett (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Havenner (D)	Y	N	Y	X	?	?	N	Y
3 Johnson (R)	?	√	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Miller (D)	Y	X	Y	X	?	?	N	Y
22 Phillips (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Scudder (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	Y	X	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
21 Sheppard (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Werdel (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
9 White (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Doyle (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	?	√	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
19 Holifield (D)	Y	N	Y	X	?	?	N	Y
16 Jackson (R)	N	√	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
17 King (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 McDonough (R)	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
12 Nixon (R)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?		
13 Poulson (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Carroll (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hill (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
3 Marsalis (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
3 McGuire (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	?
5 Patterson (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Ribicoff (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
AL Sadlak (R)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Woodhouse (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Herlong (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Peterson (D)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sikes (D)	N	X	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
4 Smathers (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Camp (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cox (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y
5 Davis (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Lanham (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Pace (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Preston (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Vinson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Wood (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	?	N	Y
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	?	√	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 White (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	N	?	?
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
17 Arends (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Bishop (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Jenison (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Mason (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
22 McMillen (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	√	?
25 Price (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Reed (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	N
20 Simpson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vursell (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Chesney (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Vacancy								
1 Dawson (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Gordon (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
10 Hoffman (R)	N	N	Y	√	?	?	Y	Y
12 Jonas (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Vacancy								
3 Linehan (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Sabath (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
9 Yates (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Denton (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
2 Halleck (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Harden (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Kruse (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Madden (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Noland (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	?	N	Y
5 Walsh (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Wilson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Hoeven (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 LeCompte (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
2 Talle (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hope (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 George (R)							Y	Y
4 Rees (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	Y	X	?	√	?	?	?	?
4 Chelf (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Golden (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory (D)	Y	N	Y	√	?	Y	N	Y
3 Morton (R)	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
5 Spence (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Underwood (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
2 Whitaker (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	?
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
2 Boggs (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Brooks (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
7 Larcade (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
6 Morrison (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	X	?
5 Passman (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Willis (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	N	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hale (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N
2 Nelson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Bolton (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	Y	X	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Furcolo (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Goodwin (R)	X	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
10 Herter (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	√
1 Heselton (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
3 Philbin (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	?
5 Rogers (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Blackney (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Crawford (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N
9 Engel (R)	?	√	√	?	?	?	Y	Y
5 Ford (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	√	X
2 Michener (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Potter (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Shafer (R)	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Wolcott (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	?	X	?	?	?	?	N	Y
17 Dondero (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
14 Rabaut (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Sadowski (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	N	X	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Andresen (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hagen (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
5 Judd (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Wier (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Colmer (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
1 Rankin (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
5 Whittington (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Williams (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Winstead (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Cannon (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
6 Christopher (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
4 Irving (D)	?	X	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jones (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Karst (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Karsten (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Magee (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
2 Moulder (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
7 Short (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Sullivan (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Welch (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Sullivan (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Stefan (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Case (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	N	Y	Y	✓	?	?	✓	?
2 Hand (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
14 Hart (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Howell (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y
12 Kean (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Norton (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Towe (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
AL Miles (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
39 Cole (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
35 Davies (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
28 Gamble (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
44 Gorski (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	✓	?	?	?	?	N	Y
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
31 Kearney (R)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
40 Keating (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 LeFevre (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Macy (R)	?	Y	?	✓	?	Y	Y	Y
42 Pfeiffer, W.L. (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
45 Reed (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Riehlman (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 St. George (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Taber (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
43 Tauriello (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Taylor (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Wadsworth (R)	N	Y	N	✓	?	?	Y	N
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
15 Celler (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Clemente (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
17 Coudert (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Delaney (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	N	N	Y	X	?	Y	N	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Heller (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Javits (R)	N	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
10 Kelly (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
9 Keogh (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Klein (D)	?	N	Y	X	?	?	N	Y
3 Latham (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Lynch (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
18 Marcantonio ALP	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
26 McGrath (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Multer (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
13 O'Toole (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Pfeiffer, J.L. (D)	?	N	Y	✓	?	Y	?	?
22 Powell (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
5 Quinn (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y
12 Rooney (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	?	N	Y	X	Y	Y	X	?
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	N	X	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Bonner (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	?
11 Jones, W. (D)							N	Y
7 Carlyle (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
5 Chatham (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Cooley (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
8 Deane (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Doughton (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Durham (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Kerr (D)	Y	X	?	✓	?	?	N	Y
12 Redden (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (R)	N	X	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Breen (D)	?	X	?	N	Y	?	N	Y
7 Brown (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Burke (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Crosser (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	?
1 Elston (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hays (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Huber (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 McGregor (R)	N	✓	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 McSweeney (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Polk (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Secrest (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Smith (R)	?	✓	X	?	?	?	✓	X
12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Wagner (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Weichel (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Young (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Gilmer (D)	?	X	?	X	?	?	N	Y
5 Monroney (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Morris (D)	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Steed (D)	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Stigler (D)	Y	X	?	N	Y	?	N	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Wilson (D)	Y	X	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
1 Norblad (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Stockman (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Cavalcante (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
30 Corbett (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Davenport (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
32 Eberharter (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Fenton (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
31 Fulton (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Gavin (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	?
14 Gillette (R)	?	✓	?	✓	?	?	✓	?
25 Graham (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 James (R)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Kearns (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓
27 Kelley (D)	N	X	?	N	Y	Y	X	?
18 Kunkel (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	✓	Y
21 Lind (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 McConnell (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Morgan (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Rich (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
26 Saylor (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Simpson (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
20 Walter (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Chudoff (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Granahan (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Green (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	?	✓	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Forand (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Hare (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Richards (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
2 Sims (D)	?	X	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Lovre (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Davis (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Evins (D)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Frazier (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Gore (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Jennings (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
8 Murray (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
1 Phillips (R)	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Priest (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Sutton (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Bentsen (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Combs (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Gossett (D)	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Kilday (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Lucas (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Lyle (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
19 Mahon (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Patman (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
7 Pickett (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Poage (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Teague (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Thomas (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
10 Thornberry (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
5 Wilson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Guill (R)	N	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	N	N	Y	X	?	?	N	Y
1 Granger (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	?	✓	?	?	?	?	Y	N
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Robeson (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Burton (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Fugate (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gary (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harrison (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Smith (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
5 Stanley (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Jackson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Mack (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
1 Mitchell (D)	Y	X	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Burnside (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kee (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
1 Ramsay (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Davis (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hull (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Keefe (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
7 Murray (R)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 O'Konski (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
1 Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Withrow (R)	N	N	Y	X	?	?	N	Y
4 Zablocki (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y

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House Votes: Defense Production, Imports, Copper

1. Defense Production Act of 1950 (HR 9176). Establish system of priorities and allocations; provide for expansion of productive capacity and requisitioning of scarce materials and facilities; strengthen credit controls and regulate commodity speculation. Spence (D Ky.) amendment to give President stand-by authority to stabilize prices and wages by voluntary controls or the establishment of ceilings. Agreed to, 393-3, Aug. 10, 1950. (See p. 624)
2. Defense Production Act of 1950 (HR 9176). Wolcott (R Mich.) amendment to exempt from credit controls construction started before 12 noon, Aug. 3, 1950. Agreed to, 202-188, Aug. 10, 1950.
3. Defense Production Act of 1950 (HR 9176). Wolcott (R Mich.) amendment to confine credit controls to consumer and real-estate credit. Rejected, 173-224, Aug. 10, 1950.
4. Defense Production Act of 1950 (HR 9176). Cooley (D N.C.) amendment to delete provisions for control of commodity speculation. Agreed to, 198-194, Aug. 10, 1950.
5. Defense Production Act of 1950 (HR 9176). Passage of bill. Passed, 383-12, Aug. 10, 1950.
6. Import Control Extension (S 3550). Extend import controls over fats and oils, rice and rice products to June 30, 1951. Murray (R Wis.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 72-264, June 29, 1950. (See p. 645)
7. Copper Import Tax Suspension (H J Res 502). Continue to June 30, 1951, the suspension of import taxes on copper. Passage under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority, or 228 yeas, required). Passed 283-58, July 17, 1950. (See p. 637)
8. Freight Forwarders Status (HR 5967). Clarify status of freight forwarders with respect to motor carriers. Ford (R Mich.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 145-233, Aug. 9, 1950. (See p. 640)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	393	202	173	198	383	72	283	145
NAYS	3	188	224	194	12	264	58	233

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	243	62	33	78	242	7	173	89
NAYS	0	176	210	164	0	195	30	138

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	150	140	140	120	141	65	110	56
NAYS	2	11	13	29	11	68	27	94

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
9 Battle (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Elliott (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Hobbs (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
8 Jones (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Rains (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ARIZONA								
AL Murdock (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
AL Patten (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
ARKANSAS								
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	N
5 Hays (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Mills (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Engle (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Havenner (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	?	?	?	?	?	N	?	?
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Miller (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Shelley (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	N
10 Werdel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	N
9 White (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Los Angeles County								
14 Douglas (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
18 Doyle (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
19 Holifield (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
17 King (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Nixon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Poulson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
COLORADO								
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Carroll (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	N
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Marsalis (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT								
4 Lodge (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 McGuire (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Woodhouse (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
DELAWARE								
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
2 Bennett (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Peterson (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	N
6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Sikes (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
4 Smathers (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA								
10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Camp (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Cox (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Lanham (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Pace (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Vinson (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
9 Wood (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
IDAHO								
2 Sanborn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
1 White (D)	?	?	?	?	?	N	?	?
ILLINOIS								
16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	
23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
21 Mack (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Mason (R)	?	✓	?	?	X	?	Y	?
22 McMillen (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
25 Price (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Chicago—Cook County								
4 Buckley (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Chesney (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
13 Vacancy								
1 Dawson (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	N
8 Gordon (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	N
10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?	Y
12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
5 Vacancy								
3 Linehan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 O'Hara (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	N
7 Sabath (D)	?	X	?	X	?	N	?	?
9 Yates (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
INDIANA								
3 Crook (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Denton (D)	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	?
2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
11 Jacobs (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Kruse (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Madden (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Noland (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Walsh (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
IOWA								
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Talle (R)	?	?	?	?	?	N	N	N
KANSAS								
1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Vacancy								
KENTUCKY								
8 Bates (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
4 Chelf (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Golden (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Gregory (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	?
3 Morton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Perkins (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	N
5 Spence (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Underwood (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Whitaker (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
LOUISIANA								
8 Allen (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	N
2 Boggs (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
4 Brooks (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	N
1 Hebert (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
7 Larcade (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
6 Morrison (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	?
5 Passman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
3 Willis (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
MAINE								
3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
MARYLAND								
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Bolton (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
3 Garmatz (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
5 Sasscer (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Donohue (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Furcolo (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Herter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Heselton (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Kennedy (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	?
7 Lane (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 McCormack (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Philbin (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Engel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Michener (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Potter (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Detroit—Wayne County								
15 Dingell (D)	?	X	?	?	?	?	?	?
17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
16 Vacancy								
13 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
14 Rabaut (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Sadowski (D)	?	X	?	?	?	?	?	?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA								
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
6 Marshall (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	N
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Wier (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Whittington (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Williams (D)	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	?
5 Winstead (D)	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	?
MISSOURI								
5 Bolling (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Cannon (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Christopher (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	N
4 Irving (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	N
10 Jones (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
12 Karst (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Karsten (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Magee (D)	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	?
2 Moulder (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Sullivan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Welch (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	N
MONTANA								
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
NEBRASKA								
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Sullivan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
AL Baring (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Canfield (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Eaton (R)	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	?
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
14 Hart (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Howell (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N
13 Norton (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	?
10 Rodino (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Widnall (R)	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	N
9 Towe (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO								
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
AL Miles (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
NEW YORK								
32 Byrne (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	N
39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	N
35 Davies (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
44 Gorski (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
27 Gwinn (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	N	X	Y	N	Y	N
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
30 LeFevre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Macy (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	?
42 Pfeiffer, W.L. (R)	?	?	?	?	✓	N	?	N
45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
43 Tauriello (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
33 Taylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
41 Wadsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
New York City								
25 Buckley (D)	Y	✓	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
15 Celler (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Clemente (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Delaney (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Heffernan (D)	Y	✓	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
7 Heller (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
21 Javits (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Kelly (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Keogh (D)	Y	✓	N	N	Y	?	?	N
19 Klein (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Latham (R)	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	?
23 Lynch (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
18 Marcantonio ALP	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
26 McGrath (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
14 Multer (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
16 Murphy (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	?
13 O'Toole (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
8 Pfeifer, J.L. (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
22 Powell (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Quinn (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
12 Rooney (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
1 Bonner (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Vacancy								
7 Carlyle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Deane (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
6 Durham (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Kerr (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
12 Redden (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Burdick (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	Y
AL Vacancy								
OHIO								
22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Breen (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	N
11 Brehm (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	?
7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Burke (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Clevenger (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N
21 Crosser (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
20 Feighan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Hays (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
14 Huber (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
19 Kirwan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 McSweeney (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Polk (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Secrest (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Smith (R)	?	✓	?	✓	X	?	?	?
12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Wagner (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Young (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
3 Albert (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Gilmer (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	N
5 Monroney (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	Y
6 Morris (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
4 Steed (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
2 Stigler (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
7 Wickersham (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Wilson (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
OREGON								
3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	N	X	Y	N	?	Y
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Stockman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
33 Buchanan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
23 Cavalcante (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	N
30 Corbett (R)	Y	X	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
9 Dague (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	N
29 Davenport (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
32 Eberharter (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Flood (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
31 Fulton (R)	Y	X	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Gillette (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 James (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
27 Kelley (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	?
18 Kunkel (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
21 Lind (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
24 Morgan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	Y
10 O'Neill (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Rhodes (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
15 Rich (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
26 Saylor (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
20 Walter (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Philadelphia								
1 Barrett (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Chudoff (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Granahan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Green (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	?	?	?	?	✓	N	Y	?
RHODE ISLAND								
2 Fogarty (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Forand (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Bryson (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Hare (D)	?	?	?	?	?	N	?	?
6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rivers (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
2 Sims (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	?	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
2 Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
TENNESSEE								
9 Cooper (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
10 Davis (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	?
5 Evins (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Frazier (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
4 Gore (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
2 Jennings (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
1 Phillips (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	N
6 Priest (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Sutton (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
TEXAS								
3 Beckworth (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Combs (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	Y
21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Gossett (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	N	?
20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Lyle (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Patman (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	N
7 Pickett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Regan (D)	?	?	?	?	?	N	?	?
6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Thomas (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	N	?	N
10 Thornberry (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
18 Guill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH								
2 Bosone (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Granger (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
VERMONT								
AL Plumley (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?
VIRGINIA								
4 Abbitt (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Robeson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Burton (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Fugate (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?
3 Gary (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hardy (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Harrison (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Jackson (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Mitchell (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	N
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Bailey (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	?
4 Burnside (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	N
5 Kee (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Ramsay (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	N
2 Staggers (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?
WISCONSIN								
5 Biemiller (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	N
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
9 Hull (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Keefe (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
7 Murray (R)	?	?	?	✓	?	Y	Y	?
10 O'Konski (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Withrow (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
WYOMING								
AL Barrett (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	?	?

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Senate Votes: Natural Gas, Basing Points, Antitrust

1. Natural Gas Act Amendments (S 1498). Exempt independent producers from Federal Power Commission jurisdiction. Douglas (D Ill.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 37-45, March 29, 1950. (See p. 598)
2. Natural Gas Act Amendments (S 1498). Kefauver (D Tenn.) amendment to exempt only companies producing less than 2 million cubic feet of gas a year, or selling less than $250,000 worth of gas a year. Rejected, 25-58, March 29, 1950.
3. Natural Gas Act Amendments (S 1498). Mundt (R S.D.) amendment to authorize FPC to issue regulations for remedial action in absence of effective competition. Rejected, 33-49, March 29, 1950.
4. Natural Gas Act Amendments (S 1498). Kerr (D Okla.) substitute, directing FPC to report to the President and Congress and to recommend remedial action in absence of effective competition. Agreed to, 44-38, March 29, 1950.
5. Natural Gas Act Amendments (S 1498). Passage of bill. Passed, 44-38, March 29, 1950.
6. Basing Point Legality Clarification (S 1008). Define application of Federal Trade Commission Act and Clayton Act to delivered-pricing and freight-absorption practices. McCarran (D Nev.) motion to take up conference report. Rejected, 35-36, April 10, 1950. (See p. 564)
7. Basing Point Legality Clarification (S 1008). Define application of Federal Trade Commission Act and Clayton Act to delivered-pricing and freight-absorption practices. Conference report. Agreed to, 43-27, June 2, 1950.
8. Clayton Antitrust Act Amendment (HR 2734). Amend Clayton Antitrust Act to make illegal the purchase of assets in restraint of trade, tending to lessen competition or to create monopoly. Passage of bill. Passed, 55-22, Dec. 13, 1950. (See p. 661)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	37	25	33	44	44	35	43	55
NAYS	45	58	49	38	38	36	27	22

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	N	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
McClellan (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	?	?	Y*
Knowland (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	Y
McMahon (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	N	✓	Y
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Williams (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Pepper (D)	?	?	?	?	?	X	N	✓
GEORGIA								
George (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	Y	N	Y
Russell (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	N	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Taylor (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	X	N	Y
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Lucas (D)	?	?	?	?	?	N	N	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Jenner (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	N
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*
Schoeppel (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
Withers (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	✓*
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	N	?
Long (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y

MAINE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brewster (R)	✓	?	?	X	X	Y	Y	?
Smith (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	X	✓	Y
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Tydings (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	?	Y	?
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
Saltonstall (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	✓	N
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
Vandenberg (R)	✓	X	✓	X	X	?	Y	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	✓
Thye (R)	N	N	N	N	N	✓	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	X	Y
Stennis (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	Y
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Kem (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	N	Y
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Wherry (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	X	N	N	✓	✓	N	Y	N
McCarran (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Tobey (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	✓	Y
Chavez (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	?
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	X	?*
Hoey (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	Y
Young (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	X	Y

OHIO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bricker (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	N
Taft (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thomas (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓	✓	Y
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Morse (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Myers (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	✓	Y	✓
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	✓
Leahy (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	X	Y
Maybank (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	N
Mundt (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
McKellar (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	X	Y
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	X	X	X	✓	✓	N	N	?
Watkins (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	Y
Flanders (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Robertson (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	X	X	X	✓	✓	N	Y	N
Magnuson (D)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Neely (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Wiley (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	N	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	15	13	12	28	28	11	13	40
NAYS	29	31	31	16	16	27	25	0

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	22	12	21	16	16	24	30	15
NAYS	16	27	18	22	22	9	2	22

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*Vote cast by Nixon (R Calif.).

*Vote cast by Clements (D Ky.)

*Relates to Carlson (R Kan.)

*Relates to Smith (D N.C.)

Senate Votes: Rivers, Harbors, Flood Control

1. Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Authorization (HR 5472). Chavez (D N.M.) motion to table O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) amendment regarding Columbia River projects. Agreed to, 43-22, April 14, 1950. (See p. 607)
2. Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Authorization (HR 5472). Chavez (D N.M.) motion to table Cordon (R Ore.) amendment to authorize reclamation projects in Columbia River Basin with special provision for Hells Canyon Dam. Agreed to, 51-13, April 14, 1950.
3. Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Authorization (HR 5472). Chavez (D N.M.) motion to table Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to eliminate $250 million authorization for Missouri Basin. Agreed to, 50-16, April 17, 1950.
4. Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Authorization (HR 5472). Chavez (D N.M.) motion to table Williams (R Del.) motion to reconsider vote of April 14, which authorized Ash Creek project 4. Agreed to, 37-28, April 17, 1950.
5. Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Authorization (HR 5472). Hendrickson (R N.J.) amendment to add authorization for beach erosion control at Atlantic City, N.J. Rejected, 31-37, April 17, 1950.
6. Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Authorization (HR 5472). Chavez (D N.M.) motion to table Williams (R Del.) motion to recommit bill. Agreed to, 48-23, April 17, 1950.
7. Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Authorization (HR 5472). Passage of bill. Passed, 53-19, April 17, 1950.
8. Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Authorization (HR 5472). Conference report on bill authorizing $1,483,593,000. Agreed to, 44-24, May 4, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

√--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	43	51	50	37	31	48	53	44
NAYS	22	13	16	28	37	23	19	24

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	22	34	33	35	9	35	36	28
NAYS	19	6	5	2	31	8	7	6

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	21	17	17	2	22	13	17	16
NAYS	3	7	11	26	6	15	12	18

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	√	√	?	√	√	√
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
McFarland (D)	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	?	?	?	?	?	√	√	√
Knowland (R)	Y	N	?	?	Y	N	N	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	Y	√	√	?	√	√	Y
Millikin (R)	X	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
McMahon (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	√	√	?	?	?	N	N	N
Williams (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Pepper (D)	?	?	?	?	?	√	√	√
GEORGIA								
George (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Russell (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Taylor (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	N
Lucas (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	√	Y	√
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	√	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	?
Jenner (R)	?	?	N	N	N	N	N	N
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	√	√
Hickenlooper (R)	√	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
Withers (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	?
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
Long (D)	?	?	√	√	?	√	√	√
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	√	√	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Smith (R)	√	√	Y	N	X	√	√	Y
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Tydings (D)	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	N
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	X	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Thye (R)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stennis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Kem (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	X	N
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	N	√	?	?	?	X	Y
Murray (D)	X	?	X	?	?	X	X	X
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
McCarran (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	√	√	?	?	?	X	N	N
Tobey (R)	?	?	?	?	?	√	√	N
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Smith (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	X
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	X	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Chavez (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	√	√	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	√	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	√
Hoey (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
Young (R)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	√	√	N	N	N	N	N	N
Taft (R)	√	?	?	?	?	X	X	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Thomas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morse (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	√
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	√	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
Myers (D)	?	?	?	√	?	√	√	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	X	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Leahy (D)	N	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√
Maybank (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	Y	N	√	?	?	√	√	Y
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	√	√	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McKellar (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	√	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Johnson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	√
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	√	?	?	?	?	X	X	N
Flanders (R)	Y	Y	N	N	?	X	X	N
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Robertson (D)	Y	√	Y	Y	N	N	N	X
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	Y	Y	√	X	?	√	√	Y
Magnuson (D)	N	Y	√	√	?	√	√	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neely (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	√	?	?	?	?	?	Y
Wiley (R)	√	Y	N	N	√	N	N	N
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	X	?	Y	Y	N	√	√	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	?

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Senate Votes: Central Arizona, Lakes Shipping

1. Central Arizona Project (S 75). Knowland (R Calif.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 30-56, Feb. 21, 1950. (See p. 659)
2. Central Arizona Project (S 75). Downey (D Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.) amendment providing that construction of Bridge Canyon Dam shall not start until after Congressional authorization of a stated reservoir capacity in the upper Colorado basin. Rejected, 29-56, Feb. 21, 1950.
3. Central Arizona Project (S 75). Downey (D Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.) amendment providing that no appropriation be made until Secy. of Interior has provided for revenues by contract sufficient to operate, maintain, and repay cost of project. Rejected, 31-54, Feb. 21, 1950.
4. Central Arizona Project (S 75). Downey (D Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.) amendment, providing that no appropriation be made or work commenced until the right of Arizona to use water by means of this project has been determined by the Supreme Court. Rejected, 27-58, Feb. 21, 1950.
5. Central Arizona Project (S 75). Downey (D Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.) amendment, providing that construction of irrigation works be dependent upon an assured revenue return from water deliveries. Rejected, 28-58, Feb. 21, 1950.
6. Central Arizona Project (S 75). Knowland (R Calif.) amendment providing that repayment for costs shall be made within 50 years for power and within 60 years for irrigation. Rejected, 31-54, Feb. 21, 1950.
7. Central Arizona Project (S 75). Passage of bill. Passed, 55-28, Feb. 21, 1950.
8. Great Lakes Shipping Aid (HR 8847). Aid the development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on the Great Lakes. Martin (R Pa.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 14-49, Sept. 18, 1950. (See p. 618)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	30	29	31	27	28	31	55	14
NAYS	56	56	54	58	58	54	28	49

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Sparkman (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
McClellan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Millikin (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
McMahon (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	X	X
Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Pepper (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	N	✓	N	N	N	X	N
Russell (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Taylor (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Lucas (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Jenner (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Schoeppel (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Withers (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Long (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	5	8	6	6	7	6	41	4
NAYS	43	40	41	42	41	41	5	32

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Tydings (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	X
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Saltonstall (R)	Y	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
Thye (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
Stennis (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Kem (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Murray (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
McCarran (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Tobey (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	N
Chavez (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Hoey (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Young (R)	X	X	X	X	?	X	✓	N

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	25	21	25	21	21	25	14	10
NAYS	13	16	13	16	17	13	23	17

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Taft (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Thomas (D)	?	?	X	?	?	?	✓	N
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	✓	✓	N	✓	N	N	X	N
Morse (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Myers (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	?
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Leahy (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
Maybank (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Mundt (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
McKellar (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
Watkins (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
Flanders (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Robertson (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	Y
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Magnuson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Neely (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
Wiley (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N

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Senate Votes: Highways, Internal Revenue

1. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (HR 7941). Authorize $500 million for fiscal years 1952 and 1953. Lodge (R Mass.) amendment to provide for apportionment of funds among states according to population ratios. Rejected, 27-58, Aug. 22, 1950. (See p. 602)
2. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (HR 7941). Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce funds for secondary roads by $125 million, instead of $25 million reduction proposed by committee. Rejected, 26-54, Aug. 22, 1950.
3. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (HR 7941). Byrd (D Va.) amendment to reduce funds for secondary roads by $65 million, instead of $25 million reduction proposed by committee. Agreed to, 47-37, Aug. 22, 1950.
4. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (HR 7941). Byrd (D Va.) amendment to reduce funds for primary highways by $22.5 million. Rejected, 36-47, Aug. 22, 1950.
5. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (HR 7941). Byrd (D Va.) amendment to reduce funds for urban highways by $12.5 million. Agreed to, 50-32, Aug. 22, 1950.
6. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (HR 7941). Saltonstall (R Mass.) amendment to eliminate restriction that certain funds shall be spent only on rural roads. Rejected, 21-56, Aug. 22, 1950.
7. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (HR 7941). Saltonstall (R Mass.) amendment to require establishment of a secondary-road unit in the highway department of any state applying for funds for secondary roads. Rejected, 37-41, Aug. 22, 1950.
8. Internal Revenue Code Amendment (HR 3905). Confer subpoena powers on Commissioner in industrial alcohol permits cases, and reduce certain excise taxes. Cain (R Wash.) motion to proceed to consideration of bill. Rejected, 35-45, Jan. 19, 1950. (See p. 598)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	27	26	47	36	50	21	37	35
NAYS	58	54	37	47	32	56	41	45

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	10	10	20	14	18	4	8	1
NAYS	35	35	27	31	27	37	33	45

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	17	16	27	22	32	17	29	34
NAYS	23	19	10	16	5	19	8	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Sparkman (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
McClellan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	?	N
Millikin (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
McMahon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Pepper (D)	X	N	N	N	X	N	N	X
GEORGIA								
George (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Russell (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Taylor (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	✓
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Schoeppel (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	N	X	X	X	X	N	N	X
Withers (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	?	N
Long (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
Smith (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X
Tydings (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Thye (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N
Stennis (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Kem (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
Murray (D)	N	N	N	N	N	?	N	N
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Wherry (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	✓
McCarran (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tobey (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	?	?	N
Chavez (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	?
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Hoey (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Young (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Taft (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Thomas (D)	?	X	N	N	N	X	X	N
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Morse (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Myers (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	N	N	N
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	X
Leahy (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	N
Maybank (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	N	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
Mundt (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	✓
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	?	Y	?	?	?	?	N
McKellar (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X
Johnson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Watkins (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Flanders (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
Robertson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y
Magnuson (D)	X	X	X	N	N	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Neely (D)	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	N
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	N	N	Y	Y	?	N	?	Y
Wiley (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	✓
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
O'Mahoney (D)	X	N	N	N	N	?	N	N

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Senate Votes: Rents, Defense Production

1. Housing and Rent Act of 1950 (S 3181). Knowland (R Calif.) motion to adjourn. Rejected, 13-33, June 9, 1950. (See p. 662)
2. Housing and Rent Act of 1950 (S 3181). Lucas (D Ill.) motion to direct Sergeant-at-Arms to compel attendance of absent Senators, and to issue warrants for arrest of Senators not sick or excused. Agreed to, 29-15, June 9, 1950.
3. Housing and Rent Act of 1950 (S 3181). Wherry (R Neb.) motion to recommit the bill. Rejected, 25-44, June 12, 1950.
4. Housing and Rent Act of 1950 (S 3181). Passage of bill extending existing controls until Dec. 31, 1950. Passed, 36-28, June 12, 1950.
5. Housing and Rent Act of 1950 (S 3181). Extend federal rent control to December 31, 1950, thereafter on local option to June 30, 1951. Conference report. Agreed to, 40-24, June 21, 1950.
6. Rent Control Extension (S J Res 207). Extend federal rent control from December 31, 1950, to February 28, 1951. Flanders (R Vt.) amendment to make rents on controlled housing same as average ceiling on comparable non-controlled housing during March-May 1950. Rejected, 29-53, Dec. 7, 1950. (See p. 767)
7. Rent Control Extension (S J Res 207). Passage of bill. Passed, 55-28, Dec. 7, 1950.
8. Defense Production Act of 1950 (S 3936). Establish a system of priorities and allocations; provide for expansion of productive capacity and requisitioning of scarce materials and facilities; strengthen credit controls. Johnson (D Colo.) amendment to place control of priorities and allocations under Secretary of Commerce. Agreed to, 47-42, Aug. 21, 1950. (See p. 624)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	13	29	25	36	40	29	55	47
NAYS	33	15	44	28	24	53	28	42

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	0	28	0	30	30	0	43	9
NAYS	33	2	39	5	6	44	2	40

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	13	1	25	6	10	29	12	38
NAYS	0	13	5	23	18	9	26	2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	N	Y	N	Y	✓	N	Y	X
McFarland (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
McClellan (D)	N	?	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	?	?	X	✓	?	Y*	N*	X
Knowland (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	?	?	X	✓	Y	X	✓	N
McMahon (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Williams (R)	?	?	Y	N	X	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Pepper (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	N
GEORGIA								
George (D)	?	?	N	N	N	?	?	Y
Russell (D)	N	?	N	X	N	N	Y	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y
Taylor (D)	?	?	X	✓	✓	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Lucas (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	?	?	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y
Jenner (R)	?	N	Y	N	N	?	?	Y
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	Y	N	Y	✓	N	Y	N
Hickenlooper (R)	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	?	?	?	?	Y	✓	X	Y
Schoeppel (R)	?	?	✓	X	N	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Withers (D)	N	?	N	Y	✓	N*	Y*	N
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	Y	N	X	N	N	Y	N
Long (D)	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	N
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Smith (R)	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	N
Tydings (D)	?	?	X	✓	Y	X	✓	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	?	?	X	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	?	?	Y	N	N	?	?	Y
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	✓	N
Thye (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	?	?	X	✓	Y	X	✓	?
Stennis (D)	N	N	N	Y	✓	N	Y	N
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Kem (R)	?	?	Y	X	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Murray (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Wherry (R)	?	?	Y	N	X	Y	N	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
McCarran (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y
Tobey (R)	?	?	✓	X	?	X	✓	Y
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	?	?	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	?	?	X	✓	✓	N	Y	N
Chavez (D)	?	?	X	?	✓	N	Y	N
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	?	?	X	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	?	?	?	?	?	N*	Y*	N
Hoey (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	?	?	N	Y	?	N	Y	N
Young (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Taft (R)	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	Y	X	✓	Y	N	Y	N
Thomas (D)	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	N
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Morse (R)	Y	Y	✓	X	?	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Myers (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	?	?	N	✓	Y	X	✓	N
Leahy (D)	?	?	X	✓	✓	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	N	Y	N
Maybank (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Mundt (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
McKellar (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	?	?	N	?	Y	?	N	X
Johnson (D)	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	N
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Watkins (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Flanders (R)	?	?	✓	X	?	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	?	?	N	N	X	N	N	Y
Robertson (D)	?	?	N	X	X	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	✓
Magnuson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Neely (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	X
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	?	?	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
Wiley (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
O'Mahoney (D)	N	Y	N	Y	✓	N	Y	N

*Refers to vote cast by Carlson (R Kan.)
*Refers to vote cast by Nixon (R Calif.)
*Refers to vote cast by Clements (D Ky.)
*Refers to vote cast by Smith (D N.C.)

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Senate Votes: Defense Production

1. Defense Production Act of 1950 (S 3936). Wherry (R Neb.) motion to table motion to reconsider above vote. (Success of Wherry action would prevent reconsideration.) Agreed to, 47-42, Aug. 21, 1950. (See p. 624)
2. Defense Production Act of 1950 (S 3936). Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment to extend same real estate credit controls to government-insured mortgages as would be applied to privately-financed mortgages. Rejected, 34-54, Aug. 21, 1950.
3. Defense Production Act of 1950 (S 3936). Bricker (R Ohio) amendment to eliminate selective controls and provide that if and when price controls are put into effect, wage controls will also be applied. Agreed to, 50-36, Aug. 21, 1950.
4. Defense Production Act of 1950 (S 3936). Williams (R Del.) amendment to require simultaneous imposition of wage and price controls as of the same base period, to be selected from a 30-day period prior to June 24, 1950. Rejected, 11-74, Aug. 21, 1950.
5. Defense Production Act of 1950 (S 3936). Capehart (R Ind.) amendment to strike out Title IV (dealing with price and wage stabilization). Rejected, 6-75, Aug. 21, 1950.
6. Defense Production Act of 1950 (S 3936). Byrd (D Va.) amendment to limit life of the Act to period ending Aug. 31, 1951. Rejected, 38-48, Aug. 21, 1950.
7. Defense Production Act of 1950 (S 3936). Taft (R Ohio) amendment to strike out Title V (authorizing President to establish means for settlement of labor disputes). Rejected, 29-57, Aug. 21, 1950.
8. Defense Production Act of 1950 (HR 9176). Passage of HR 9176, embodying text of S 3936, as amended. Passed, 85-3, Aug. 21, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	47	34	50	11	6	38	29	85
NAYS	42	54	36	74	75	48	57	3

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	9	6	12	2	0	7	1	49
NAYS	40	42	34	46	48	41	47	0

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	38	28	38	9	6	31	28	36
NAYS	2	12	2	28	27	7	10	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
McMahon (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	X	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Pepper (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
GEORGIA								
George (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Russell (D)	Y	Y	✓	X	X	N	N	Y
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Taylor (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	?	Y
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Lucas (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Withers (D)	N	X	N	N	N	?	N	Y
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Long (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
MARYLAND								
Lodge (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Thye (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	?	?	✓	?	X	?	?	✓
Stennis (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Kem (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Murray (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N
McCarran (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
Tobey (R)	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Chavez (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Hoey (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Young (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Taft (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Thomas (D)	N	N	✓	?	?	?	?	✓
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
Morse (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Myers (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Leahy (D)	N	?	N	N	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Maybank (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
McKellar (D)	N	N	?	N	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Johnson (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Flanders (R)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	?	✓
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Robertson (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	✓	?	✓	?	?	✓	?	?
Magnuson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Neely (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Wiley (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y

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Senate Votes: Taxes, Nominations

1. Revenue Act of 1950 (HR 8920). George (D Ga.), Millikin (R Colo.) substitute for O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Connally (D Tex.), excess-profits tax amendment, directing House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee to report, as early as possible during the 82nd Congress, a bill providing for excess-profits tax retroactive to October 1, or July 1, 1950. Agreed to, 42-36, Sept. 1, 1950. (See p. 573)
2. Revenue Act of 1950 (HR 8920). McFarland (D Ariz.) motion to table McMahon (D Conn.), Benton (D Conn.) amendment continuing suspension of copper import taxes from July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951. (Adoption of this motion killed the amendment.) Agreed to, 52-22, Sept. 1, 1950.
3. Revenue Act of 1950 (HR 8920). Thye (R Minn.) amendment to provide that proceeds from sale of cattle used for breeding or dairy purposes, if owned by taxpayer for more than 3 months, shall be considered capital gains. Agreed to, 52-13, Sept. 1, 1950.
4. Revenue Act of 1950 (HR 8920). Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Langer (R N.D.) amendment to strike out portions of committee bill validating use of family partnerships for income-tax purposes. Rejected, 18-42, Sept. 1, 1950.
5. Revenue Act of 1950 (HR 8920). Humphrey (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Langer (R N.D.) amendment to strike out language in committee bill reducing holding period for "long term" capital gains to 3 months. (Effect of this amendment is to retain the present holding period of 6 months.) Agreed to, 37-24, Sept. 1, 1950.
6. Revenue Act of 1950 (HR 8920). House amendment to Senate amendment, directing House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee to report an excess-profits tax bill during the second session of 81st Congress, instead of 1st session of 82nd Congress. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) motion to reconsider action by which Senate disagreed to the House amendment. Rejected, 34-36, Sept. 14, 1950.
7. Pike Nomination. Nomination of Sumner T. Pike to be member of Atomic Energy Commission. Confirmed, 55-24, July 10, 1950.
8. Hutchinson Nomination. Nomination of Martin A. Hutchinson to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission (reported unfavorably by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce). Rejected, 14-59, Aug. 9, 1950.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	42	52	52	18	37	34	55	14
NAYS	36	22	13	42	24	36	24	59

DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	21	31	29	16	25	23	38	13
NAYS	26	12	10	20	12	15	5	25

REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	21	21	23	2	12	11	17	1
NAYS	10	10	3	22	12	21	19	34

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Hill (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA								
Hayden (D)	X	✓	?	?	?	?	Y	?
McFarland (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA								
Downey (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Knowland (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	N
COLORADO								
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT								
Benton (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
McMahon (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
Frear (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	✓
Williams (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
FLORIDA								
Holland (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Pepper (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	Y
GEORGIA								
George (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Russell (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N	Y	N
IDAHO								
Dworshak (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Taylor (D)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	?
ILLINOIS								
Douglas (D)	N	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lucas (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA								
Capehart (R)	Y	N	✓	X	?	X	N	N
Jenner (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?	?
IOWA								
Gillette (D)	Y	✓	?	?	?	X	Y	N
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
KANSAS								
Darby (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	N
Schoeppel (R)	✓	?	?	?	?	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
Chapman (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Withers (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	✓	?
LOUISIANA								
Ellender (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	N
Long (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	?	N
MAINE								
Brewster (R)	✓	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N
Smith (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND								
O'Conor (D)	✓	?	?	?	?	?	✓	N
Tydings (D)	✓	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
Lodge (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Saltonstall (R)	Y	N	?	X	X	?	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Vandenberg (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
Thye (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland (D)	✓	?	?	?	?	?	N	N
Stennis (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI								
Donnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Kem (R)	Y	N	?	?	?	N	N	N
MONTANA								
Ecton (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Murray (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
NEBRASKA								
Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
NEVADA								
Malone (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
McCarran (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Bridges (R)	✓	X	?	?	?	X	?	X
Tobey (R)	✓	X	?	X	?	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY								
Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	N	N
NEW MEXICO								
Anderson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Chavez (D)	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?
NEW YORK								
Ives (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Graham (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hoey (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
Langer (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
OHIO								
Bricker (R)	Y	N	?	?	?	N	N	N
Taft (R)	?	?	?	?	?	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA								
Kerr (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Thomas (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	✓	?	?
OREGON								
Cordon (R)	✓	?	?	?	?	N	Y	N
Morse (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Martin (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	N	N	N
Myers (D)	N	N	N	✓	?	?	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Green (D)	N	N	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
Leahy (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Johnston (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
Maybank (D)	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Gurney (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Mundt (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE								
Kefauver (D)	N	?	?	Y	Y	?	Y	?
McKellar (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
TEXAS								
Connally (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
UTAH								
Thomas (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	✓	Y	Y
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
VERMONT								
Aiken (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N
Flanders (R)	X	✓	✓	?	?	?	Y	X
VIRGINIA								
Byrd (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	N	N
Robertson (D)	Y	N	?	N	Y	X	N	N
WASHINGTON								
Cain (R)	?	?	?	?	?	N	N	X
Magnuson (D)	X	?	?	?	?	Y	✓	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Kilgore (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neely (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
McCarthy (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
Wiley (R)	X	X	?	?	?	N	Y	N
WYOMING								
Hunt (D)	N	✓	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?
O'Mahoney (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?

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Senate Vote: Foreign Trade Zones

1. Foreign-Trade Zone Act Amendment (HR 5332). Conference report. Agreed to, 30-30 (tie broken by yea vote of Vice President), June 5, 1950. (See p. 640)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL VOTE	1		DEMOCRATS	1		REPUBLICANS	1	
YEAS	30		YEAS	30		YEAS	0	
NAYS	30		NAYS	0		NAYS	30	

	1			1			1			1	
ALABAMA			**IOWA**			**NEBRASKA**			**RHODE ISLAND**		
Hill (D)	✓		Gillette (D)	Y		Butler (R)	N		Green (D)	Y	
Sparkman (D)	Y		Hickenlooper (R)	?		Wherry (R)	N		Leahy (D)	Y	
ARIZONA			**KANSAS**			**NEVADA**			**SOUTH CAROLINA**		
Hayden (D)	Y		Darby (R)	?		Malone (R)	N		Johnston (D)	?	
McFarland (D)	?		Schoeppel (R)	?		McCarran (D)	Y		Maybank (D)	✓	
ARKANSAS			**KENTUCKY**			**NEW HAMPSHIRE**			**SOUTH DAKOTA**		
Fulbright (D)	✓		Chapman (D)	Y		Bridges (R)	?		Gurney (R)	?	
McClellan (D)	Y		Withers (D)	Y		Tobey (R)	?		Mundt (R)	N	
CALIFORNIA			**LOUISIANA**			**NEW JERSEY**			**TENNESSEE**		
Downey (D)	✓		Ellender (D)	Y		Hendrickson (R)	N		Kefauver (D)	?	
Knowland (R)	N		Long (D)	✓		Smith (R)	N		McKellar (D)	Y	
COLORADO			**MAINE**			**NEW MEXICO**			**TEXAS**		
Johnson (D)	Y		Brewster (R)	N		Anderson (D)	?		Connally (D)	Y	
Millikin (R)	N		Smith (R)	X		Chavez (D)	?		Johnson (D)	Y	
CONNECTICUT			**MARYLAND**			**NEW YORK**			**UTAH**		
Benton (D)	?		O'Conor (D)	Y		Ives (R)	N		Thomas (D)	X	
McMahon (D)	Y		Tydings (D)	Y		Lehman (D-Lib)	Y		Watkins (R)	N	
DELAWARE			**MASSACHUSETTS**			**NORTH CAROLINA**			**VERMONT**		
Frear (D)	✓		Lodge (R)	N		Graham (D)	?		Aiken (R)	N	
Williams (R)	N		Saltonstall (R)	N		Hoey (D)	Y		Flanders (R)	N	
FLORIDA			**MICHIGAN**			**NORTH DAKOTA**			**VIRGINIA**		
Holland (D)	✓		Ferguson (R)	N		Langer (R)	?		Byrd (D)	?	
Pepper (D)	Y		Vandenberg (R)	?		Young (R)	?		Robertson (D)	Y	
GEORGIA			**MINNESOTA**			**OHIO**			**WASHINGTON**		
George (D)	Y		Humphrey (D)	?		Bricker (R)	N		Cain (R)	N	
Russell (D)	Y		Thye (R)	N		Taft (R)	N		Magnuson (D)	X	
IDAHO			**MISSISSIPPI**			**OKLAHOMA**			**WEST VIRGINIA**		
Dworshak (R)	N		Eastland (D)	?		Kerr (D)	Y		Kilgore (D)	Y	
Taylor (D)	?		Stennis (D)	Y		Thomas (D)	?		Neely (D)	Y	
ILLINOIS			**MISSOURI**			**OREGON**			**WISCONSIN**		
Douglas (D)	✓		Donnell (R)	N		Cordon (R)	N		McCarthy (R)	N	
Lucas (D)	Y		Kem (R)	N		Morse (R)	N		Wiley (R)	X	
INDIANA			**MONTANA**			**PENNSYLVANIA**			**WYOMING**		
Capehart (R)	N		Ecton (R)	N		Martin (R)	N		Hunt (D)	?	
Jenner (R)	?		Murray (D)	Y		Myers (D)	✓		O'Mahoney (D)	Y	

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PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

Presidential Nominations

Among nominations confirmed by the Senate without controversy during the second session were the following:

Executive Departments

AGRICULTURE

Clarence J. McCormick, Indiana, Under Secretary of Agriculture. Confirmed July 24.

COMMERCE

Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, United States Army, retired, Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation. Confirmed July 21.

Donald W. Nyrop, Nebraska, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics. Confirmed Sept. 21.

Vice Adm. Edward L. Cochrane, United States Navy, retired, member of Federal Maritime Board for term expiring June 30, 1952. Confirmed Aug. 1.

Albert W. Gatov, California, member of the Federal Maritime Board for term expiring June 30, 1950. Confirmed Aug. 24.

Robert W. Williams, Maryland, member of Federal Maritime Board for term expiring June 30, 1954. Confirmed Sept. 21.

DEFENSE

Robert A. Lovett, New York, Deputy Secretary of Defense. Confirmed Nov. 29.

Maj. Gen. James H. Burns, United States Army, retired, Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Mutual Defense Assistance. Confirmed Jan. 17.

John Hallowell Ohly, District of Columbia, Deputy Director, Mutual Defense Assistance. Confirmed Feb. 3.

Hubert E. Howard, Illinois, Chairman of Munitions Board. Confirmed Jan. 17.

John D. Small, New York, Chairman of Munitions Board. Confirmed Dec. 5.

Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, United States Army, Director of Central Intelligence. Confirmed Aug. 28.

Army

Frank Pace, Jr., Arkansas, Secretary of the Army. Confirmed April 10.

Archibald S. Alexander, New Jersey, Under Secretary of the Army. Confirmed May 11.

Karl R. Bendetsen, California, Assistant Secretary of the Army. Confirmed Jan. 26.

Earl Dallam Johnson, Connecticut, Assistant Secretary of the Army. Confirmed May 19.

Air Force

Thomas K. Finletter, New York, Secretary of Air Force. Confirmed April 13.

John A. McCone, California, Under Secretary of the Air Force. Confirmed June 6.

Navy

John F. Floberg, Illinois, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Confirmed Jan. 19.

Interior

Oscar L. Chapman, Colorado, Secretary of the Interior. Confirmed Jan. 18.

Dale E. Doty, California, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Confirmed June 6.

Dillon S. Myer, Ohio, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Confirmed April 25.

JUSTICE

James Michael McInerney, New York, Assistant Attorney General. Confirmed Jan. 24.

Harold I. Baynton, Nevada, Assistant Attorney General. Confirmed July 13.

Holmes Baldridge, Oklahoma, Assistant Attorney General. Confirmed Dec. 12.

LABOR

Robert T. Creasey, Texas, Assistant Secretary of Labor. Confirmed Dec. 13.

POST OFFICE

Osborne A. Pearson, California, Assistant Postmaster General. Confirmed April 17.

John M. Redding, Illinois, Assistant Postmaster General. Confirmed Aug. 11.

STATE

Edward W. Barrett, Connecticut, Assistant Secretary of State. Confirmed Jan. 31.

H. Freeman Matthews, Maryland, Assistant Secretary of State. Confirmed June 26.

Carlisle H. Hummelsine, Maryland, Assistant Secretary of State. Confirmed July 26.

Foreign Aid

William C. Foster, New York, Economic Cooperation Administrator. Confirmed Dec. 7.

Richard M. Bissell, Jr., Massachusetts, Deputy Economic Cooperation Administrator. Confirmed Dec. 7.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, New York, Chairman of International Development Advisory Board. Confirmed Dec. 7.

Henry G. Bennett, Oklahoma, Technical Cooperation Administrator. Confirmed Dec. 7.

Independent Offices

Alan Valentine, New York, Economic Stabilization Administrator. Confirmed Dec. 5.

Michael V. DiSalle, Ohio, Director of Price Stabilization. Confirmed Dec. 6.

Charles E. Wilson, New York, Director of Defense Mobilization. Confirmed Dec. 20.

Commissions, Boards, Corporations

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Gordon Dean, California, member of Atomic Energy Commission for term expiring June 30, 1953. Confirmed June 26.

Thomas Keith Glennan, Ohio, member of Atomic Energy Commission for term expiring June 30, 1955. Confirmed Aug. 22.

Thomas E. Murray, New York, for term expiring June 30, 1950. Confirmed March 31. Reappointment for term expiring June 30, 1952. Confirmed June 26.

Henry DeWolf Smyth, New Jersey, for term expiring June 30, 1951. Confirmed June 26.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Delos Wilson Rentzel, Texas, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1953. Confirmed Sept. 21.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

William B. Crawley, Alabama, member, Board of Directors. Confirmed March 8.

Clarence J. McCormick, Indiana, member, Board of Directors. Confirmed Aug. 23.

Harold K. Hill, Wisconsin, member, Board of Directors. Confirmed May 22.

Knox T. Hutchinson, Tennessee, member, Board of Directors. Confirmed March 8.

Elmer F. Kruse, Ohio, member, Board of Directors. Confirmed March 8.

Albert J. Loveland, Iowa, member, Board of Directors. Confirmed March 8.

Ralph S. Trigg, New Mexico, member, Board of Directors. Confirmed March 8.

Frank K. Woolley, Indiana, member, Board of Directors. Confirmed March 8.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Roy Blough, Illinois. Confirmed June 2.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

John W. Gibson, Michigan. Confirmed Dec. 21.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

George E. Sterling, Maine, for term expiring July 1, 1957. Confirmed June 20.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Nelson Lee Smith, New Hampshire, for term expiring June 22, 1955. Confirmed June 20.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Edward Lee Norton, Alabama, member, Board of Governors, for term expiring Feb. 1, 1964. Confirmed June 2.

Oliver S. Powell, Minnesota, member, Board of Governors, for remainder of term expiring Feb. 1, 1952. Confirmed Aug. 9.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Stephen J. Spingarn, New York, for term expiring Sept. 26, 1953. Confirmed Dec. 21.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

James K. Knudson, Utah, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1953. Confirmed April 13.

Richard F. Mitchell, for term expiring Dec. 31, 1956. Confirmed March 16.

Hugh W. Cross, Illinois, for term expiring Dec. 31, 1957. Confirmed Dec. 14.

INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

Josiah Marvel, Jr., Delaware. Confirmed Aug. 18.

Raymond S. McKeough, Illinois. Confirmed Aug. 18.

Roy G. Baker, Texas. Confirmed Aug. 18.

MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

William Randolph Carpenter, Kansas. Confirmed Sept. 12.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Paul L. Styles, Alabama, for term expiring Dec. 16, 1954. Confirmed Feb. 21.

Paul M. Herzog, New York, for term expiring Aug. 27, 1955. Confirmed July 31.

George J. Bott, Maryland, General Counsel. Confirmed Dec. 13.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., New York, for term expiring Feb. 1, 1953. Confirmed Jan. 17.

Leverett Edwards, Oklahoma, for remainder of term expiring Feb. 1, 1952. Confirmed April 17.

John Thad Scott, Jr., Texas, for term expiring Feb. 1, 1954. Confirmed Dec. 13.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The following nominations were confirmed Dec. 14:

To be members of National Science Board for term expiring May 10, 1952:

Sophie Bledsoe Aberle, New Mexico.
Chester I. Barnard, New York
Robert Percy Barnes, District of Columbia
Detlev W. Bronk, Maryland
Gerty T. Cori, Missouri
Charles Dollard, New York
Robert F. Loeb, New York
Audrey A. Potter, Indiana

To be members of National Science Board for term expiring May 10, 1954:

Lee A. DuBridge, California
Donald H. McLaughlin, California
Edward L. Moreland, Massachusetts
Joseph C. Morris, Louisiana
Harold M. Morse, New Jersey
James A. Reyniers, Indiana
Elvin C. Stakman, Minnesota
P. H. Yancey, Alabama

To be members of National Science Board for term expiring May 10, 1956:

James B. Conant, Massachusetts
John W. Davis, West Virginia
Edwin B. Fred, Wisconsin
Paul M. Gross, North Carolina
George D. Humphrey, Wyoming
O. W. Hyman, Tennessee
Frederick A. Middlebush, Missouri
Charles E. Wilson, New York

NATIONAL SECURITY RESOURCES BOARD

W. Stuart Symington, Missouri, Chairman. Confirmed April 10.

Robert J. Smith, Texas, Vice Chairman. Confirmed Aug. 4.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Horace W. Harper, Texas, for term expiring Aug. 29, 1954. Confirmed July 5.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

William Webster, Massachusetts, Chairman. Confirmed March 2.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Donald C. Cook, Michigan, for term expiring June 5, 1954. Confirmed Jan. 25.

Edward T. McCormick, Arizona, for remainder of term expiring June 5, 1952. Confirmed Jan. 25.

Paul R. Rowen, Massachusetts, for term expiring June 5, 1955. Confirmed June 12.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Edgar Bernard Brossard, Utah, for term expiring June 16, 1956. Confirmed Sept. 15.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

Myron Wiener, New York. Confirmed June 2.

United Nations and Related Organizations

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The following were confirmed Sept. 15 as U.S. representatives to the fifth session of the UN General Assembly:

Warren R. Austin, Vermont
John Foster Dulles, New York
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Massachusetts
Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, New York
John J. Sparkman, Alabama

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

James E. Webb, North Carolina, Alternate Governor of Fund and Alternate Governor of Bank, for term of 5 years. Confirmed Jan. 17.

John S. Hooker, Maryland, Alternate Executive Director of Fund for term of 2 years and until successor is appointed. Confirmed Jan. 17.

William McChesney Martin, Jr., New York, Executive Director of Bank for term of 2 years and until successor is appointed. Confirmed Jan. 17.

82nd CONGRESS
FACTS AND FIGURES

Democrats Retain Control, But GOP Gains

5 In Senate, 27 In House

Based on complete returns, the Republicans gained five Senate seats and 27 in the House in the Nov. 7 election. Summaries, as of Jan. 18, 1951, follow:

SENATE

	Holdovers	Re-elected	New	Totals for 82nd Congress	Net Gain or Loss
Democrats	31	12	6	49	-5
Republicans	29	10	8	47	5

HOUSE

	81st House	82nd Congress	Net gain or loss
Democrats	259	235**	-27*
Republicans	169	199	27*
ALP	1		
Vacancies	6	0	

* Of the six vacancies in the House of the 81st Congress, three were of seats formerly held by Democrats, three of seats held by Republicans.

**Excludes Frazier Reams (Independent-Ohio), former Democrat, who says he will "sit in the middle of the aisle."

RECORD TURNOUT

American voters shuffled the legislative pack Tuesday, Nov. 7, when they went to the polls in record numbers -- for an off-term election -- to name 36 Senators and 435 Representatives.

Some 41,000,000 ballots were cast. This compared with a vote of 48,833,680 for 1948, the last Presidential election, and 34,410,324 for 1946, last off-term vote.

The Democratic party retained control of both houses of Congress but its margin in the Senate will be only 49-47, the smallest since the 72nd Congress of 1931-33.

In the House, complete results gave the Democrats 235 seats to 199 for the Republicans. One seat was won by an Independent, Frazier Reams of Ohio, a former Democrat, who says he will "sit in the middle of the aisle."

The GOP gained in both houses -- a net total of five additional seats will be held by Republicans in the Senate, and of 27 in the House.

Although the Democrats retained numerical control, the Republican gains strengthened the GOP-Southern Democrat coalition that in the past often has seized the reins, particularly on domestic issues. In the Senate, particularly, party defection or absence of only a few Democrats may swing control to the minority party.

In 33 gubernatorial contests, the Republicans reversed the trend of 1948 and elected seven nominees to replace Democratic governors. The Democrats went into the election with a 29-to-19 majority but the GOP emerged with 26 governorships to the Democrats' 22.

Actually only six Members of the "new" Senate and only 59 of the Representatives of the 82nd Congress made their Congressional debuts. The others either were incumbents or served at previous sessions.

Ranking Democrats found the going tough. The list of distinguished Democrat election victims included Sen. Scott W. Lucas (Ill.), the party's Senate floor leader; Sen. Francis J. Myers (Pa.), Senate whip; Sen. Millard E. Tydings (Md.), chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Sen. Elbert D. Thomas (Utah), chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

Lucas lost to a former Representative, Everett M. Dirksen. Myers went down before Republican Governor James H. Duff. For Tydings, the defeat was his first at the polls since his election to the Maryland general assembly in 1920. He had served four terms in the Senate, but was beaten by a political novice, John M. Butler. Thomas lost to Wallace F. Bennett, the Republican former president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Charges of a Senator who wasn't on any 1950 ballot figured in some of the Democratic defeats, analysts generally were agreed. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy criticized administration handling of his charge that Communists had infiltrated the State Department. Tydings was chairman of the subcommittee which handled the probe. However, a member of the subcommittee, Sen. Brien McMahon (D Conn.), retained his seat by scoring one of his party's most impressive victories.

In California, Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas was defeated by Rep. Richard M. Nixon, with the same issues dominant. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) beat Joseph T. Ferguson, backed strongly by labor. Ohio gave Taft a victory margin of 425,000, larger than that he received in his two previous Senate bids.

Senate Membership For 1951

Following is a list of the Senate membership for the 82nd Congress. Newly elected Senators are marked with an asterisk. The listing includes the 49 Democrats, by states, first and then the 47 Republicans, by states.

DEMOCRATS - 49

Lister Hill, Ala.; John J. Sparkman, Ala.; Carl Hayden, Ariz.; Ernest W. McFarland, Ariz.; John L. McClellan, Ark.; J. William Fulbright, Ark.; Edwin C. Johnson, Colo.; Brien McMahon, Conn.; William Benton, Conn.; J. Allen Frear, Jr., Del.; Spessard L. Holland, Fla.;

*George A. Smathers, Fla.; Walter F. George, Ga.; Richard B. Russell, Ga.; Paul H. Douglas, Ill.; Guy M. Gillette, Iowa; Virgil Chapman, Ky.;

*Earle C. Clements, Ky.; Allen J. Ellender, La.; Russell B. Long, La.; Herbert R. O'Conor, Md.; Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn.; James O. Eastland, Miss.; John C. Stennis, Miss.;

*Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., Mo.; James E. Murray, Mont.; Pat McCarran, Nev., Dennis Chavez, N.M.; Clinton P. Anderson, N.M.; Herbert H. Lehman, N.Y.; Clyde R. Hoey, N.C.;

*Willis Smith, N.C.; Robert S. Kerr, Okla.;

*A. S. Mike Monroney, Okla.; Theodore Francis Green, R.I.;

*John O. Pastore, R.I.; Burnet R. Maybank, S.C.; Olin D. Johnston, S.C., Kenneth McKellar, Tenn.; Estes Kefauver, Tenn.; Tom Connally, Tex., Lyndon B. Johnson, Tex.; Harry F. Byrd, Va.; A. Willis Robertson, Va.; Warren G. Magnuson, Wash.; Harley M. Kilgore, W.Va.; Matthew M. Neely, W.Va.; Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyo.; Lester C. Hunt, Wyo.

REPUBLICANS - 47

William F. Knowland, Calif.;

*Richard M. Nixon, Calif.; Eugene D. Millikin, Colo.; John J. Williams, Del.; Henry C. Dworshak, Idaho;

*Herman Welker, Idaho;

*Everett M. Dirksen, Ill.; Homer E. Capehart, Ind., William E. Jenner, Ind.; Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa; Andrew F. Schoeppel, Kan.;

*Frank Carlson, Kan.; Owen Brewster, Maine; Margaret Chase Smith, Maine;

*John Marshall Butler, Md.; Leverett Saltonstall, Mass.; Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Mass.; Arthur H. Vandenberg, Mich.; Homer Ferguson, Mich.; Edward J. Thye, Minn.; James P. Kem, Mo.; Zales N. Ecton, Mont.; Hugh Butler, Neb.; Kenneth S. Wherry, Neb.; George W. Malone, Nev.; Styles Bridges, N.H.; Charles W. Tobey, N.H.; H. Alexander Smith, N.J.; Robert C. Hendrickson, N.J.; Irving M. Ives, N.Y.; William Langer, N.D.; Milton R. Young, N.D.; Robert A. Taft, Ohio; John W. Bricker, Ohio; Guy Cordon, Ore.; Wayne Morse, Ore.; Edward Martin, Pa.·

*James H. Duff, Pa.; Karl E. Mundt, S.D.;

*Francis Case, S.D.; Arthur V. Watkins, Utah;

*Wallace F. Bennett, Utah; George D. Aiken, Vt.; Ralph E. Flanders, Vt.; Harry P. Cain, Wash.; Alexander Wiley, Wis.; Joseph R. McCarthy, Wis.

* New Senators.

NINE WOMEN MEMBERS

Feminine representation in the 82nd Congress consists of Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) and eight Representatives, two Democrats and six Republicans. There are two new House GOP members, Ruth Thompson (Mich.) and Marguerite S. Church (Ill.). The 79th Congress had ten women, all others in the last 15 years had nine.

Three Democrats who served in the 81st Congress are missing -- Mary Norton (N.J.) who retired, Helen Gahagan Douglas (Calif.), who was defeated for the Senate, and Chase Going Woodhouse (Conn.) who lost her seat.

The first woman ever to be elected to Congress was Jeanette Rankin (R Mont.) in 1916. She voted against the declaration of the first World War, was defeated, but came back again for one term in 1940.

Ruth Thompson of Michigan replaced veteran Albert J. Engel (R) who retired after twenty years of service. She was a county probate judge, served in the state legislature and as legal counsel to the Social Security Board. During World War II she was an aide in the office of the Adjutant General and later an adviser to the European Army of Occupation.

Marguerite S. Church of Illinois succeeded to the seat vacated by the death of her husband, Rep. Ralph Church. She had been top political aide to her husband in his 14 years in the Illinois legislature and 14 years in the House. She campaigned for children's homes, maternal health and highway safety.

The women retaining seats include: Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.), Mrs. Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.), Mrs. Cecil Harden (R Ind.), Mrs. Frances Bolton (R Ohio), Mrs. Katharine St. George (R N.Y.), Mrs. Reva Beck Bosone (D Utah).

RANKING MEMBERS

Ranking Republicans, in period of service, in the 82nd Congress, are Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.) in the Senate and Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.) in the House.

The ranking Democrats are Kenneth McKellar (Tenn.) in the Senate and Adolph J. Sabath (Ill.) in the House.

Sabath, with service dating from March 4, 1907, has the longest service record of any member of the 82nd Congress -- the 23rd consecutive term.

XUM

THE NEW HOUSE

Membership for 82nd Congress, effective Jan. 3. Based on Nov. 7 Elections

	81st Congress	New, 82nd Congress	
Democrats	259		235
Republicans	169		199
ALP	1	Independent	1
Vacancies	6		0

NEEDED FOR CONTROL -- 218

PARTY LINE-UP BY STATES

	81st Congress		82nd Congress			
					Net Gain	
	D	R	D	R	D	R
Ala.	9	0	9	0	0	0
Ariz.	2	0	2	0	0	0
Ark.	7	0	7	0	0	0
Calif.	11	12	10	13	-1	1
Colo.	3	1	2	2	-1	1
Conn.	3	3	2	4	-1	1
Del.	0	1	0	1	0	0
Fla.	6	0	6	0	0	0
Ga.	10	0	10	0	0	0
Idaho	1	1	0	2	-1	1
Ill.	11*	13*	8	18	-3	5
Ind.	7	4	2	9	-5	5
Iowa	0	8	0	8	0	0
Kan.	0	5*	0	6	0	1
Ky.	7	2	7	2	0	0
La.	8	0	8	0	0	0
Maine	0	3	0	3	0	0
Md.	4	2	3	3	-1	1
Mass.	6	8	6	8	0	0
Mich.	4*	12	5	12	1	0
Minn.	4	5	4	5	0	0
Miss.	7	0	7	0	0	0
Mo.	12	1	10	3	-2	2
Mont.	1	1	1	1	0	0
Neb.	1	3	0	4	-1	1
Nev.	1	0	1	0	0	0
N.H.	0	2	0	2	0	0
N.J.	5	9	5	9	0	0
N.M.	2	0	2	0	0	0
N.Y.**	24	20	23	22	-1	2
N.C.	11*	0	12	0	1	0
N.D.	0	1*	0	2	0	1
Ohio ***	12	11	7	15	-5	4
Okla.	8	0	6	2	-2	2
Ore.	0	4	0	4	0	0
Pa.	15	18	13	20	-2	2
R.I.	2	0	2	0	0	0
S.C.	6	0	6	0	0	0
S.D.	0	2	0	2	0	0
Tenn.	8	2	8	2	0	0
Texas	20	1	21	0	1	1
Utah	2	0	2	0	0	0
Vt.	0	1	0	1	0	0
Va.	9	0	9	0	0	0
Wash.	2	4	2	4	0	0
W.Va.	6	0	6	0	0	0
Wis.	2	8	1	9	-1	1
Wyo.	0	1	0	1	0	0
TOTALS	259	169	235	199	-24	30

*Figures for present party strengths in state delegations exclude vacancies existing as of November 6, 1950.

**Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) omitted

***Frazier Reams (Independent) explains odd figures.

Party Leaders

SENATE

President pro tempore -- Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.)
Majority Leader -- Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.)
Majority Whip -- Lyndon Johnson (D Tex.)
Minority Leader -- Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.)
Minority Whip -- Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.)

HOUSE

Speaker -- Sam Rayburn (D Tex.).
Majority Leader -- John W. McCormack (D Mass.).
Minority Leader -- Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.).
Majority Whip -- J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.).
Minority Whip -- Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.).

SENATE AGES, PROFESSIONS

When sworn in for the 82nd Congress, the Senate was younger than it was in the 81st. The average Senator was 56.6 years old at the beginning of the new Congress in January, as compared with an average age of 58.5 for the Senate at the beginning of the 81st Congress. The 14 new Senators pulled down the figure; their average age was only 50.7 years.

The oldest Senator was Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), who was 83. Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) at 81 was the only other Senator over 80 years of age. The oldest freshman Senator was James H. Duff (R Pa.), 67. Willis Smith (D N.C.) was the second oldest freshman -- he was 63.

Russell B. Long (D La.) was still the "baby" of the Senate at the age of 32. He has been a Senator for two years. Three other Senators are in their 30's: George A. Smathers (D Fla.), 37, Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.), 37, and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), 39.

All but five Senators served in some government capacity or were engaged in some type of civic service (other than the armed forces) or politics before they came to the Senate. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) was Secretary of Agriculture; William Benton (D Conn.) was assistant secretary of state, Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) was first assistant postmaster general, and Brien McMahon (D Conn.) was assistant attorney general.

Twenty-seven previously served as governors of their states, 30 are former Representatives and 11 served as judges. While Senator, Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) served as chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, a liberal political group.

Those Senators without previous political or civic service when they came to the Senate were Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), who was a practicing attorney in Denver, John J. Williams (R Del.), a grain dealer in Millsboro, Del., Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), Washington, Ind., farmer and manufacturer of electrical appliances, and Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), president of a Salt Lake City glass and paint company.

Fifty-nine Senators are veterans, all but five serving in either the first or the second world wars. Forty-seven served in the first world war, 16 in the second, and five -- Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), Edward Martin (R Pa.), Theodore F. Green (D R.I.), Tom Connally (D Tex.), and Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) -- served in the Spanish-American war.

Martin served in all three wars and retired from the armed services as a major general. Gillette and Connally served in the first world war as well as the Spanish-American war, and Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) served in both world wars. Fifteen hold commissions in the reserves, including the two Washington Senators, Harry P. Cain (R) and Warren Magnuson (D).

Professionally the new Senate is heavily weighted with lawyers. Sixty-one, two thirds of the Senate membership, are attorneys. They hold both Senate seats in 20 state delegations. Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) is former chief justice of the Nevada Supreme Court, and Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) was associate justice of the Georgia Supreme Court before he came to the Senate in 1922.

Willis Smith, North Carolina freshman, is a former president of the American Bar association.

Many Senators served in judicial capacities and as district attorneys before coming to the Senate.

Twenty-eight Senators have a business or banking background. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-Lib N.Y.) is a former partner in the international banking firm of Lehman Brothers of New York.

Among those who built up successful business organizations before coming to the Senate were William Benton (D Conn.), advertising; Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), manufacturer of electrical appliances; Hugh Butler (R Neb.), grain and flour mills; Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), oil; Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), paint and glass, and Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), machine tools manufacturer. Bennett is former president of the National Association of Manufacturers and Flanders was chairman of research for the Committee for Economic Development.

Twenty Senators are farmers or have agricultural financial interests. Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) is not only former secretary of agriculture but also owns and operates large farms in New Mexico and South Dakota. Both Senators from Delaware, North Dakota and South Dakota have been engaged in agricultural undertakings, and most still are.

Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.), ranking minority member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, maintains a nursery in which he grows wild flowers commercially at Putnam, Vt. Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.) is a highly successful apple grower with orchards in Virginia and West Virginia.

Five members of the Senate Agriculture Committee have farming interests--Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), Anderson (D N.M.), Aiken (R Vt.), Milton R. Young (R N.D.), and Edward J. Thye (R Minn.).

Twelve members of the Senate have been or are members of the newspaper profession. Both South Dakota Senators have been editors, Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) of two publications and Francis Case (R S.D.) of his own paper. Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) is assistant publisher of the Oakland Tribune. Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.) and Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) were political writers for the New York Herald Tribune and the Oklahoma News respectively before they went into politics themselves.

The teaching profession has 12 "graduates" in the Senate, including the following: J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), former president of the University of Arkansas;

Wayne Morse (R Ore.), former dean of the University of Oregon School of Law; Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), founder and former dean of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University; Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), former economics professor at the University of Chicago; H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), former secretary of Princeton University.

Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) is the only representative of the medical or dental profession in the Senate. He is a dentist.

HOUSE AGES, PROFESSIONS

As sworn for the 82nd Congress, House members were somewhat older, as a group, than the members of the 80th and 81st Congresses. The 81st House was the same age the 80th had been--51. The average age of the House as sworn in Jan. 3, 1951 was 52 years. The 59 new members of the House were five years younger than the hold-overs, their average age being 47 years.

The oldest member of the House was Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.), who was 87. Other House members over 80 were: Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.), 84, Charles A. Eaton (R N.J.), 82, and Merlin Hull (R Wis.), 80.

The youngest member of the new House was a freshman, Patrick J. Hillings (R Calif.), who was 27. Other youngsters in the House were: Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. (D Tex.), 29, and John Bell Williams (D Miss.), 32, Frank E. Smith (D Miss.), 32, and William H. Bates (R Mass.), 32. Sixteen members of the House were 35 years old or younger.

Rep. Benjamin James (R Pa.) refuses to divulge his age, so it is not listed. He told CQ that he never gives his age to anyone.

Three fourths of the members of the House--369--were previously engaged in civic service or politics before coming to the House. Hugh Mitchell (D Wash.) is an ex-Senator and Fred G. Aandahl (R N.D.), a new member, is former governor of North Dakota. B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.) and Hugh Scott, Jr. (R Pa.) are former chairmen of the Republican National Committee. Fourteen new members of the 82nd Congress are former Representatives who won their old House seats back in the November election.

They are J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.), Horace Seely-Brown (R Conn.), Richard B. Vail (R Ill.), Fred E. Busbey (R Ill.), Howard H. Buffett (R Neb.), John J. Dempsey (D N.M.), John C. Butler (R N.Y.), William E. Hess (R Ohio), George A. Bender (R Ohio), George B. Schwabe (R Okla.), John P. Riley (D S.C.), W. J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.), B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.) and Charles J. Kersten (R Wis.).

There are 224 veterans in the House, many of whom are veterans of World War II, and some were veterans of both World War I and II. A number of war heroes are serving in the House, including Brig. Gen. (ret.) James P.S. Devereux (R Md.), who commanded the Marines on Wake Island early in World War II; Charles E. Potter (R Mich.), who lost his legs in the past war; Hugh J. Addonizio (D N.J.) in eight World War II campaigns; Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D N.J.), knighted by King Umberto of Italy for his military service in Italy during and after the war; John A. Blatnik (D Minn.), parachuted behind enemy lines into Yugoslavia during the war; and Alfred D. Sieminski (D N.J.), who learned of his election to Congress while fighting in Korea.

Others with outstanding military records include James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.), who has served in both wars, has three times been national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and twice commander of the VFW Department of Pennsylvania, and Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), also a veteran of both wars and presently the holder of a reserve commission as a brigadier general.

Like the Senate, the House has a large membership of lawyers. There are 243 lawyers in the House, many of whom also served in judicial capacities before they came to Congress. Two of the eight women members of the House have been judges and practicing attorneys. Reva Beck Bosone (D Utah) was a municipal court judge in Salt Lake City before coming to the 81st Congress, and Ruth Thompson (R Mich.) was a county probate judge prior to taking her House seat in the 82nd.

There are 143 members of the House who were in business or banking before coming to the House. Both members of the Montana delegation have a business background; Mike J. Mansfield (D Mont.) is by profession a mining engineer and Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.), a livestockman. The delegations with most representatives having business or banking backgrounds are Virginia (seven out of nine Congressmen) and Colorado (three out of four). Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) is a banker, Alfred D. Sieminski (D N.J.), the owner of a large laundry, and Thurmond Chatham (D N.C.), is the nationally known blanket manufacturer.

The former teachers and educators in the House total 70. Four members have been college deans, Chester E. Merrow (R N.H.), Hal Holmes (R Wash.), John R. Murdock (D Ariz.) and Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.). Among the former professors in the House are M. G. Burnside (D W.Va.), Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.) and Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), who taught political science, economics and history, respectively.

The 66 members of the House who have been farmers or have farming interests include eight members of the House Agriculture Committee. The richest agricultural state in the nation--Iowa--does not have a single farmer in its delegation. And there is only one farmer--Rep. Edward H. Rees (R Kan.)--in the delegation of the wheat state of Kansas. The Minnesota delegation has five farmers, North Carolina five, Virginia five and Ohio five. Walter K. Granger (D Utah), Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.) and Hal Holmes (R Wash.) are ranchers; Lowell Stockman (R Ore.) farms wheat, Jack Z. Anderson (R Calif.) grows pears, Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.), peaches and A.S. Herlong, Jr. (D Fla.), oranges.

The newspaper business has contributed 49 men to the House. They include publishers Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), Richard W. Hoffman (R Ill.), and Clarence Brown (R Ohio), and former publisher Clinton D. McKinnon (D Calif.).

Only eight Congressmen have a background in medicine or dentistry. John T. Wood (R Idaho), A. L. Miller (R Neb.), Ivor E. Fenton (R Pa.), Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.), and E. H. Hedrick (D W.Va.), are doctors; Roy O. Woodruff (R Mich.) and Walter E. Brehm (R Ohio) are dentists, and Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) has been a medical missionary.

Representatives who have been active in the labor movement are John F. Shelley (D Calif.), former president of the California American Federation of Labor; Leonard Irving (D Mo.), president and business agent of the Construction and General Laborers Union Local 264 (AFL); John C. Butler (R N.Y.), who has held many offices in the longshoremen's and grain elevators' union; Roy W. Wier (D Minn.), active in the Minneapolis trade union movement; George M. Rhodes (D Pa.), president and business agent of the Central Labor Union (AFL); John E. Fogarty (D R.I.), president of Bricklayers Union No. One of Rhode Island; Gardner R. Withrow (R Wis.), state representative for the railroad brotherhoods.

SENATE ROSTER -- 82nd CONGRESS

AGES, PROFESSIONS, RANK AND VETERAN STATUS

The chart below gives the official roster of the Senate for the 82nd Congress. Column 1 shows the age of the member, column 10 his rank in his party, according to total years served in Congress (but not necessarily consecutively). Both are as of Jan. 1, 1951. A check mark (✓) in column 9 indicates that the member is a war veteran. Check marks in columns 2 through 8 indicate prior professions of members, based on data from official records and on information supplied by the legislators. The summary below gives the designations applying to each column:

1. Age
2. Agriculture
3. Business or Banking
4. Medicine or Dentistry
5. Civic Service or Politics
6. Journalism
7. Law
8. Teaching
9. Check indicates veteran status
10. Rank in party

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Hill (D)	56				✓		✓		✓	11
Sparkman (D)	51				✓		✓	✓	✓	18
ARIZONA										
Hayden (D)	71				✓				✓	3
McFarland (D)	56		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	12
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	45				✓		✓	✓		16
McClellan (D)	54				✓		✓		✓	14
CALIFORNIA										
Knowland (R)	42				✓	✓			✓	13
Nixon (R)	37				✓		✓		✓	20
COLORADO										
Johnson (D)	66	✓	✓		✓					10
Millikin (R)	59						✓		✓	6
CONNECTICUT										
Benton (D)	50		✓		✓	✓			✓	24
McMahon (D)	47				✓		✓			16
DELAWARE										
Frear (D)	47	✓	✓		✓				✓	22
Williams (R)	46	✓	✓							16
FLORIDA										
Holland (D)	58				✓		✓		✓	17
Smathers (D)	37				✓		✓		✓	26
GEORGIA										
George (D)	72				✓		✓			2
Russell (D)	53				✓		✓		✓	5
IDAHO										
Dworshak (R)	56				✓	✓			✓	18
Welker (R)	44	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	21
ILLINOIS										
Dirksen (R)	54				✓		✓		✓	21
Douglas (D)	58				✓			✓	✓	22
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	53	✓	✓						✓	10
Jenner (R)	42				✓		✓		✓	16
IOWA										
Gillette (D)	71				✓		✓		✓	22
Hickenlooper (R)	54				✓		✓		✓	10
KANSAS										
Carlson (R)	57	✓			✓				✓	19
Schoeppel (R)	56				✓		✓		✓	17
KENTUCKY										
Chapman (D)	55				✓		✓			22
Clements (D)	54	✓			✓				✓	24
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	59	✓			✓		✓		✓	10
Long (D)	52				✓		✓		✓	21
MAINE										
Brewster (R)	62						✓		✓	4
Smith (R)	52		✓		✓			✓		17
MARYLAND										
Butler (R)	53				✓		✓		✓	21
O'Conor (D)	54				✓		✓		✓	19
MASSACHUSETTS										
Lodge (R)	48				✓	✓			✓	16
Saltonstall (R)	58				✓		✓		✓	11
MICHIGAN										
Ferguson (R)	61				✓		✓			7
Vandenberg (R)	66				✓	✓	✓			1
MINNESOTA										
Humphrey (D)	39		✓		✓				✓	22
Thye (R)	54	✓			✓				✓	16
MISSISSIPPI										
Eastland (D)	46	✓			✓		✓			14
Stennis (D)	49				✓		✓			20
MISSOURI										
Hennings (D)	47				✓		✓		✓	26
Kem (R)	60				✓		✓		✓	16
MONTANA										
Ecton (R)	52	✓			✓				✓	16
Murray (D)	74				✓		✓			8
NEBRASKA										
Butler (R)	72		✓		✓					4
Wherry (R)	58		✓		✓				✓	7
NEVADA										
Malone (R)	60		✓		✓	✓			✓	16
McCarran (D)	74				✓		✓			6
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	52		✓		✓		✓			3
Tobey (R)	70	✓	✓		✓					3
NEW JERSEY										
Hendrickson (R)	52				✓		✓		✓	17
Smith (R)	70				✓		✓	✓		9
NEW MEXICO										
Anderson (D)	55	✓	✓		✓					22
Chavez (D)	62				✓		✓			9
NEW YORK										
Ives (R)	54		✓		✓			✓	✓	16
Lehman (D-Lib.)	72		✓		✓				✓	23
NORTH CAROLINA										
Hoey (D)	73				✓	✓	✓			16
Smith (D)	63				✓		✓		✓	24
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	64	✓			✓		✓			4
Young (R)	53	✓			✓					12
OHIO										
Bricker (R)	57				✓		✓		✓	16
Taft (R)	61				✓		✓			3
OKLAHOMA										
Kerr (D)	54		✓		✓			✓	✓	22
Monroney (D)	48		✓		✓	✓				26
OREGON										
Cordon (R)	60				✓		✓		✓	8
Morse (R)	50				✓		✓	✓		10
PENNSYLVANIA										
Duff (R)	67		✓		✓		✓			21
Martin (R)	71		✓		✓		✓		✓	16
RHODE ISLAND										
Green (D)	83		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	10
Pastore (D)	43		✓		✓		✓			25
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	54				✓		✓		✓	16
Maybank (D)	51		✓		✓				✓	13
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Case (R)	54	✓			✓	✓			✓	21
Mundt (R)	50	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		17
TENNESSEE										
Kefauver (D)	47				✓		✓			22
McKellar (D)	81				✓		✓			1
TEXAS										
Connally (D)	73				✓		✓		✓	4
Johnson (D)	42				✓		✓		✓	22
UTAH										
Bennett (R)	52		✓						✓	20
Watkins (R)	64	✓			✓		✓			16
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	56	✓			✓					5
Flanders (R)	70		✓		✓					14
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	63	✓			✓	✓				6
Robertson (D)	63				✓		✓		✓	18
WASHINGTON										
Cain (R)	44		✓		✓				✓	15
Magnuson (D)	45				✓		✓		✓	15
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	57				✓		✓		✓	12
Neely (D)	76				✓		✓		✓	22
WISCONSIN										
McCarthy (R)	41				✓		✓		✓	16
Wiley (R)	66				✓		✓			3
WYOMING										
Hunt (D)	58			✓	✓				✓	22
O'Mahoney (D)	66				✓	✓	✓			7

HOUSE ROSTER -- 82nd CONGRESS

AGES, PROFESSIONS, RANK AND VETERAN STATUS

The chart below gives the official roster of the House for the 82nd Congress. Column 1 shows the age of the member, column 10 his rank in his party, according to total years served in Congress (but not necessarily consecutively). Both are as of Jan. 1, 1951. A check mark (✓) in column 9 indicates that the member is a war veteran. Check marks in columns 2 through 8 indicate prior professions of members, based on data from official records and on information supplied by the legislators. The summary below gives the designations applying to each column:

1. Age
2. Agriculture
3. Business or Banking
4. Medicine or Dentistry
5. Civic Service or Politics
6. Journalism
7. Law
8. Teaching
9. Check indicates veteran status
10. Rank in party

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	44				✓		✓		✓	40
9 Battle (D)	38		✓						✓	54
1 Boykin (D)	65	✓	✓							17
6 deGraffenried (D)	51				✓		✓		✓	64
7 Elliott (D)	37						✓		✓	64
2 Grant (D)	53				✓		✓		✓	20
8 Jones (D)	38				✓		✓		✓	55
5 Rains (D)	48				✓		✓			44
4 Roberts (D)	38	✓			✓		✓		✓	71
ARIZONA										
1 Murdock (D)	65							✓		18
2 Patten (D)	43		✓					✓	✓	64
ARKANSAS										
1 Gathings (D)	47				✓		✓			23
7 Harris (D)	47				✓		✓			31
5 Hays (D)	52				✓		✓		✓	38
2 Mills (D)	41				✓		✓			23
6 Norrell (D)	54				✓		✓		✓	23
4 Tackett (D)	39				✓		✓		✓	64
3 Trimble (D)	56				✓		✓		✓	44
CALIFORNIA										
7 Allen (R)	51				✓		✓		✓	43
8 Anderson (R)	46	✓								20
11 Bramblett (R)	49		✓		✓					43
2 Engle (D)	37				✓		✓			39
4 Havenner (D)	68				✓	✓				35
9 Hunter (R)	54				✓		✓		✓	57
3 Johnson (R)	62				✓		✓		✓	31
23 McKinnon (D)	44				✓	✓				64
6 Miller (D)	59		✓		✓				✓	44
22 Phillips (R)	63	✓	✓		✓				✓	31
1 Scudder (R)	62		✓		✓				✓	51
5 Shelley (D)	62				✓				✓	67
21 Sheppard (D)	65		✓							18
10 Werdel (R)	45				✓		✓			51
Los Angeles County										
18 Doyle (D)	63				✓		✓			62
12 Hillings (R)	27				✓	✓	✓		✓	57
20 Hinshaw (R)	56		✓		✓				✓	20
19 Holifield (D)	47		✓		✓					38
16 Jackson (R)	40				✓	✓			✓	43
17 King (D)	52		✓		✓				✓	34
15 McDonough (R)	55		✓		✓					38
13 Poulson (R)	55				✓					41
14 Yorty (D)	40				✓		✓		✓	71
COLORADO										
4 Aspinall (D)	54	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	64
3 Chenoweth (R)	53		✓		✓		✓			36
2 Hill (R)	64	✓	✓		✓					25
1 Rogers (D)	50				✓		✓		✓	71
CONNECTICUT										
3 McGuire (D)	44		✓		✓					64
4 Morano (R)	42				✓					57
5 Patterson (R)	42						✓		✓	43
1 Ribicoff (D)	40				✓		✓			64
AL Sadlak (R)	42						✓		✓	43
2 Seely-Brown (R)	42	✓			✓			✓	✓	56
DELAWARE										
AL Boggs (R)	41						✓		✓	43
FLORIDA										
2 Bennett (D)	40				✓		✓		✓	64
5 Herlong (D)	41	✓			✓		✓		✓	64
4 Lantaff (D)	37				✓		✓		✓	71
1 McMullen (D)	48				✓		✓			71
6 Rogers (D)	64				✓		✓			44
3 Sikes (D)	44				✓	✓			✓	35
GEORGIA										
10 Brown (D)	70	✓					✓		✓	
4 Camp (D)	58						✓		✓	25
2 Cox (D)	70						✓			9
5 Davis (D)	55						✓		✓	54
3 Forrester (D) *	54						✓			71
7 Lanham (D)	62						✓			54
1 Preston (D)	41						✓		✓	54
6 Vinson (D)	67						✓			4
8 Wheeler (D)	35	✓						✓	✓	54
9 Wood (D)	65						✓		✓	35
IDAHO										
2 Budge (R)	40						✓		✓	57
1 Wood (R)	72	✓		✓	✓			✓		57
ILLINOIS										
16 Allen (R)	52							✓		11
17 Arends (R)	55	✓	✓		✓				✓	14
26 Bishop (R)	60		✓		✓					25
19 Chiperfield (R)	51						✓		✓	20
23 Jenison (R)	43		✓			✓			✓	43
21 Mack (D)	34		✓						✓	64
15 Mason (R)	68				✓			✓		16
25 Price (D)	45				✓	✓			✓	44
14 Reed (R)	60				✓		✓		✓	14
20 Simpson (R)	56		✓		✓				✓	31
22 Springer (R)	41				✓		✓		✓	57
18 Velde (R)	40				✓		✓	✓	✓	51
24 Vursell (R)	69		✓		✓	✓				31
Chicago—Cook County										
3 Busbey (R)	54		✓		✓				✓	49
13 Church (R)	58				✓					57
1 Dawson (D)	64				✓		✓		✓	38
8 Gordon (D)	57		✓		✓					38
10 Hoffman (R)	57		✓		✓				✓	51
12 Jonas (R)	65				✓		✓	✓		51
5 Kluczynski (D)	54		✓						✓	71
4 McVey (R)	65							✓		57
6 O'Brien (D)	72		✓		✓					21
7 Sabath (D)	84				✓		✓			1
11 Sheehan (R)	41		✓							57
2 Vail (R)	55		✓		✓				✓	56
9 Yates (D)	41				✓	✓	✓		✓	64
INDIANA										
4 Adair (R)	43							✓	✓	57
5 Beamer (R)	54	✓	✓		✓				✓	57
7 Bray (R)	47				✓		✓		✓	57
11 Brownson (R)	36		✓						✓	57
3 Crumpacker (R)	33	✓			✓		✓		✓	57
8 Denton (D)	54				✓		✓		✓	64
2 Halleck (R)	50				✓		✓		✓	15
6 Harden (R)	56				✓			✓		51
10 Harvey (R)	49	✓			✓			✓		47
1 Madden (D)	58				✓		✓		✓	38
9 Wilson (R)	44							✓		25
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	60				✓		✓		✓	25
6 Dolliver (R)	56				✓		✓	✓	✓	38
3 Gross (R)	51					✓			✓	51
8 Hoeven (R)	55				✓		✓		✓	31
7 Jensen (R)	58		✓						✓	20
4 LeCompte (R)	63		✓		✓	✓			✓	20
1 Martin (R)	57		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	20
2 Talle (R)	58							✓	✓	20
KANSAS										
1 Cole (R)	49						✓		✓	38
3 George (R)	50					✓	✓		✓	55
5 Hope (R)	57					✓		✓	✓	6
4 Rees (R)	64	✓				✓		✓		16
2 Scrivner (R)	52							✓		14
6 Smith (R)	60					✓		✓		✓	43
KENTUCKY										
8 Bates (D)	57					✓		✓	✓	19
4 Chelf (D)	43					✓		✓		✓	44
9 Golden (R)	59					✓		✓		54
1 Gregory (D)	53		✓			✓				18
3 Morton (R)	43		✓			✓				✓	43
7 Perkins (D)	38					✓		✓		✓	64
5 Spence (D)	76					✓		✓			12
6 Underwood (D)	52		✓			✓	✓			✓	64
2 Whitaker (D)	49					✓		✓		✓	60
LOUISIANA										
8 Allen (D)	59					✓		✓	✓		18
2 Boggs (D)	36					✓		✓		✓	50
4 Brooks (D)	53					✓		✓		✓	18
1 Hebert (D)	49					✓	✓				31
7 Larcade (D)	60		✓			✓				✓	38
6 Morrison (D)	42					✓		✓			38
5 Passman (D)	50		✓			✓				✓	54
3 Willis (D)	46							✓	✓		64
MAINE										
3 Fellows (R)	59							✓			25
1 Hale (R)	61							✓		✓	31
2 Nelson (R)	43							✓		✓	51
MARYLAND										
6 Beall (R)	58		✓			✓				✓	31
2 Devereux (R)	47	✓				✓				✓	57
4 Fallon (D)	48		✓			✓					44
3 Garmatz (D)	47		✓			✓					56
1 Miller (R)	55					✓		✓		✓	43
5 Sasscer (D)	57					✓		✓		✓	24
MASSACHUSETTS										
6 Bates (R)	32									✓	54
4 Donohue (D)	49					✓		✓		✓	54
2 Furcolo (D)	39							✓		✓	64
8 Goodwin (R)	69					✓		✓			31
10 Herter (R)	55		✓			✓	✓		✓		31
1 Heselton (R)	50		✓			✓		✓		✓	38
11 Kennedy (D)	33					✓	✓			✓	54
7 Lane (D)	52					✓		✓		✓	33
14 Martin (R)	66		✓			✓	✓				4
12 McCormack (D)	59					✓		✓		✓	10
9 Nicholson (R)	62		✓			✓				✓	48
3 Philbin (D)	52	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	38
5 Rogers (R)	69					✓					5
13 Wigglesworth (R)	59					✓		✓		✓	7
MICHIGAN										
12 Bennett (R)	48					✓		✓			41
6 Blackney (R)	74					✓		✓	✓		19
8 Crawford (R)	62	✓	✓			✓					14
5 Ford (R)	37							✓		✓	51
4 Hoffman (R)	75					✓		✓			14
2 Meader (R)	43					✓	✓				57
11 Potter (R)	34					✓		✓		✓	46
3 Shafer (R)	57		✓			✓	✓				16
9 Thompson (R)	63					✓		✓			57
7 Wolcott (R)	57					✓		✓		✓	10
10 Woodruff (R)	74				✓	✓				✓	2
Detroit—Wayne County										
15 Dingell (D)	56		✓			✓	✓				13
17 Dondero (R)	65					✓		✓			11
16 Lesinski (D)	36									✓	71
1 Machrowicz (D)	51					✓		✓		✓	71
13 O'Brien (D)	50					✓		✓			37
14 Rabaut (D)	64		✓			✓		✓			22

*-Approximate age.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINNESOTA										
7 Andersen (R)	53	✓			✓					20
1 Andresen (R)	60	✓	✓		✓		✓			8
8 Blatnik (D)	39				✓	✓		✓	✓	54
9 Hagen (R)	49	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		31
5 Judd (R)	52			✓	✓				✓	31
6 Marshall (D)	44	✓			✓					64
4 McCarthy (D)	34	✓			✓	✓		✓		64
2 O'Hara (R)	55				✓		✓		✓	25
3 Wier (D)	62				✓				✓	64
MISSISSIPPI										
4 Abernethy (D)	47				✓		✓			38
6 Colmer (D)	60				✓		✓	✓	✓	13
1 Rankin (D)	68				✓	✓	✓		✓	6
3 Smith (D)	52				✓	✓				71
2 Whitten (D)	40				✓		✓	✓		32
7 Williams (D)	32				✓		✓		✓	54
5 Winstead (D)	46	✓						✓		38
MISSOURI										
6 Armstrong (R)	57				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	57
5 Bolling (D)	34							✓	✓	64
9 Cannon (D)	71				✓		✓	✓		7
8 Carnahan (D)	53				✓			✓	✓	62
12 Curtis (R)	39						✓		✓	57
4 Irving (D)	52		✓		✓					64
10 Jones (D)	49		✓		✓	✓				61
13 Karsten (D)	37				✓		✓			54
1 Magee (D)	51	✓			✓		✓		✓	64
2 Moulder (D)	46				✓		✓			64
7 Short (R)	52				✓			✓	✓	12
11 Sullivan (D)	53				✓		✓		✓	52
3 Welch (D)	55		✓		✓					64
MONTANA										
2 D'Ewart (R)	61	✓	✓		✓					39
1 Mansfield (D)	47		✓					✓	✓	38
NEBRASKA										
2 Buffett (R)	47	✓	✓		✓					42
1 Curtis (R)	45				✓		✓	✓		20
4 Miller (R)	58	✓		✓	✓			✓		31
3 Stefan (R)	66		✓		✓	✓			✓	14
NEVADA										
AL Baring (D)	39		✓		✓				✓	64
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
2 Cotton (R)	50				✓		✓			43
1 Merrow (R)	44				✓	✓		✓		31
NEW JERSEY										
11 Addonizio (D)	36		✓						✓	64
3 Auchincloss (R)	65		✓		✓				✓	31
8 Canfield (R)	52				✓	✓	✓		✓	25
6 Case (R)	46				✓		✓			38
5 Eaton (R)	82				✓	✓				4
2 Hand (R)	48		✓		✓	✓	✓			38
14 Hart (D)	57				✓		✓			16
4 Howell (D)	46		✓		✓					64
12 Kean (R)	57		✓		✓				✓	20
10 Rodino (D)	41				✓		✓		✓	64
13 Sieminski (D)	39		✓						✓	71
9 Towe (R)	52				✓		✓			31
7 Widnall (R)	44				✓		✓			53
1 Wolverton (R)	70				✓		✓			6
NEW MEXICO										
AL Dempsey (D)	71		✓		✓					53
AL Fernandez (D)	48				✓		✓			38
NEW YORK										
44 Butler (R)	63		✓		✓					37
32 Byrne (D)	74						✓			18
39 Cole (R)	46						✓	✓		14
28 Gamble (R)	64				✓		✓			18
1 Greenwood (D)	66							✓		71
27 Gwinn (R)	66	✓			✓	✓	✓			38
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	41	✓	✓		✓					21
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	50				✓		✓			20
31 Kearney (R)	61				✓		✓		✓	31
40 Keating (R)	50				✓		✓		✓	43
34 Kilburn (R)	57		✓						✓	22
42 Miller (R)	36				✓		✓		✓	57
41 Ostertag (R)	54		✓		✓				✓	57
43 Radwan (R)	39				✓		✓		✓	57
45 Reed (R)	75		✓		✓		✓			1
36 Riehlman (R)	51		✓		✓					43
29 St. George (R)	54		✓		✓					43
38 Taber (R)	70				✓		✓			3
33 Taylor (R)	48				✓		✓			31
30 Wharton (R) *	51	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	57
35 Williams (R)	66	✓	✓		✓					57
New York City										
8 Anfuso (D)	45				✓				✓	71
25 Buckley (D)	60			✓	✓					16
15 Celler (D)	62					✓		✓		7
4 Clemente (D)	42				✓		✓		✓	64
17 Coudert (R)	52				✓		✓		✓	43
6 Delaney (D)	49				✓		✓			62
24 Dollinger (D)	49				✓		✓			64
18 Donovan (D)	52				✓		✓		✓	71
23 Fine (D)	47				✓		✓			71
11 Heffernan (D)	52		✓		✓					31
7 Heller (D)	45					✓		✓		65
21 Javits (R)	46					✓		✓		43
10 Kelly (D)	44					✓				67
9 Keogh (D)	43					✓		✓	✓	18
19 Klein (D)	46					✓		✓		36
3 Latham (R)	42					✓		✓		38
26 McGrath (D)	48					✓		✓		64
14 Multer (D)	50					✓		✓		58
16 Murphy (D)	52		✓						✓	64
13 O'Toole (D)	48					✓		✓		18
22 Powell (D)	42		✓		✓	✓		✓		44
5 Quinn (D)	47					✓		✓		64
12 Rooney (D)	47					✓		✓		42
20 Roosevelt (D-Lib.)	36					✓		✓		66
NORTH CAROLINA										
3 Barden (D)	54					✓		✓	✓	16
1 Bonner (D)	59	✓	✓							27
7 Carlyle (D)	53					✓		✓		64
5 Chatham (D)	54	✓	✓			✓				64
4 Cooley (D)	53					✓		✓		15
8 Deane (D)	52		✓		✓			✓		54
9 Doughton (D)	87	✓	✓		✓					2
6 Durham (D)	58				✓					23
10 Jones, H.C. (D)	66	✓			✓		✓			54
11 Jones, W.W. (D)	36	✓			✓		✓			68
2 Kerr (D)	79				✓		✓			8
12 Redden (D)	49				✓		✓			54
NORTH DAKOTA										
AL Aandahl (R)	53	✓			✓			✓		57
AL Burdick (R)	71	✓			✓		✓			24
OHIO										
14 Ayres (R)	34	✓	✓						✓	57
AL Bender (R)	54		✓		✓	✓				30
8 Betts (R)	46						✓			57
22 Bolton (R)	65				✓			✓		23
16 Bow (R)	49				✓	✓	✓		✓	57
3 Breen (D)	42				✓					64
11 Brehm (R)	58			✓	✓					31
7 Brown (R)	57	✓	✓		✓	✓				20
5 Clevenger (R)	65	✓	✓							20
21 Crosser (D)	76				✓		✓			5
1 Elston (R)	59				✓		✓		✓	20
20 Feighan (D)	45				✓		✓			38
18 Hays (D)	39	✓			✓			✓	✓	64
2 Hess (R)	52				✓		✓		✓	13
10 Jenkins (R)	70		✓		✓		✓			4
19 Kirwan (D)	64		✓		✓				✓	18
4 McCulloch (R)	49				✓		✓		✓	47
17 McGregor (R)	54		✓		✓				✓	23
6 Polk (D)	54	✓			✓			✓		30
9 Reams (I)	53		✓		✓		✓		✓	
15 Secrest (D)	46				✓			✓	✓	30
12 Vorys (R)	54				✓		✓	✓	✓	20
13 Weichel (R) *	50				✓		✓	✓		31
OKLAHOMA										
3 Albert (D)	42						✓		✓	54
8 Belcher (R)	51						✓		✓	57
5 Jarman (D)	35				✓		✓		✓	71
6 Morris (D)	51				✓		✓		✓	54
1 Schwabe (R)	64				✓		✓			50
4 Steed (D)	46		✓			✓			✓	64
2 Stigler (D)	61				✓		✓		✓	41
7 Wickersham (D)	44		✓		✓					43
OREGON										
3 Angell (R)	75				✓		✓			20
4 Ellsworth (R)	51		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	31
1 Norblad (R)	42				✓		✓		✓	40
2 Stockman (R)	49	✓	✓							31
PENNSYLVANIA										
33 Buchanan (D)	48		✓		✓				✓	46
15 Bush (R)	57	✓	✓							21
30 Corbett (R)	45		✓		✓	✓			✓	34
9 Dague (R)	52				✓				✓	43
29 Denny (R)	64		✓					✓		57
32 Eberharter (D)	58				✓		✓		✓	18
12 Fenton (R)	61			✓					✓	20
11 Flood (D)	47				✓		✓			62
31 Fulton (R)	47	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	38
19 Gavin (R)	57				✓				✓	31
14 Gillette (R)	70	✓	✓		✓					27
25 Graham (R)	70				✓		✓			20
7 James (R)	?		✓		✓				✓	51
28 Kearns (R)	50		✓		✓				✓	43
27 Kelley (D)	67		✓		✓					31
21 Lind (D)	50		✓		✓				✓	64
16 McConnell (R)	49		✓		✓					33
24 Morgan (D)	44			✓						44
18 Mumma (R)	60	✓	✓		✓					57
10 O'Neill (D)	59		✓		✓					64
13 Rhodes (D)	52		✓		✓	✓			✓	64
26 Saylor (R)	42		✓		✓		✓		✓	52
17 Simpson (R)	50		✓		✓		✓		✓	17
23 Sittler (R)	42		✓		✓			✓	✓	57
22 Van Zandt (R)	52		✓		✓				✓	28
8 Vaughn (R)	56		✓		✓		✓		✓	57
20 Walter (D)	56		✓		✓		✓		✓	13
Philadelphia										
1 Barrett (D)	54			✓		✓				32
4 Chudoff (D)	43			✓		✓		✓		64
2 Granahan (D)	55			✓		✓				32
5 Green (D)	40			✓		✓				32
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	43							✓		43
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	50					✓		✓		35
RHODE ISLAND										
2 Fogarty (D)	37					✓				35
1 Forand (D)	55					✓	✓			28
SOUTH CAROLINA										
4 Bryson (D)	57					✓		✓		23
3 Dorn (D)	34	✓				✓				70
6 McMillan (D)	62					✓				23
5 Richards (D)	56					✓		✓		13
2 Riley (D)	55		✓			✓		✓	✓	63
1 Rivers (D)	45					✓		✓		31
SOUTH DAKOTA										
2 Berry (R)	48	✓				✓	✓	✓		57
1 Lovre (R)	46					✓		✓		51
TENNESSEE										
2 Baker (R)	48		✓			✓		✓		57
9 Cooper (D)	57					✓		✓		11
10 Davis (D)	53					✓		✓		26
5 Evins (D)	40					✓		✓		54
3 Frazier (D)	60					✓		✓		34
4 Gore (D)	43					✓		✓	✓	29
8 Murray (D)	56					✓		✓	✓	38
6 Priest (D)	50						✓		✓	31
1 Reece (R)	61		✓			✓		✓	✓	9
7 Sutton (D)	35	✓	✓							64
TEXAS										
3 Beckworth (D)	37					✓		✓	✓	23
15 Bentsen (D)	29					✓		✓		64
17 Burleson (D)	44					✓		✓		54
2 Combs (D)	61					✓		✓		44
21 Fisher (D)	47					✓		✓		38
13 Gossett (D)	48					✓		✓		23
20 Kilday (D)	50					✓		✓		23
12 Lucas (D)	42							✓		54
14 Lyle (D)	40					✓		✓		44
19 Mahon (D)	50					✓		✓		16
1 Patman (D)	57	✓				✓		✓		11
7 Pickett (D)	44					✓		✓		44
11 Poage (D)	51	✓				✓		✓	✓	18
4 Rayburn (D)	68					✓		✓		3
16 Regan (D)	57		✓			✓				57
18 Rogers (D)	42					✓		✓		71
6 Teague (D)	40		✓							47
8 Thomas (D)	52					✓		✓		18
9 Thompson (D)	54		✓			✓		✓		51
10 Thornberry (D)	41					✓		✓		64
5 Wilson (D)	49					✓		✓		54
UTAH										
2 Bosone (D) *	47					✓		✓	✓	64
1 Granger (D)	62	✓				✓			✓	31
VERMONT										
AL Prouty (R)	44		✓		✓					57
VIRGINIA										
4 Abbitt (D)	42		✓		✓		✓			59
6 Burton (D)	63	✓	✓		✓					61
9 Fugate (D)	51	✓	✓		✓					64
3 Gary (D)	58				✓		✓	✓	✓	45
2 Hardy (D)	47	✓	✓							54
7 Harrison (D)	46				✓		✓			49
1 Robeson (D)	60		✓		✓					65
8 Smith (D)	67	✓	✓		✓		✓			12
5 Stanley (D)	60	✓	✓		✓					48
WASHINGTON										
4 Holmes (R)	48	✓						✓		31
5 Horan (R)	52	✓	✓						✓	31
2 Jackson (D)	38				✓		✓			31
3 Mack (R)	59		✓		✓	✓			✓	45
1 Mitchell (D)	43		✓		✓	✓				64
6 Tollefson (R)	49				✓		✓			43
WEST VIRGINIA										
3 Bailey (D)	64				✓	✓		✓		62
4 Burnside (D)	48				✓			✓		64
6 Hedrick (D)	56		✓	✓					✓	44
5 Kee (D)	76				✓		✓			13
1 Ramsay (D)	73				✓		✓			30
2 Staggers (D)	43				✓			✓	✓	64
WISCONSIN										
8 Byrnes (R)	37				✓		✓			38
2 Davis (R)	36				✓		✓	✓	✓	44
9 Hull (R)	80	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			12
5 Kersten (R)	48				✓		✓			56
7 Murray (R)	63	✓	✓		✓			✓		20
10 O'Konski (R)	46		✓			✓		✓		31
1 Smith (R)	57						✓		✓	26
6 Van Pelt (R)	45		✓		✓					57
3 Withrow (R)	58				✓					29
4 Zablocki (D)	38				✓			✓		64
WYOMING										
AL Harrison (R)	54	✓			✓		✓		✓	57

*Approximate age.

65 NOVICE CONGRESSMEN

Two women and 63 men who never before had served in Congress were among those elected Nov. 7 to the Senate and House of Representatives.

Six of the newcomers are Senators. Fifty-nine, including both the women Members, were elected to the House.

There were 60 Senate holdovers, whose terms expire in 1953 and 1955. Of the 36 Senators elected Nov. 7, 22 were incumbents. Eight others elected to the Senate for the first time had served in the House of Representatives, and four of the eight were in the House of the 81st Congress.

Republicans predominated among the six Senate "novices", four to two. The newcomers were Herman Welker (R Idaho), John M. Butler (R Md.), Willis Smith (D N.C.), James H. Duff (R Pa.), John O. Pastore (D R.I.), and Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah).

The eight new Senators with House experience included Reps. Francis Case (R S.D.), A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.) and George A. Smathers (D Fla.); and former Reps. Frank Carlson (R Kan.), Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.), and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.).

59 NOVICE REPRESENTATIVES

Of the 435 Representatives, approximately 87 per cent served in some previous session. Of the 435 Members, 362 were incumbents successful in bids for re-election, while 14 were ex-Representatives who successfully campaigned again. Of the incumbents, 217 were Democrats and 145 Republicans. There were three Democrats and 11 Republicans among the returning ex-Representatives. All told, these were 59 novice Representatives:

Alabama: 4th Dist., Kenneth A. Roberts (D).
California: 9th Dist., Allan O. Hunter (R); 12th Dist., Patrick J. Hillings (R); 14th Dist., Samuel W. Yorty (D).
Colorado: 1st Dist., Byron G. Rogers (D).
Connecticut: 4th Dist., Albert P. Morano (R).
Florida: 1st Dist., C. McMullen (D); 4th Dist., B. Lantaff (D)
Georgia: 3rd Dist., E. L. Forrester (D).
Idaho: 1st Dist., John T. Wood (R); 2nd Dist., Hamer Budge (R).
Illinois: 4th Dist., William E. McVey (R); 5th Dist., John C. Kluczynski (D); 11th Dist., Timothy P. Sheehan (R); 13th Dist., Marguerite S. Church (R); 22nd Dist., William L. Springer (R).
Indiana: 3rd Dist., Shepard Crumpacker, Jr. (R); 4th Dist., E. Ross Adair (R); 5th Dist., John V. Beamer (R); 7th Dist., William G. Bray (R); 11th Dist., Charles B. Brownson (R).
Kansas: 3rd Dist., Myron George (R).
Maryland: 2nd Dist., James T. S. Devereaux (R).
Michigan: 1st Dist., Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D); 2nd Dist., George Meader (R); 9th Dist., Ruth Thompson (R); 16th Dist., John Lesinski, Jr. (D).
Mississippi: 3rd Dist., Frank E. Smith (D).
Missouri: 6th Dist., O.K. Armstrong (R); 12th Dist., T. B. Curtis (R).
New Jersey: 13th Dist., Alfred D. Sieminski (D).
North Carolina: 11th Dist., Woodrow W. Jones (D).
North Dakota: AT Large: Fred G. Aandahl (R).
New York: 1st Dist., Ernest Greenwood (D); 8th Dist., Victor L. Anfuso (D); 18th Dist., James G. Donovan (D); 23rd Dist., Sidney A. Fine, Jr. (D); 30th Dist., J. Ernest Wharton (R); 35th Dist., William R. Williams (R); 41st Dist., Harold C. Ostertag (R); 42nd Dist., William E. Miller (R); 43rd Dist., Edmund P. Radwan (R).
Ohio: 8th Dist., Jackson E. Betts (R); 9th Dist., Frazier Reams (Independent); 14th Dist., William H. Ayres (R); 16th Dist., Frank T. Bow (R).
Oklahoma: 5th Dist., John Jarman (D); 8th Dist., Page Belcher (R).
Pennsylvania: 8th Dist., Albert C. Vaughn (R); 15th Dist., Alvin R. Bush (R); 18th Dist., Walter M. Mumma (R); 23rd Dist., Edward L. Sittler, Jr. (R); 29th Dist., Harmar D. Denny, Jr. (R).
South Dakota: At Large: E. Y. Berry (R).
Tennessee: 2nd Dist., Howard Baker (R).
Texas: 18th Dist., Walter Rogers (D).
Vermont: At Large: Winston L. Prouty (R).
Wisconsin: 6th Dist., William K. Van Pelt (R).
Wyoming: At Large: William H. Harrison (R).

Comparisons

The Congress convening January 3, 1951, was:

1. -- the 82nd. The U.S. first Congress served 1789-91 during the first administration of George Washington and had 25 Senators, and 65 Representatives.

2. -- the 11th Democratic-controlled Congress elected this century, the eighth elected out of the last nine Congresses in the past 18 years. Since 1900 the Republicans have controlled 13 Congresses and two have been split, with opposing parties in control of the Senate and House.

3. -- the same size, in both House (435 members) and the Senate (96 members) as all Congresses since March, 1913.

Other Facts

The 82nd Congress has the smallest Democratic majority in the House of any Congress since the 78th (1943-45), and the smallest in the Senate since 1913, when the total membership was fixed at 96. There will be 235 Democrats, 199 Republicans and one Independent in the House and 49 Democrats and 47 Republicans in the Senate.

Largest Democratic House majority in any Congress was in the Roosevelt era, the 75th (1937-39), when there were 333 Democrats in the House. Smallest Democratic House membership in any Congress since the start of the Civil War was in the 37th (1861-63) when there were 42 Democrats in the House.

Largest Republican House majority in history was in the 67th Congress (1921-23), when 300 Republicans sat in the House. Smallest GOP House minority since the Civil War was in the 52nd Congress (1891-93), when it was 88. Smallest GOP House minority since the Roosevelt landslide of the '30s was 102 in the 75th Congress (1937-39).

TRUMAN'S GIGANTIC "DEFENSE" BUDGET

Calls For $71.5 Billion To Meet National Security Needs

President Truman Jan. 15, 1951, gave the new Congress a gigantic "defense" budget requesting $71,594,295,676 for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1951, to meet what he called "the compelling demands" of national security.

Moreover, actual appropriations to be requested of Congress for fiscal 1952, including programs for which spending will spread over several years, will amount to $94,429,199,960 in new cash and obligational authority, said the President.

He told the legislators that his budget, by far the largest in peacetime history, reflected this country's determination to achieve a two-fold goal:

First, to strengthen itself and its allies sufficiently to deter further Communist aggression;

Second, to create reserves of trained manpower and industrial capacity to permit immediate mobilization of "all out power" if that should become necessary.

COVERS FUTURE PAYMENTS

The difference between the actual expenditures outlined in the budget and the new obligational authority to be asked of Congress, the President explained, was accounted for by the fact that obligational authority may be granted in one fiscal year while spending in part, may occur in subsequent fiscal years. He estimated that about three-fifths of the new $94.4 billions to be requested would not be spent until fiscal 1953 and would, therefore, show up in the expenditures budget of that year.

Appropriations and expenditures falling in the "national security" category formed the backbone of the budget. In this category were included not only direct military costs, but also costs of financing America's allies, controls on and encouragement of defense production, civil defense, merchant marine expansion, defense housing and dispersal of key government offices from congested downtown Washington.

But by far the largest chunk of the big total set aside for all these purposes was for military services and international security. Ninety per cent more was to be spent for these two programs in fiscal 1952 than in the current year, he pointed out, and even these spiraling costs might be dwarfed in turn by 1953 and 1954 outlays if mobilization needs required it.

DEFENSE FUNDS

Here is how the budget figured the defense funds that would actually be spent in fiscal 1952 and the new money authorizations Congress would be asked to make for security. (Totals in millions).

	Expenditures		New obligational authority	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
Military	$20,994	$41,421	$54,181	$60,971
Internat'l security	4,726	7,461	8,985	10,956
Total	$25,720	$48,882	$63,166	$71,927

The President calculated that about 69 per cent of the actual expenditures to be made in 1952 would go for these defense purposes, while nearly 75 per cent of the new authority would be earmarked for them.

This would leave spending for all other government projects, including non-defense items, permanent and indefinite appropriations (mostly interest on the national debt, and public assistance grants), veterans' services and other "fixed and continuing" charges, at $19,084 million, compared with the $20,166 million for the 1951 fiscal year. The new appropriations to be asked of Congress will include $19,445 million for these same projects, he said. An estimated $11,800 million was earmarked for non-defense purposes, or about 14.5 per cent of the expenditures budget.

Where Defense Money Goes

Though the President provided no analysis of proposed defense spending, officials at the Pentagon estimated, when questioned, that more than half the new billions to be requested for them would go for arms in fiscal 1952.

Biggest emphasis was to be placed on buying heavy equipment, with over $30 billion to go for such items as planes, tanks, electronic equipment, recoilless weapons and rockets. Another $3 billion to $5 billion was to go for the expanded military public works program, particularly that for the Air Force. And still another $25 billion was to be spent on overhead, half of which to be earmarked for pay and allowances and the other half for oil, gasoline, food, clothing and transportation.

Military officials said the figures would be detailed before the appropriations committees of Congress but they added they thought it would be mid-March before they could present a specific 1952 budget request. Meanwhile, they emphasized, with the President, that the $60 billion request in the budget was just a "guesstimate" and the most likely thing about it was that if would change by the time it was taken out of the public pocketbook.

COMPARES BUDGETS TOTALS

The President laid most stress on the budget's actual spending program, which he said was 78 per cent above expenditures for all purposes for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1950. Here is his outline of budget totals: (in billions)

	1950 (actual)	1951 (est'd)	1952 (est'd)
Receipts	$37.0	$44.5	$55.1(x)
Expenditures	40.1	47.2	71.6
Deficit	$ 3.1	$ 2.7	$16.5

(x) Without new taxes.

NO DEFENSE DETAILS

Details of the amounts requested for defense spending were cloaked in some mystery. They were purposely omitted from the budget, said the President, "because of the extensive planning involved." He stressed, also, that the estimated grand totals were tentative and "subject to substantial adjustment as the defense program progresses."

Aside from purely defense matters, however, the President was more specific.

He devoted much space in his official message to renewed calls for many long-standing Fair Deal proposals which he left unmentioned in his previous State of the Union and Economic Report messages.

For instance, among his major recommendations were a proposed $300 million program of federal aid to education, the controversial Fair Employment Practices Commission, the St. Lawrence seaway and power project and six other public power projects, expanded unemployment compensation, federal health insurance and the Brannan plan of direct production payments to farmers.

PLAN SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST

In addition, the President said he would ask Congress for a supplemental appropriation of $10,924,081,848 for the fiscal year of 1951. If granted, that would boost the total fiscal year appropriations voted by Congress to $87,459,449,977, as against actual expenditures of $47,210,485,596.

Truman said the existing public debt of $257,400,000,000, most of which accumulated in World War II, would rise to about $260 billion by June 30, 1951, as a reflection of the financing of the budget deficit for the current year.

And he warned: "The amount of the increase in debt beyond June 30, 1951 depends upon the extent to which the projected deficit for the fiscal year 1952 is reduced through the enactment of additional tax legislation."

SOME CUTS PROPOSED

Despite the mighty upswing in government spending outlined in the 1952 budget, the President's requests for 130 different appropriation items were cut $5.7 billion below amounts approved by Congress for the same purposes in fiscal 1951, a Bureau of the Budget analysis showed.

Numerically, most of the items -- 110 -- were in non-defense categories, but the total reduction on them, moneywise, amounted to only $723 million, according to the Bureau.

On the other hand, it said, 15 defense items were cut $3.6 billion below the 1951 Congressional grants, while estimates for veterans' benefits, one of the government's so-called "fixed and continuing" costs, were reduced $1.3 billion under what was made available previously.

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN BUDGET, TABLES

APPROPRIATIONS: Authorizations to spend money from the Treasury. Most are not only authority to spend but also authority to incur obligations requiring future payment of money. They include money to pay such previous obligations. They usually are available for obligation for one year and for making payments on obligations an additional two years.

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS: Legal authorization empowering an agency to enter into contracts and incur obligations prior to enactment of an appropriation. They must be followed by an appropriation to liquidate costs incurred under authorization.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS: The general fund consists of all money in the Treasury which is not earmarked for specific purposes by law, such as interest on the public debt. The special fund is made up of money which federal law says must be spent for specific purposes.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE AND REVOLVING FUNDS: The business enterprise funds are those which finance operations of government-owned corporations, while revolving funds finance intragovernment operations such as supplies.

NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY: Sum of authorizations, less that portion which is to liquidate contract authorizations. This figure is the best measure of all authorizations (granted or recommended) for the government to make commitments in a given year.

ACTUAL EXPENDITURES: Sum of all authorizations except contract authorizations, the actual cash to be paid out in a given year. Cash outgo authorized in any given year will not all occur within that year.

For the 130 items upon which slashes were recommended, Congress in fiscal 1951 granted $10,703,076,621. President Truman asked $4,949,522,015 for the same purposes in fiscal 1952, said the Budget Bureau, making ultimate budget cuts in these categories of $5,753,554,606.

ADVANCE FINANCING

The big cut in defense items, however, was only an apparent one, for the reductions were recommended largely in the atomic energy and strategic materials stockpiling programs and maritime ship construction -- programs for which large advance financing was provided in 1951 appropriation measures.

The non-defense cuts were confined in the biggest instances to rural electrification, reclamation and flood control and the federal-aid hospital construction program. Personnel costs, for the most part, bore the biggest slashes.

The reduction in the fixed costs of government came about largely, it was shown, by the gradual tapering off in veterans adjustment and miscellaneous benefits provided under the GI Bill of Rights.

MAJOR REDUCTIONS LISTED

Here is a list of the major reductions:

	1951 (granted)	1952 (requested)
Atomic Energy	1,916,241,317	870,000,000
General Service Adm.: strategic materials	2,909,548,370	820,000,000
Commerce Dept. ship constr.	350,063,950	---
Operating subsidies	58,041,129	35,000,000
Government relief in occupied areas	285,756,240	150,000,000
Contributions to intl. organizations	54,449,297	30,684,476
Veterans readjustment benefits	2,505,600,000	1,211,640,000
Misc. benefits	71,000,000	23,600,000
Grants for hosp. construction	160,000,000	75,000,000
Planning of govt. bldgs. outside D.C.	22,000,000	---
Advanced planning non-federal public works	32,900,000	1,100,000
REA loans	382,500,000	109,000,000
FHA loans	172,000,000	153,000,000
Census	28,500,000	8,800,000
Federal-aid Airport Act	39,136,476	23,440,000
Flood Control	385,308,250	328,365,000
Indian Affairs construction	23,877,651	8,875,000
Reclamation	296,102,300	222,690,000
Alaskan roads	27,900,000	13,700,000
Unemployment compensation grants to states	181,500,000	169,560,000
Engraving and Printing	21,255,000	3,800,000

Foreshadows Tax Increase

The President's budget showed a prospective deficit of $16,456,000,000 between estimated 1952 government income of $55,138,000,000 and outgo of $71,594,000,000. "At this time," he told Congress, "sound public finance and fiscal policy require that we balance the budget. I shall shortly submit to the Congress recommendations for new revenue legislation." He gave no proposed figure.

But at his annual budget seminar, held 48 hours before the official document was released, he explained that the size of the deficit did not necessarily reflect the size of the tax increase impending. He held out no hope that it would be smaller than $16 billion -- on the contrary, he said it might go as high as $20 billion under his "pay-as-we-go" policy of defense financing. He said, furthermore, he wanted it made retroactive to Jan. 1.

He hoped, also, he said, to have his proposals in final shape when the House Ways and Means Committee started hearings on new revenue legislation.

NEW, "REPEAT" PROPOSALS

Here is the legislative program the President outlined in his budget message. It fell into three categories -- programs he said Congress ought to consider (in CQ survey below marked with one asterisk), new programs he previously had sought to expand (two asterisks), and new programs he sought for the first time (three asterisks).

MANAGEMENT OF GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM

** Increase in tax revenues to attain a balanced budget to provide "sound financial basis for what may be an extended period of very high defense expenditures."

** Emergency reorganization powers.

*** Reorganization and improvement in civil service system and in administration of postal service.

MILITARY SERVICES

** Drafting of another one million men for the active military services, bringing total to 3.5 million; and increase strength and degree of readiness of all reserves.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, FOREIGN RELATIONS

*** Further new and augmented appropriations for foreign military and economic aid, with the latter program redirected to support European military build-up rather than promote general economic expansion.

*** Increase of $1 billion in lending authority of Export-Import Bank.

** Extension of Reciprocal Trade Act.

** Additional (expansion) appropriation of $100 million for Voice of America broadcasts.

FINANCE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

** Extension of Defense Production Act.

** Government authority to construct plants and facilities, with initial appropriation of $700 million.

** More comprehensive allocation controls over production and distribution, with initial appropriation of $273 million.

** Extension and re-expansion of rent control, costing initially $23 million.

** Extension of export control program.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORIZATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

BY AGENCY

Based on existing and proposed legislation

[For the fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952]

Description	AUTHORIZATIONS			EXPENDITURES				
				1950 actual	1951 estimate	1952 estimate		
	1950 enacted	1951 enacted or proposed for later transmission	1952 recommended in this document or proposed for later transmission	Total	Total	Out of prior year authorizations for expenditure	Out of 1952 authorizations for expenditure	Total
ENACTED OR RECOMMENDED								
General and Special Funds								
Legislative branch	$82,107,824	$69,692,721	$73,334,906	$56,755,649	$61,944,138	$9,678,343	$59,098,002	$68,776,345
The Judiciary	24,437,699	25,304,665	26,483,240	23,967,280	25,358,006	885,565	25,204,500	26,090,065
Executive Office of the President	10,735,540	20,373,553	35,331,215	8,406,555	21,261,139	1,971,301	32,489,770	34,461,071
Funds appropriated to the President	5,893,979,061	9,309,218,721	45,476,271	3,636,993,966	4,135,848,843	4,090,683,730	45,376,271	4,136,060,001
Independent offices	9,365,614,512	9,315,347,327	6,843,159,280	6,407,949,143	7,782,574,115	1,512,673,272	5,854,192,153	7,366,865,425
Federal Security Agency	1,601,583,252	1,907,584,450	1,886,373,558	1,443,514,249	1,725,301,902	245,545,290	1,574,039,238	1,820,584,528
General Services Administration	907,452,657	3,344,584,444	148,211,400	562,188,639	1,101,210,821	1,135,878,024	131,015,800	1,266,893,824
Housing and Home Finance Agency	29,325,000	51,325,000	10,330,000	6,920,026	28,187,032	2,465,428	9,150,000	11,615,428
Department of Agriculture	1,506,925,234	1,453,704,506	1,246,843,560	1,271,151,663	1,322,532,491	414,526,295	967,260,157	1,381,786,452
Department of Commerce	1,365,498,893	1,789,671,988	1,453,640,925	860,775,931	960,829,064	127,140,739	855,631,436	982,772,175
Department of Defense (civil functions)	1,374,357,855	983,792,590	641,950,000	1,350,215,194	1,073,133,509	367,373,947	366,464,169	733,840,116
Department of the Interior	714,520,472	738,273,594	616,643,473	563,884,845	700,932,729	176,260,579	423,770,747	600,031,326
Department of Justice	136,814,961	152,620,200	186,831,000	133,061,594	151,822,732	10,506,929	145,253,300	155,850,229
Department of Labor	223,248,382	235,637,300	231,291,500	257,043,997	216,200,202	12,308,965	207,140,830	219,349,795
Post Office Department (general fund)	558,066,565	466,376,176	521,374,000	592,456,339	457,621,186	----------	521,374,000	521,374,000
Department of State	319,836,581	325,924,275	284,271,376	355,361,839	345,906,414	88,669,935	213,411,572	302,081,507
Treasury Department	6,353,175,659	6,342,326,710	6,494,013,482	6,398,238,120	6,398,135,154	105,130,460	6,437,696,860	6,542,827,320
District of Columbia (Federal contribution)	12,000,000	10,800,000	12,000,000	12,000,884	10,800,000	----------	12,000,000	12,000,000
Total, general and special funds (excluding Department of Defense, military functions).	30,379,610,147	36,538,918,219	20,727,559,156	25,932,066,166	26,509,601,470	8,302,690,802	17,880,568,805	26,183,259,607
Business Enterprise and Revolving Funds								
Independent offices	1,811,041,650	447,714,000	248,568,000	625,550,782	193,071,120	86,930,673	248,568,000	335,498,673
Federal Security Agency	----------	----------	----------	51,572	5,010	6,500	----------	6,500
General Services Administration	479,804	34,000,000	----------	11,296,206	9,089,474	20,002,501	----------	20,002,501
Housing and Home Finance Agency	2,930,044,729	341,500,000	377,400,000	319,853,314	277,227,250	607,138,019	27,400,000	579 738 019
Department of Agriculture	2,005,123,000	74,202,082	435,200,000	1,684,597,643	144,513,180	238,394,220	7,400,000	245,794,220
Department of Commerce	4,000,000	----------	----------	2,306,921	2,232,320	33,597	----------	33,597
Department of Defense (civil functions)	----------	----------	----------	5,500,000	9,500,000	8,000,000	----------	8,000,000
Department of the Interior	5,276,000	3,174,000	4,215,000	4,550,499	2,956,775	1,029,256	4,084,801	3,055,635
Department of Justice	----------	----------	----------	1,770,780	1,723,536	2,147,774	----------	2,147,774
Department of State	4,751,500	6,000,000	----------	5,864,273	6,464,630	1,310,000	----------	1,310,000
Treasury Department	400,000	100,000	----------	1,880,142	1,331,418	80,917	3,261,214	3,180,297
Total, business enterprise and revolving funds.	6,761,116,774	906,690,082	1,065,383,000	2,005,020,506	336,641,311	255,556,641	284,191,677	28,635,036
Department of Defense (military functions)	16,107,501,041	43,459,345,336	----------	11,889,066,476	19,500,000,000	19,000,000,000	----------	19,000,000,000
Total, enacted or recommended	53,248,227,962	80,904,953,637	21,792,942,156					
Deduct portion of appropriations for liquidation of prior contract authorizations.	3,025,771,561	4,369,585,508	1,259,768,196					
Total, new obligational authority enacted or recommended.	50,222,456,401	76,535,368,129	20,533,173,960	39,826,163,148	46,346,242,781	27,047,134,161	18,164,760,482	45,211,894,643

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORIZATIONS AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

BY AGENCY—Continued

Description	AUTHORIZATIONS			EXPENDITURES				
	1950 enacted	1951 enacted or proposed for later transmission	1952 recommended in this document or proposed for later transmission	1950 actual	1951 estimate	1952 estimate		
				Total	Total	Out of prior year authorizations for expenditure	Out of 1952 authorizations for expenditure	Total
PROPOSED FOR LATER TRANSMISSION								
General and Special Funds								
Under existing legislation:								
Legislative branch		$300,000			$300,000			
Funds appropriated to the President		210,000,000			19,000,000	$100,700,000		$186,700,000
Independent offices		168,245,848	$460,000,000		97,943,898	70,301,950	$198,000,000	268,301,950
Federal Security Agency		25,187,500			11,295,517	13,891,963		13,891,963
General Services Administration			1,000,000,000				200,000,000	200,000,000
Department of Agriculture		6,500,000			4,750,000	1,750,000		1,750,000
Department of Commerce		20,750,000	129,400,000		1,875,000	7,675,000	125,500,000	133,175,000
Department of Defense (civil functions)		450,000	150,000,000		350,000	100,000	100,000,000	100,100,000
Department of the Interior		2,450,000			550,000	1,300,000		1,300,000
Department of Justice		643,000			555,000	88,000		88,000
Department of Labor		3,000,000			1,572,000	1,428,000		1,428,000
Post Office Department (general fund)		174,135,500			174,135,500			
Department of State		100,000,000	30,000,000		1,000,000	49,000,000	19,500,000	68,500,000
Treasury Department		20,000			15,900	4,100		4,100
Under proposed legislation:								
Funds appropriated to the President			11,180,000,000				4,100,000,000	4,100,000,000
Independent offices			1,050,000,000				75,000,000	75,000,000
Federal Security Agency			335,000,000				320,000,000	320,000,000
General Services Administration		190,000,000			6,000,000	164,000,000		164,000,000
Department of Defense (civil functions)			20,000,000				15,000,000	15,000,000
Department of the Interior			5,000,000				5,500,000	5,500,000
Post Office Department (general fund)			361,374,000				361,374,000	361,374,000
Reserve for contingencies		50,000,000	200,000,000		45,000,000	5,000,000	170,000,000	175,000,000
Department of Defense (military functions)		10,000,000,000	62,510,000,000		500,000,000	3,000,000,000	18,000,000,000	21,000,000,000
Total, proposed for later transmission		10,951,581,848	76,711,025,000					
Deduct portion of appropriations for liquidation of prior contract authorizations		27,500,000	2,815,000,000					
Total, new obligational authority proposed for later transmission		10,924,081,848	73,896,025,000		864,242,815	3,415,239,033	22,967,126,000	26,382,365,033
Total, new obligational authority and budget expenditures	$50,222,456,401	87,459,449,977	94,429,199,960	40,155,799,714	47,210,485,596	30,462,373,194	41,131,886,482	71,594,259,676

LABOR

** Establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

** Raise unemployment insurance benefits and coverage.

*** Repeal Knowland amendment to 1950 Social Security Act which, he said, "puts a premium on court litigation as a means of determining claims for unemployment benefits."

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

** Increase postal rates by $361 million.

** Authorize construction of St. Lawrence River seaway and power project.

*** Authorize three other new river and harbor developments with power potentialities, at a cost of $28 million: Hells Canyon, The Dalles and Ice Harbor in the Columbia Basin, and Gavins Point on the Missouri River.

** Separation of the airline subsidy element from payments to airlines for costs of handling and transportation of mail.

NATURAL RESOURCES

*** Three new defense-required power developments along with transmission facilities, costing in all $1.5 billion: Old Hickory on the Cumberland River, a steam plant in the Tennessee Valley and St. Lawrence project.

*** Increase of electric power capacity by 20 million kilowatts, to be provided by above projects and those in river and harbor category.

*** Extension of credit facilities and loan fund authorized for Indians.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

** Direct payments to producers in lieu of market price supports (Brannan Farm Plan).

** Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to pay transportation and repackaging costs on surplus commodities distributed to public and private welfare organizations.

** Enable CCC to control speculative trading and strengthen its regulation of commodity exchanges.

*** Authorize additional $3 billion in FHA mortgage funds to insure loans for private defense housing, military housing loans and to finance rental housing

near atomic energy developments, as well as authorize $150 million for federal construction of defense housing where private means cannot finance them.

EDUCATION AND GENERAL RESEARCH

** Federal aid to states for operating expenses of elementary and secondary schools, with initial appropriation of $290 million.

SOCIAL SECURITY, WELFARE AND HEALTH

** Bring all employed persons under social security.

** Pension and insurance plans for special groups to supplement social security system as industry pensions already do for several million workers.

** Prepaid medical insurance on national basis, with provision for extra payroll tax of one fourth of one per cent for period preparatory to initiation of program.

** Authorize transfer of railroad workers' retirement fund taxes to government trust fund as quickly as collected, rather than in advance of collection.

** Aid to medical and related schools to help them meet costs of instruction and construction of new facilities to accommodate increased enrollments, costing initial $25 million.

** More adequate federal grants to states for strengthening local health services, costing initially $5 million.

VETERANS SERVICES AND BENEFITS

* "Material changes" in GI Bill of Rights (to be determined after "careful study" of the matter) if this legislation is extended to cover veterans of Korean war.

*** Provision for a free and automatic $10,000 life insurance policy for servicemen in Korea and establishment of a special new system of voluntary insurance open only to veterans whose insurability at standard rates has been impaired by military service.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

** Authorize dispersal of government offices outside of central area of District of Columbia, costing initially $164 million.

*** Customs simplification.

*** Reduce effects of federal real estate acquisitions on state and local governments by special payments program.

LOBBY ROUNDUP

Lobby Investigation

SUMMARY

Both private and governmental activities intended to influence legislation were investigated in 1950 by the House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities. Rep. Frank Buchanan (D Pa.) headed the group, which was created by the House of Representatives in 1949 and originally financed by a $40,000 grant. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Page 69.) By the time the so-called Buchanan Committee wound up its controversy-marked work in 1950, however, a total of $95,000 had been appropriated for it.

Buchanan stated the primary purpose of the lobby investigations by his group was to determine how to make the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act clear and effective. In connection with this goal, the Committee held numerous hearings — many of them marked by party-line conflicts within the group itself.

Republicans on the Committee and other GOP Congressmen charged that Buchanan attempted to smear legislative pressure groups on the business or private side, but to whitewash what they termed the "government lobby." Buchanan, however, maintained that he was doing everything possible to be fair in the selection of the groups he questioned during the course of the investigations.

Before start of public hearings March 27, 1950, the Committee did extensive preparatory work, consisting of studies of reports filed under the lobby act; a field investigation of various organizations and their files; and a brief study of the reporting procedure used in compliance with the lobby law. The Committee then put through a consolidation of lobby report forms, in a move intended to improve the workings of the law.

Hearings Open

First phase of the hearings dealt with the "role of lobbying in representative self-government" and brought testimony by authorities in the fields of political science and public opinion. On this subject the Committee's premise was that lobbying is essential to the democratic process.

The "housing lobby" was the subject of the second phase of the hearings and the Committee heard from both opponents and proponents of public housing. Groups testifying included the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the National Association of Home Builders, the National Housing Conference, and the CIO's National Housing Committee.

After a brief study of contingency fee payment of lobbyists working for removal of excise taxes, the Committee launched the major phase of its investigation — a study of the techniques and financial sources of organizations lobbying indirectly by trying to influence public opinion.

Groups appearing at these hearings included the Committee for Constitutional Government, the National Economic Council, the Foundation for Economic Education, the Americans for Democratic Action, and the Public Affairs Institute.

Row Over Subpoenas

Prior to the start of these hearings June 6, Buchanan subpoenaed three organizations. They were the Committee for Constitutional Government, the National Economic Council and the Constitutional Educational League. Buchanan summoned them after they refused to turn over some of the information his field investigators requested.

The Committee's authority was immediately challenged by CCG, which sought an injunction against the Committee. The injunction was not granted, but the issue was kept in Federal courts after an appeal by CCG.

All three groups subpoenaed appeared at the June 6 hearings but only NEC furnished the information Buchanan requested. Leaders of the other two — Edward Rumely of CCG, and Joseph Kamp of CEL — were later cited for contempt of Congress.

Hearings on indirect lobbying continued through the summer and brought out such information as the franking by some lawmakers of CCG literature in the form of reprints from the Congressional Record, and donations of large corporations to National Economic Council.

Meanwhile, in June, the Committee had made one of its most controversial moves when it mailed detailed questionnaires to 173 corporations, requesting information on their spending relating to lobbying. Buchanan specifically asked for their contributions to eight groups, including CCG and two of its affiliates, as well as to all other tax-exempt organizations.

Immediate criticism of the Committee chairman came from some Congressmen and a few of the corporations, but most of the firms responded by answering the questionnaire.

The Committee also looked into federal lobbying, both because of a study of that phase of legislative influence was part of the group's mandate from the House, and because of charges by Republicans that various Administration leaders were illegally using appropriated funds for lobbying.

Principal recipients of charges of federal lobbying were Agriculture Secretary Charles F. Brannan and Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing. Both were cleared by reports made at Buchanan's request by the General Accounting Office. The Committee also heard several other officials describe their activities on behalf of Administration programs.

Some Conclusions Drawn

The Committee's summary of its findings on lobby techniques and financing appeared Oct. 24 as an Interim Report. It was signed by the majority members only. The Republicans protested the report, said its timing was political, and stated they would later draft a minority report.

The report brought into the lobbying picture many activities previously considered "educational" in nature. The indirect lobbying described in the report included advertising, "educational" work of foundations, and campaigns to stir grass roots pressure in the form of letters to Congressmen. The majority report said lobbying in all its aspects is a billion dollar industry.

Minority Views

Republicans also contested the part of the majority report clearing federal officials of charges that they had unduly attempted to influence legislation. In this, Republicans said, the Democrats approved illegal use of appropriated funds.

The Committee report on corporations, summing up their answers to its questionnaire, stated that corporations spent $32 million during the last three years on activities related to lobbying. This included money spent for advertising and pamphleteering on legislative topics. Buchanan said those activities were "good and proper", but should be "carried on in a goldfish bowl".

SIX MORE REPORTS

In the last week of December, the Democratic members of the Committee issued six more reports. They were: A final statement on the Committee's work, with legislative recommendations, studies of the Conference of American Small Business Organizations, American Enterprise Association, spending by farm and labor groups, and two indexes of individuals and organizations reporting under the lobby act.

With one exception, this group of reports was not signed by Republican Committee members. Charles Halleck (R Ind.) approved the report consisting of one of the two indexes.

Following issuance of the majority's final report, Republicans on the Committee accused their opposite numbers of "a lack of objectivity and a political bias."

In its majority report on the Conference of American Small Business Organizations, the Committee warned Congress to be "wary" of any figures which CASBO "offers as a measure of small business opinion."

The report challenged CASBO's claim that it voiced the "deliberated opinion" of small business, and said the Conference sometimes used "loaded questionnaires, prepared resolutions" and other devices in "ascertaining and formulating such opinion."

According to the Committee, the Conference sought and obtained contributions from "interests that do not fit into any reasonable concept of small business."

"The positions advocated by the conference . . . are not readily distinguishable from the conventional views of large business," the Committee asserted.

It studied the activities of CASBO as a "typical" small business group. CASBO had about 2,875 individual and company memberships, and operated on an annual budget of approximately $50,000, according to the Buchanan study.

Sixty per cent of CASBO's funds came from dues ranging from $10 to $100, said the report. Other funds came from contributions.

The Buchanan Committee's report on the American Enterprise Association said AEA's finances and techniques should be "fully disclosed under the lobbying act." The group had not registered or filed reports under that law, Buchanan's group pointed out.

The majority report said the New York City organization received substantial support from large business groups, including General Motors and Bethlehem Steel and presented "only the viewpoint of big business."

"Impartiality" Challenged

"There is no reason to accept its claims of objectivity and impartiality when every material circumstance points to a contrary conclusion," asserted the Committee.

The report said AEA was incorporated in 1943 as a non-partisan, nonprofit educational organization and was tax exempt as a corporation operated exclusively for educational purposes. AEA's primary activity, said the Committee, was the preparation and distribution of printed materials bearing on public issues.

"AEA can render a useful service by its intelligent presentation of industry's point of view," advised the Committee, but its viewpoint should not "be hidden behind a self-serving facade of objectivity."

The Committee report cited correspondence among AEA officials to indicate it promoted a Republican-Southern Democrat coalition favorable to large corporations. The group's president was Sinclair Weeks, identified in the report as Republican National Committeeman from Massachusetts and chairman of the Finance Committee.

Recommendations

The final report recommended that Congress keep a constant check on the operation of laws governing both lobbying and the conduct of elections. It proposed setting up a permanent Joint Committee for those purposes because of the "close relationship between the influencing of legislation and the influencing of elections."

The report concluded that "existing safeguards on lobbying by government agencies are adequate" and that more information should be obtained about "pressure group operations."

"There should not be regulation of attempts to influence legislation," the Committee advised, "but only identification of pressure groups and the sources of their support."

The Democratic members' report said most of the money spent to influence legislation went for advertising and pamphleteering.

The report recommended:

1. Exemption of radio and television broadcasting from the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, which already excepts newspapers and other periodicals.

2. Deletion of the word "lobbying" from the title of the Act (the word does not appear in the law's text) because the word has an "evil connotation to many people."

3. Repeal of the section which prohibits lobbyists convicted of violating the Act from attempting to influence legislation for a three year period after conviction.

4. Simplification of reporting requirements to require less detailed reports of expenditures.

5. Exempting from provisions of the Act all persons spending or receiving less than $1,000 yearly to influence legislation.

6. Prohibition of contingent fee lobbying agreements.

Comment on Law

Concerning the meaning of the law, Buchanan said that after a study of the legislative history of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, his Committee concluded the "principal purpose" clause of the measure does not limit its coverage. Many groups have contended that the Act applies only to those whose "principal purpose" is influencing legislation.

Buchanan also said the Act applies to both direct lobbying and indirect lobbying, which includes advertising and pamphleteering.

Republicans on the Committee, however, chided the majority members for failing to recommend changes in the lobby registration law. The primary purpose of the Committee was to find ways of improving the Act, they contended.

"We must insist, along with almost every witness who appeared before the Committee, that the present act is uncertain, indefinite, ambiguous and contradictory," the Republicans said. "Certainly every person is entitled to know what can and cannot be done under terms of the Act." They pointed out that the statute carries criminal penalties for failure to comply properly.

BACKGROUND

President Truman's attack on lobbies during his 1948 campaign for reelection was followed by a demand from the International Association of Machinists for an investigation of lobbies. American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and other groups backing the Truman program joined in the call for a lobby probe.

The new 81st Congress in its first month heard resolutions for a lobbying investigation. Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) introduced such a proposal (S Res 23) calling for a Senate Judiciary Committee probe.

Buchanan's Resolutions

In March, 1949, Rep. Frank Buchanan (D Pa.) introduced two resolutions, one calling for a joint House-Senate investigation. A deluge of more than 9,000 letters condemning rent control largely motivated his proposal of one of the plans, Buchanan said.

Subsequently other resolutions, including two more by Buchanan, were introduced and had committee consideration. (See 1949 CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 69.) The House approved a joint investigation in May. After failure of the Senate to approve the resolution, the House Aug. 12 approved H Res 298 calling for an investigation by a House committee alone.

Proposal Passed Over

An altered form of the resolution providing for a joint investigation was reported Aug. 10 by the Senate Rules Committee, but three times before Congress adjourned, the proposal was passed over on a call of the calendar.

The involved maneuvering necessary to get the House investigation approved indicated important elements in both houses were not completely behind the idea. Several legislators said that the provision for probing governmental lobbying as well as that of private groups had to be added in the House Rules Committee to get Republican support necessary to send the measure to the floor.

Group Named, Financed

On Oct. 6, 1949, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) created a House Select Committee, on Lobbying Activities, a seven-man Committee with Buchanan as chairman. A week later the House approved a $40,000 appropriation for the Committee.

Members named to serve with Buchanan were Henderson L. Lanham (D Ga.), Carl Albert (D Okla.), Clyde Doyle (D Calif.), Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), and Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.).

Although the probe originally was called for by trade unions, four of the appointed Committee members had voted for Taft-Hartley enactment, which labor groups considered a touchstone of whether a lawmaker was a "friend" or "enemy" of unions. The four were: Albert, Brown, Halleck and O'Hara.

After their appointment, the Committee members reviewed the lobby control statute. This law was the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act which went into effect Aug. 2, 1946. It was part of the Congressional reorganization law which was enacted at that time.

Law Reviewed

Here are some of its principal provisions:

1. Registration by any person "who shall engage himself for pay or for any consideration" to attempt to influence legislation and applies also to any person or organization who solicits or receives money in connection with legislation, or whose "principal purpose" is to attempt to influence legislation.

2. Filing of quarterly financial reports from registrants and from organizations raising funds used in connection with legislation.

3. Maximum penalty under the act is a $5,000 fine, not more than 12 months imprisonment, or both, plus the additional proviso that anyone convicted of the misdemeanor shall be suspended from lobbying for three years from the date of conviction. Penalty for violation of this provision is a maximum of $10,000, five years or both.

The lobby law did not set up what forms groups or individuals should use in registering or filing reports. So the Senate Secretary and the House Clerk, charged by the law with responsibility for receiving reports, devised three forms on which to record the information.

Those reports filled out by lobbying groups were simply received and filed by the Senate and House officials, who made no attempt to check discrepancies. In connection with the report forms, some organizations registered differences of opinion on how they should be filled out — if at all. Some confusion prevailed as to what the original Lobbying Act meant, and just what groups were supposed to do to comply with it.

Preparation For Hearings

Although the Buchanan group was established in October, 1949, it deferred the opening of hearings until it had made months-long preparations for them. The extensive Committee preparations for the hearings were divided into three phases:

1. The preliminary studies, using financial reports and registrations, of a large number of groups;

2. The surveys, of smaller numbers of groups; and

3. The field investigations, in which the Committee investigators visited the offices of organizations and examined the files. These investigators were armed with warrants, which they usually did not use, and with the memoranda based on gleanings gathered from the report forms.

Buchanan attributed delay in the Committee's opening hearing date partly to difficulties in gleaning information from the three report forms used by organizations and individuals filing under the lobbying law.

Accordingly, it studied the triple form system during March and recommended a consolidation of the three forms into one. The Senate and House officials promptly complied with Buchanan's formal recommendation, issued March 31.

The report forms which had been used since the enactment of the lobbying law in 1946 were: (1) "Form A", for quarterly financial reporting, usually by organizations; (2) "Form B", for registration under the lobbying law; and (3) "Form C", for quarterly financial reporting, usually by individuals working for client organizations.

The new form called for the same information, but had the advantage of confining it to one piece of paper. It was intended to simplify both the reporting and study of lobby data.

HEARINGS

The long-awaited investigation into lobbying and pressure activities got under way March 27, for three days of what Chairman Frank Buchanan (D Pa.) called "fact finding".

Buchanan called Dr. Hadley Cantril, professor and director of public opinion research at Princeton University, as the first witness. Cantril told the Committee Congressional mail was "notoriously unreliable" as an indicator of public opinion. He said that during debate on wartime draft legislation, mail to five Senators had been analyzed, showing 90 per cent of the writers opposed to the action. But a public opinion survey at the same time, he went on, showed 70 per cent of the people were for it.

Asked by Buchanan what he thought of a political campaign based on the slogan, "Liberty versus Socialism" — the then current Republican battle cry — Cantril said it might "boomerang."

Dr. Stephen Kemp Bailey, assistant professor of government at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., the second witness, risked congressional wrath by suggesting an amendment to the present lobbying law prohibiting the government from paying the salaries of persons earning $11,000 a year or more, unless those persons filed an annual public statement of amounts and specific origins of all income from sources other than the federal government.

This provision would apply to Senators, Representatives, and top government executives, many of whom Bailey said played ball with lobbying groups to push adoption of measures.

"If you are implying that all members of Congress are receiving outside pay, I resent that," snapped Charles A Halleck (R Ind.). "Would you criticize a Congressman because he had acquired a little General Motors or General Electric stock?" queried Clarence Brown (R Ohio).

"No," Bailey replied, "but I would get it in the record." Most of his testimony was a resume of his recent book, "Congress Makes A Law," in which he traced the "unbelievably complex" course of the law from germination of the idea to enactment by Congress.

Round-table Discussion

The Committee March 28 held a round-table discussion of the faults of the lobbying law. There were four participants whose general complaint was that the law does not give a clear definition of lobbying, leaving many persons who deal with government uncertain whether they must register as lobbyists. Dr. Edgar Lane, Princeton University instructor in politics, predicted that "without effective regulation we can look forward to . . . conflict between (pressure) groups which may ultimately tear our society apart."

George B. Galloway, who was staff director for the House-Senate panel that framed the law, said: "There are three or four lobbyists for every Congressman and, representing large, powerful and well-financed national organizations, they constitute a kind of third chamber of the national legislature."

Dr. Belle Zeller, professor of political science at Brooklyn, N. Y., College, cautioned the Committee to remember "there are good and bad lobbies" and that some have "a legitimate and indispensable part to play in influencing legislation." Dr. W. Brooke Graves, specialist in American government and Public Administration for the Legislative Reference Service, said administration of the lobbying law has been disappointing.

Federal "Lobbying"

Pressure tactics and "propagandizing" by government agencies in behalf of executive programs drew attention March 30 from the lobbying investigators. Spokesmen for the two principal policy agencies of the White House and Congress agreed a "fine line" divided what could be termed proper and improper agency methods of influencing Congress.

Roger W. Jones, assistant director of the Bureau of the Budget, defended the right of the President to assign officials from executive departments and the cabinet to make his views available to the people. He added, however, he knew "there are instances in which the Chief Executive indicated he thought individuals went too far." He said he thought anyone registered in the Congressional Directory as an official of a government agency could be construed as a person assigned to influence legislation.

Frank H. Weitzel, assistant to the U. S. Comptroller General, an agent of the legislative branch, said concrete evidence of improper or illegal efforts to influence congressional action "is quite elusive". He pointed out some agencies, like the Agriculture Dept., have special funds for "disseminating and publicizing" programs.

Halleck termed pressure by executive agencies so great "as to really amount to a usurpation of legislative authority."

(Alleged Federal "lobbying" drew separate study from the Buchanan Committee in the spring.

Real Estate Lobby

The National Association of Real Estate Boards came up for scrutiny April 19. Chairman Buchanan said "the real estate lobby" was chosen as the first field of direct investigation because it was "typical," "efficient" and "effective."

Herbert U. Nelson, executive vice-president of the NAREB, was the first witness. His appearance was punctuated by a series of verbal exchanges between Republicans and Democrats on the Committee, but in between the fireworks he disclosed that NAREB spends about $130,000 a year on legislative activity.

Rep. Halleck (R Ind.) started the fireworks by demanding the Committee look into the activity of Agriculture Secretary Charles Brannan in behalf of the so-called Brannan farm plan. Rep. Clarence Brown (R Ohio) supported Halleck. Henderson Lanham (D GA.) accused the two of "seeking to inject political matters" into the lobby investigation. Then Chairman Buchanan interrupted Nelson's testimony to read a copy of a letter Nelson wrote on May 31, 1949, to T. H. Maenner of Omaha, Neb., then NAREB president. In it, Nelson said:

"I do not believe in democracy. I think it stinks. I don't think anybody except direct taxpayers should be allowed to vote. I don't believe women should be allowed to vote at all. Ever since they started, our public affairs have been in a worse mess than ever."

Joseph B. Fleming, counsel for the NAREB, sprang to his feet. The Committee, he contended, had taken from files a private communication that was not germane to lobbying. Republican members joined Fleming in contending that the Nelson - Maenner letter constituted private correspondence and had only faint, if any, resemblance to lobbying.

Nelson's Explanation

Nelson, after the letter had been read, added: "We do not have a democracy in this country. We have a republican form of government. My distrust of democracy, the uncontrolled rule of a numerical majority or the dictatorship of the proletariat, was shared by the founders of the Republic, as can be shown from many quotations from their writings."

In a prepared statement, Nelson previously had told the Committee that NAREB constituted real estate boards in 1,115 communities and had some 44,000 members certified to conduct business as "realtors." He said the association had six registered lobbyists in Washington, including himself. He said that during the last four years, the Realtors' Washington Committee and the Association had expended in the neighborhood of $90,000 a year through contributions. In addition, certain salaries and expenses equalling approximately $40,000 a year had been charged to the budget of the association. RWC is the NAREB legislative arm.

Questioning of Nelson, mostly by Buchanan, also elicited the information that NAREB had conferred with the Foundation for Economic Education on the matter of getting an anti-rent control pamphlet reprinted in Reader's Digest. NAREB, Nelson acknowledged, then purchased and circulated copies of the reprint.

Pressure by "Non-Lobbyists"

The picture of an organization exerting pressure on Congress through "non lobbyist" real estate men, their friends and political figures scattered throughout the country was drawn April 21.

The witness was Calvin K. Snyder, secretary of the Realtors Washington Committee of the NAREB. He related how Congressional "contact men" were appointed in the majority of the nation's Congressional districts and how members of local boards were encouraged to write, wire and phone their representatives in Washington to express views on key issues.

He said in 1945 and 1946 "we created what is known as our enlarged Realtors Washington Committee. Local real estate boards were asked to suggest someone in their board who was familiar with members if Congress within their jurisdiction. It was suggested that this 'someone' should know his Congressman well enough to offer the industry's side of the story to him."

In reply to a question, Snyder said that when the local man could get nowhere with a Congressman he (Snyder) sometimes tried to call on the Congressman himself.

Rep. Halleck said he had heard a lot of talk about how "the sinister real estate lobby gets in the way of the national interest through utterly selfish motives," and asked Snyder what sort of persons make up the local boards. Snyder described the average NAREB member as "a little fellow" with an income of about $5,000 a year, a man who frequently has an office in his own home and who is interested in community problems.

Snyder said the work of the RWC includes helping members of Congress write speeches when they make requests and organizing dinners at which members of the association entertain Congressmen, but at the expense of the individual member.

He closed his testimony by presenting the Committee a list of 17 organizations which he said have taken stands on public housing issues similar to that held by NAREB. He gave the Committee a list of another 64 organizations he said support public housing and oppose NAREB's position on such issues.

"Other Side of Street"

The Committee April 25 turned to what Buchanan called "the other side of the (lobbying) street" and called as its witness Leo Goodman, director of the CIO National Housing Committee. Goodman held the stand more than two days. April 25 he accused "members of Congress" of having abused their franking (free mailing) privileges to help the "real estate lobby" fight Administration rent control and public housing. He did not name any names.

But April 27 he returned to the stand to name Republicans Noah M. Mason (Ill.) and Ralph W. Gwinn (N. Y.), as the two who, he said, mailed out under their frank 4,000,000 copies of House speeches, all opposing rent control, public housing and federal aid to education. Mason immediately denied the charge but Gwinn said he sent "not over 2,000,000" and he wished he had enough money to send 6,000,000.

Lobbying techniques employed by his committee, Goodman testified, included writing speeches for members of Congress and exerting pressure on Congress from members of local unions at the home state or district level.

Halleck commented that it appeared to him the lobbying tactics "on both sides" of the "street" bore a striking similarity.

On April 26, Halleck sought to show that the CIO carried its lobbying activities directly to the polls. He read a copy of the CIO News listing "right" and "wrong" votes of members of Congress and asked Goodman, "Isn't there a definite implication that this list is to be used in political action in 1950?" Goodman replied there was, but he added "political action" was not the function of his committee but of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Realty-Medical Talks

The National Association of Home Builders reported April 28 an unsuccessful attempt in January, 1949, to form a lobbying alliance with representatives of the American Medical Association.

The story was related to the Committee by Frank W. Cortright, executive vice-president of the Home Builders. He said he had had several conferences with the firm of Whitaker and Baxter, AMA public relations representatives, in an effort to work out a plan of cooperation, but nothing came of the meetings. Cortright's plan was to have the two groups work together in campaigns against "socialized medicine" and "socialized housing."

As the Buchanan group continued hearings on realty and housing activities, Lee F. Johnson, executive vice-president of National Housing Conference, told the Committee on May 3 that his group had "never lobbied on Capitol Hill in the accepted sense of that term", since it had never "flooded Members of Congress with letters or propaganda" or called from office to office attempting to influence individual Members. On the other hand, Johnson said, his organization had "worked closely with Members of Congress of both political parties . . . in the development of a national housing policy."

Rep. Brown questioned Johnson on the financial support of his 4,000-member organization, which advocates public housing. Chairman Buchanan said documents of the Conference showed "both sides of the housing lobby street" employ the same techniques in attempts to influence legislation. Correspondence and literature of NHC urged an "avalanche of letters" as part of its "Congressional contact technique", Buchanan commented. (NHC was formerly the National Public Housing Conference.)

The lobby investigators then turned to another aspect of housing and real estate: Lumber and construction. Joseph T. King, legislative counsel for the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, told the Committee May 17 how association members were assigned to contact Representatives and Senators on pending bills.

The lobbyist also asknowledged he was once "indiscreet" enough to write to an Ohio lumberman suggesting the "purge" of Rep. Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio) because she had been the "only Republican that deserted the Ohio delegation" on a public housing vote. King commented on the letter when Buchanan produced it during the hearings.

"The primary function of the lobbyist," King told the Committee at another point, "is to inform his client on the technical aspects of legislation, evaluate its chances of passage or defeat, and advise his client when to express his advocacy of or opposition to legislation."

Contingency Fee Lobbying

The question of whether contingency fee payment of lobbyists should be outlawed was studied by the Committee May 18, when Samuel P. Haines, who had a contingent fee contract with the 20 Per Cent Cabaret Tax Committee, testified. The agreement called for a $10,000 retainer, $15,000 for expenses and $25,000 additional if a change in the cabaret excise tax was proposed in any legislation.

Haines was to get $35,000 more if the tax actually was cut from 20 per cent to 10 per cent, or $50,000 if the excise was lowered to 5 per cent.

The Congressmen also studied contingent fee arrangements reported in lobby registrations of the National Fur Industry Tax Committee, the Committee to Remove Discriminatory Automotive Excise Tax, and several claimants seeking passage of private bills.

Harold T. Halfpenny, employed by the automotive group, was to get 10 per cent of the tax paid during 1947, in the event the automotive used parts excise was removed. The Lobby Committee staff estimated the fee "could conceivably reach $500,000".

Indirect Lobbying Groups

Two anti-"New Deal" lobby organizations were the targets May 26 of subpoenas issued by the House Lobbying Investigation Committee. Chairman Frank Buchanan said his Committee wanted to find who financed the Committee for Constitutional Government and the National Economic Council.

(The Committee for Constitutional Government keeps a steady stream of pamphlets, newsletters and telegrams aimed at Congressmen. In 1949 it reported spending the second largest amount of money of all organizations reporting under the Lobby Act — $620,-632. Total income reported was $379,-231, but the identity of individual contributors was not revealed. The CCG asks supporters to limit their contributions to $495. Under the Lobby Act, contributors giving less than $500 need not be named.

(The National Economic Council was another large spender in 1949. It listed an income of $139,818 and expenditures of $41,967. The report filed with Congress said that not all of the outgo was for lobbying. "We haven't had time to separate them out," the report explained. Among contributors of more than $500 were listed Empire State, Inc., N.Y.C.; Charles S. Payson, N.Y.C.; Ralph P. Mershon, Miami; Crompton and Knowles Loom Works, J. F. Tinsley, Worcester, Mass.; E. G. Howes, Boston; W. H. Regnery, Joanna Western Mills Co., Chicago.)

Both organizations had pressured Congress in opposition to Fair Deal legislation, the "drift toward socialism", United World Federalists, foreign aid programs, etc.

Third Subpoena Issued

A third subpoena was sent to the Constitutional Educational League — a group not registered under the Lobby Act, but, according to Buchanan, associated with the other two organizations.

The subpoenas went to Edward A. Rumely of the CCG, Merwin K. Hart of the NEC and Joseph Kamp of the CEL. Buchanan said they "have consistently refused to tell Congress who is behind them." They were directed to appear before the Lobby Committee June 6 "to answer why they have refused to give our investigators information concerning their financial angels," Buchanan said.

Both Rumely and Kamp had tangled with Congressional committees before for not revealing their sources of support.

In 1938 Rumely was ordered by a special Senate committee investigating lobbying to produce CCG records. He refused to show them, but was not cited for contempt. In 1944, a special House committee investigating campaign expenditures subpoenaed Rumely in order to obtain CCG records. Rumely refused and was cited for contempt. A hung jury caused a mistrial on the case in 1945, and in 1946 he was acquitted in a retrial.

After World War I, Rumely was convicted of violating the Trading With the Enemy Act, and he served a 30-day prison term. The conviction followed Rumely's purchase of the New York Evening Mail with more than $1 million of money coming from the German Government. Rumely subsequently was pardoned by President Calvin Coolidge.

Kamp was cited for contempt by the 1944 House committee investigating campaign expenditures for failure to produce records. He was tried and convicted.

Witnesses Appear

At the June 6 hearing Hart handed the Committee what he said was all the information requested, along with an appeal to keep the data "out of the hands of the enemies of American liberty".

But Rumely refused to divulge names of purchasers of his organization's publications. And Kamp said he had not had time to prepare the data sought. Kamp also added he would not give the material to investigators until the Committee had "established" that his group's activities come within the Committee's jurisdiction.

In connection with his refusal to supply the information requested, Rumely declared that it was a trade secret and disclosure would do "irreparable injury to the business and good will" of CCG.

Injunction Sought

Meanwhile, the Committee for Constitutional Government had filed in U. S. District Court in Washington a request for an injunction to stop the lobby investigators from "compelling disclosure" of the data sought, or from "further interfering with, molesting, or harassing the plaintiff". The CCG contended in its court brief that the House Committee's action violated the first and fourth amendments to the Constitution. The first guarantees freedom of the press and

of speech and the fourth protects from "unreasonable seizure."

A court hearing on this request was scheduled for June 7, but was postponed until June 19, upon request of the House Committee probers, who filed an answer to the injunction motion.

In this answer, the probers contended that previous court decisions established the right of Congress to find out the "source of an individual's or a corporation's receipt of funds". Other cases, they said, upheld the "validity of a subpoena requiring a publisher to disclose the source and receipt of advertisements" and a Congressional committee's right to "compel the disclosure of one's political beliefs and associations".

On June 19, CCG's injunction request was dismissed, and Rumely's organization filed an appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals in Washington. The Buchanan staff then filed a motion to dismiss the appeal.

Buchanan's action in subpoenaing the three witnesses was challenged by Republicans in his Committee, who asserted he had exceeded his authority, because members of the Committee had not passed on the action.

Voting to confirm his authority in this respect were Buchanan and Reps. Henderson Lanham (D Ga.), Carl Albert (D Okla.), and Clyde Doyle (D Calif.). Voting against were Charles Halleck (R. Ind.), Brown and Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.).

Spotlight On NEC

Activities of the National Economic Council, self-described foe of "a socialized welfare state", came up June 20 for study by the Lobby Committee.

Merwin K. Hart, president of the NEC, appeared before the Committee to explain the aims and activities of his organization. At times during Hart's testimony, Committee members engaged in hot procedural wrangles, with Rep. Halleck contending Hart's views were his own business.

Buchanan had given Hart a list of legislative goals supported by the NEC and asked if he wished to comment on them. Hart noted that one called for removal of the present Supreme Court.

"It is our opinion that the present Supreme Court is dedicated to socialism," he said. "The only way to remedy this is to abolish the court by constitutional amendment and set up a new court." He refused further comment after Halleck objected to Buchanan's technique.

Turning June 21 to fund - raising techniques of the NEC, the Committee heard how Lammot and Irenee du Pont assisted the organization in distributing opinion - forming literature. Extensive correspondence between Hart and the Du Ponts was read showing that:

1. Large amounts of money were raised through tax - deductible purchase of literature for donation to charitable, college and other tax-exempt organizations.

2. Irenee du Pont gave the NEC $11,000 in 1948 — all of it for purchase of $10 individual subscriptions for distribution to these tax - exempt organizations.

3. Letters were issued over the name of Lammot du Pont soliciting contributions to the NEC which was described as "doing outstanding work toward stemming the tide of communism and socialism in this country".

Focus on CCG

After looking at the NEC, the Buchanan group turned to a study of the Committee for Constitutional Government. The study soon produced a difference of opinion between some Congressmen and CCG head Dr. Edward A. Rumely.

Rumely argued the First Amendment (freedom of speech and press) protected him from the Committee order. The Buchanan staff said court decisions gave Congressional committees the right to compel disclosure of one's political beliefs and associations and the right to find out an individual's or corporation's source of funds.

The hearings also brought Rumely's statement June 28 that eight to ten million pieces of literature were mailed by CCG under Congressional frank in less than four years. CCG paid for the printing, but got the mailing for nothing, said Rumely, saving what he estimated at $240,000 to $300,000 in first class postage.

A breakdown of Buchanan's figures on CCG mailings gave these amounts for the first four months of 1950: Under frank of Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.) 70,000 mailings; Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.), 40,000; Rep. Wint Smith (R Kan.) 100,000; and Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), lots of 100,000 and 165,000.

Testimony also brought out that CCG maintained mailing lists including a "millionaire group", one labeled "$500,000 - $1,000,000" and others including clergy, Catholic and Protestant, legislative, judicial, press, radio and publications, and labor leaders.

The House Committee counsel said CCG received contributions designated as payments for the purchase of books. He asserted CCG had refused to accept outright contributions of more than $490 since passage of the lobby law which requires reporting of donations of $500 or more.

ADA Testimony

Francis Biddle, national chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, told the Lobby Committee July 11 that his organization was "proud to be a part of what might be called the liberal lobby." As such, he said, the ADA joined with others of like views to "influence legislation in the public interest, rather than on behalf of private or commercial interests."

The former Attorney General asserted there was a "growing spontaneous cohesion" among these groups although they were in no sense a united movement. It had come about of necessity, he said, to "withstand the powerful efforts of reactionaries" who seek to "turn the clock back."

Biddle said the ADA does not confine its political support to Democrats alone. Estimating the ADA supported Republicans about 10 per cent of the time, Biddle said he could see no future for the organization if it were "a mere tail" of the Democrat party.

James Loeb, Jr., executive secretary of ADA, testified July 12 that the group carried its anti - communism to the point of refusing to work with other groups which admit Reds and fellow travelers to membership. As examples he cited the Civil Rights Congress and the National Committee to defeat the Mundt Bill. He pointed out ADA opposes the Mundt bill, however.

Another witness, Dewey Anderson, two days later represented the Public Affairs Institute. The Committee questioned Anderson, July 14, to determine if his and similar groups should be required to report under the lobbying act. Anderson compared PAI to the Brookings Institute, both research organizations. PAI was organized by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which is still its main sponsor. Dewey said his group does not lobby, under the meaning of the present wording of the law.

Foundation For Economic Education

The Committee heard the Foundation for Economic Education July 18 "in an attempt to throw some light" on whether it should be covered by the lobby registration law. Leonard E. Read of Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., the group's president, said the Foundation is interested in education, not lobbying. Its object is "an investigation into the design of society that will best defend free inquiry and free expression", he explained.

Buchanan said the Foundation had distributed almost four million pamphlets and booklets in four years, and its articles had appeared in 389 newspapers and magazines. He put the organization's income at $350,000 yearly. The group is tax exempt and donations to it are deductible by the donor for income tax purposes, said Buchanan.

Some of the pamphlets issued by the Foundation "point up the arguments on one side of specific legislative issues", according to Buchanan. "Roofs or Ceilings", an anti-rent control pamphlet, was "so effective that one real estate lobbying group bought and distributed 500,000 copies", he said.

A Committee exhibit showed some of the nation's biggest corporations were among the Foundation's contributors. Some of them were:

Armour & Company, $20,000; Chrysler Corporation, $40,000; Consolidated Edison Company, $40,000; E. I. du Pont de Nemours $40,000 and Irene du Pont individually, $19,832; General Motors, $50,000; B. F. Goodrich Company $35,000; Gulf Oil Company, $40,000; International Nickel Company, Inc., $20,000; Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company, $20,000; Marshall Field & Company, $40,000; Montgomery Ward Company, $40,000; National Steel Corp., $22,500; Sun Oil Company, $40,000; U. S. Steel Corp. $40,000; William Volker Fund, $170,000.

Civil Rights Congress

On Aug. 3, the Committee called for the financial records of the Civil Rights Congress, listed by the Attorney General as a subversive organization, but the organization's witness, William L. Patterson, of New York, failed to produce the requested data, even in response to a Committee subpoena.

Patterson said most of what the Committee wanted — records of meetings of the board of directors, a list of officers and members, and all organization reports was not available. He also refused to say whether he is or ever was a Communist.

The next day, when Patterson again testified, a stormy Committee session was climaxed when acting chairman Henderson Lanham (D Ga.) called Patterson a "black s.o.b." and went toward him with doubled fists until police intervened to prevent a clash.

The Committee quickly ended its session, and its counsel, Benedict F. Fitzgerald, Jr., proposed that Patterson be cited for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions and produce subpoenaed records of his organization. Patterson said he would not divulge the data, including membership rolls, because the persons would be "hunted and terrorized".

The incident with Lanham occurred after Patterson remarked that he was busy trying to save Negro defendants from "legal lynching" in Georgia and other Southern states when he was subpoenaed to testify before the Committee. When he declared, "Georgia State tried to lynch the Scottsboro boys when I was — ," Lanham interrupted with:

"That statement is absolutely false. The State of Georgia has never tried to lynch a Negro . . . When you say (it) has . . . you simply lie . . . If there is any state where a Negro gets a fair deal when he gets into court, it's in the State of Georgia." The Scottsboro case occurred in Alabama.

When Patterson resumed, he declared the Negro has no rights in Georgia and was again interrupted by Lanham with "That's another lie."

"And yours is a lie too," the witness shot back. Lanham then ran around the Committee table, toward Patterson, cursing him and referring to his race. He broke through the first pair of attendants trying to restrain him but was finally held back by two Capitol policemen.

Federal Agency 'Lobbying'

Charges by Republicans that government officials were unduly attempting to influence legislation resulted in the Buchanan Committee's investigation of activities of two agency chiefs. At issue were Agriculture Secretary Brannan's April 4 talk before a farm meeting in St. Paul, and Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing's trip to Europe to study medical plans there.

Also, pursuant to the second part of its two-fold mandate from the House, the Committee studied the problem of legislative activities of executive agencies, and held hearings at which Budget Bureau, General Accounting Office, Housing and Home Finance Agency, State Depratment, and Agriculture and FSA officials testified.

The lobbying law prohibits agency use of approropriated funds to influence legislation.

Brannan's Case

A charge by Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) April 11 that the Agriculture Department used public funds to "hire" an audience for a "political" speech by Secretary Charles F. Brannan was investigaed by the Lobby Committee after two of its Republican members — Halleck and Brown — said the Brannan speech amounted to using Federal funds for lobbying.

Aiken had said that department funds had been used to provide pay and travel allowances for Minnesota farm committeemen to attend a St. Paul Production and Marketing Administration meeting April 4. Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) called it an example of government officials and employees using appropriated funds to influence legislation.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D Minn.) had also addressed the session. Aiken said both Brannan's and Humphrey's speeches "were political from start to finish".

Aiken said sponsors of the St. Paul conference sent notices to all 5,000 PMA committeemen in the state "directing" them to be present. The notice announced a travel allowance and "a regular day's pay" were authorized, according to Aiken.

Subsequently, Sen. Humphrey asserted there was "no basis" for the accusations by Aiken and Ferguson. Humphrey contended the St. Paul meeting was nonpartisan and that Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) also had been invited to speak but was unable to attend.

Rep. Buchanan entered the picture when he asked U. S. Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren for an investigation by the General Accounting Office of Aiken's charges. The

G. A. O. report exonerating Brannan reached the Buchanan Committee June 30. Warren's letter to Buchanan said "the salary and travel expenses appear to constitute administrative expenses incurred in carrying out the production and marketing program."

The Committee, however, still wanted to call up Brannan for questioning on the St. Paul episode, but later reversed its decision after hearing from Minnesota's Production and Marketing Committee Chairman, Charles W. Stickney of Spear Lake, Minn., on July 26.

Stickney appeared before the Committee to answer their questions about the Brannan talk, which he termed "magnificent". He also said members of local PMA committees attending the session were paid salaries and expenses while in St. Paul. The 2,344 committeemen present received a total of approximately $42,000, reported Stickney.

After questioning of Stickney was finished. Committee members said they saw no need for Brannan's personal appearance before the Committee.

Ewing's Case

The activities of Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, on behalf of President Truman's compulsory health insurance program came under scrutiny of the Buchanan group July 28. Ewing defended his activities as his right — and also his duty, but he denied flatly he ever had advocated socialized medicine.

Questioned about his trip to Europe the previous winter, Ewing said that it was a "fact-finding mission". In England he said he talked with authorities in favor of compulsory health insurance and those opposed to it. As a result of his visit, he testified, he came away with a number of ideas calling for revisions in the Administration's compulsory health insurance plan. He denied he made political speeches at Federal expense. He said if a speech had "one sentence" of politics in it, he paid his own expenses.

In response to a second request by Buchanan for a GAO report on Ewing, Comptroller General Warren wrote that the FSA appropriation permitted funds for travel expenses "and in view of the showing made as to the official character of the travel, the General Accounting Office is in no position legally to question the allowance of expenses in connection with Mr. Ewing's travel".

CORPORATION QUESTIONNAIRES

One of the major — and most controversial — actions the House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities took in 1950 was sending questionnaires to some of the biggest and best-known corporations in the nation, asking them for certain data. All in all, 173 firms were queried.

The Buchanan Committee called upon the firms to submit detailed information on their expenditures for influencing public opinion or public policy on national issues since Jan. 1, 1947. Although many of the organizations queried had already filed some of this information under the regular lobbying law, some had not. In any event, Buchanan indicated that certain information not reported under the regular lobbying law report procedure would show up on his Committee's questionnaires, if the latter were filled out.

The first batch of Buchanan's questionnaires went to 166 corporations on May 31. In accompanying explanatory letters to each of the 166 firms, Buchanan asked for cost breakdowns on such items as Washington offices, trip to and from Washington, printed matter and advertising on public issues, spending in connection with national organizations which may promote federal legislative programs, and other payments for attempts directly or indirectly to influence lawmaking.

Buchanan specifically asked for "all expenditures in connection with the following organizations:

1. American Enterprise Assn.
2. America's Future, Inc.
3. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc.
4. Constitutional Educational League
5. Constitution and Free Enterprise Foundation
6. Economists National Committee for Monetary Policy
7. Foundation for Economic Education
8. Public Affairs Institute."

The groups were chosen as examples of organizations engaged in lobbying indirectly, by influencing public opinion. The query concerning them was part of Buchanan's search for information on how the "indirect lobbies" worked and who financed them.

Buchanan said he believed that all of the eight groups had received funds from various firms. His Committee had already studied the files of some of them. Two of the eight — Committee for Constitutional Government and Constitutional Educational League — were targets of subpoenas of the Buchanan Committee after they refused to give some of the information it wanted.

He also requested the following data on newspaper and other periodical advertising by the firms on federal policy issues, in tabulated form: Date, cost of insertion, brief description of the matter, and where published. Copies of the ads were solicited.

His message then asked for detailed data in all contributions to organizations which publish or distribute literature on public issues, which contributions were either to tax-exempt organizations or which were deducted by the donating corporations from its own gross income as either charitable or business expenses under Section 23 (a) or (q) of the Internal Revenue Code,

Buchanan followed up his first letter, of May 31, with a second letter, dated June 9, in which he clarified what the first letter asked for and extended the requested time-limit for receipt of the information from June 15 to June 30.

Immediate Reaction

Soon after it became known that the Buchanan group had undertaken to circularize 166 corporations with questionnaires, considerable protest reaction arose.

Reps. E. E. Cox (D Ga.) and Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) launched attacks on the Buchanan Committee because of the 166-firm quiz — Hoffman seeking an investigation of the Committee's staff. Also, Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), a Committee member, dubbed the query "un-American" and "unfair."

One week after announcement of the fact that the letter of inquiry had gone out to the 166 firms, most of the firms had acknowledged receipt, and a handful had answered in full. A number of other firms replied with statements of no expenditures for the purposes cited.

However, W. C. Mullendore, president of Southern California Edison Company, in a telegram to Buchanan which was read into the "Congressional Record" by Hoffman of Michigan, denounced the questionnaire as follows:

"In an obvious attempt to use intimidation in limiting the exercise of the right of free speech by millions of citizens in opposing or supporting legislation, you have demanded an entirely unreasonable volume of information to be furnished to you within a 10-day period . . .

"Those who seek to extend power of Government try to close the mouths of citizens who dare to oppose or to inform public opinion . . . and one of the most effective means of accomplishing this subversive objective is to intimidate, through harassing investigations and smearing innuendos, the efforts of citizens to defend themselves . . ."

Firms Circularized

These were the 166 corporations to whom questionnaires were sent. (Bold-faced firms were those which already had registered lobbyists working for them in Washington.)

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., N. Y. C.; **Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.,** Milwaukee; Aluminum Co. of America, Pittsburgh; American Automobile Insurance Co., St. Louis; American Can Co., N. Y. C.; American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., N.Y.C.; American Gas & Electric Corp., N.Y.C.; American Power & Light Co., N.Y.C.; **American Telephone & Telegraph Co.,** N.Y.C.; **American Tobacco Co.,** N.Y.C.; American Viscose Corp., Philadelphia; Anaconda Copper Mining Co., N.Y.C.; Armco Steel Corp., Middletown, Ohio; Armour & Co., Chicago; Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.; **Assn. of Casualty & Surety Cos.,** N.Y.C.; **Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.,** Chicago.

Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co., Baltimore; Beech Aircraft Corp., Wichita; Belden Mfg. Co., Chicago; **Bethlehem Steel Corp.,** N.Y.C.; Borden Company, N.Y.C.; Burroughs Adding Machine, Detroit.

Carolina Power & Light Co. (N. C.), Raleigh; Celanese Corp. of America, N.Y.C.; **Central Power & Light Co. (Texas),** Corpus Christi; Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo; **Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.,** Cleveland; Chrysler Corp., Detroit; Cities Service Co., N.Y.C.; Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., Cleveland; Coca - Cola Co., N.Y.C.; Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., Name change: Columbia Gas System, N.Y.C.; Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co., Columbus; Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago; Commonwealth & Southern Corp., Wilmington, Delaware; Connecticut Light & Power Co., Hartford; Consolidated Edison Co. of N.Y., Inc., N.Y.C.; Consumers Power Co. (Mich.), Jackson; Continental Can Co., Inc., N.Y.C.; Curtiss - Wright Corp., Wood-Ridge, New Jersey.

Deere & Co., Moline, Illinois; Delaware Power & Light Co., Wilmington; **Detroit Edison Co. (Mich.),** Detroit & N.Y.C.; Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, Ltd., Montreal, Canada; Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan; Du Pont, E. I. de Nemours, Wilmington, Delaware.

Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Electric Power & Light Corp. N.Y.C.; Empire Gas & Fuel Co., Ltd., Wellsville, N.Y.; Empire State, Inc., N.Y.C.; Erie Railroad Co., Cleveland.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron; Florida Power & Light Co., Miami; Ford Motor Co., Dearborn; **Fruehauf Trailer Co.,** Detroit.

General Electric Co., Schenectady; **General Motors Corp.,** Detroit; **Georgia Power Co.,** Atlanta; **Goodrich, B.F. Company,** Akron; Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron; **Great Northern Ry. Co.,** St. Paul; Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh.

Harnischfeger Corp., Milwaukee; Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston.

Illinois Central R.R. Co., Chicago; Indianapolis Power & Light Co., Indianapolis; **Inland Steel Co.,** Chicago; International Elevator Co., N.Y.C.; International Harvester Co., Chicago; International Hydro-Electric System, Boston; International Nickel Co., Inc., N.Y.C.; International Paper Co.,N.Y.C.; International Telephone & Telegraph Co., N.Y.C.

Jersey Central Power & Light Co., Asbury Park N.J.; **Johns - Manville,** N.Y.C.; Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Pittsburgh.

Kennecott Copper Corp., N.Y.C.; Kentucky Utilities Co., Inc., Lexington, Kentucky; Kohlberg, Alfred, Inc., N.Y.C.; Kresge, S.H., Detroit.

Libby-Owens Ford Glass Co., Toledo; Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., St. Louis; Lilly and Co., Eli, Indianapolis; Lone Star Cement Corp., N.Y.C.; Lone Star Gas Co., Dallas.

Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., N.Y.C.; Marshall-Wells Co., Duluth; Mellon National Bank & Trust Co., Pittsburgh; Middle West Corp., The, Wilmington; Monongehela Power Co., Fairmont, W. Va.

Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis; Montana Power Co., Butte; Montgomery Ward Co., Chicago; Mountain States Power Co., Albany, Oregon.

Nash-Kelvinator Corp., Detroit; National Dairy Products Corp., N. Y. C.; National Distillers Products Corp., Richmond, Va.; National Steel Corp., Wilmington; New York Airbrake Co., N. Y. C.; National Power & Light Co., N. Y. C.; Niagara Hudson Power Corp., Syracuse; Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., Roanoke; North American Co., N. Y. C.; Northern Indiana Public Service Co., Hammond; **Northern Pacific Ry. Co.,** St. Paul.

Ohio Edison Co., Akron; Owens Illinois Glass Co., Toledo.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co., San Francisco; **Pacific Power & Light Co.,** Portland, Oregon; Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., San Francisco; Pennsylvania Electric Co., Johnstown; **Penna. Power & Light Co.,** Allentown; **Penna. Railroad Co.,** Philadelphia; Philadelphia Electric Co., Philadelphia; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh; Potomac Electric Power Co., Washington, D. C.; Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati; **Public Service Co. of Colorado,** Denver; Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., Indianapolis; Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, Manchester; Public Service Corp. of New Jersey (Public Service Electric & Gas Co.), Newark; **Public Service Co. of Oklahoma;** Tulsa; Public Service Electric & Gas Co., Newark; Puget Sound Power & Light Co., Seattle; Pullman, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware.

Radio Corp. of America, N.Y.C.; Reading Co., The, Philadelphia; **Republic Steel Corp.,** Cleveland; **Reynolds, R. J. Tobacco Co.,** Winston-Salem, N. C.; Rochester Gas & Electric Corp., Rochester.

San Diego Gas & Electric Co., San Diego; **Schenley Distillers Corp.,** N.Y.C.; **Sears, Roebuck Co.,** Chicago; Shell Oil Corp., N.Y.C.; Singer Mfg. Co., Elizabeth, New Jersey; **Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., N. Y. C.;** Southern California Edison Co., Ltd., Los Angeles; **Southern Pacific Co.,** San Francisco; **Southern Railway Co.,** Washington, D. C.; **Southwestern Gas & Electric Co.,** Shreveport; Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco; **Standard Oil Co. (Ind.),** Chicago; **Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), N. Y. C.;** Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia; Swift & Company, Chicago; Standard Gas & Electric Co., N. Y. C.

The Texas Co., N.Y.C.; Texas Electric Service Co., Fort Worth.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., N.Y.C.; Union Electric Co. of Missouri, St. Louis; **Union Pacific R.R. Co.**, N.Y.C.; United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia; United States Gypsum Co., Chicago; **U. S. Rubber Co.**, N. Y. C.; United States Steel Corp., N.Y.C.; **Utah Power & Light Co.**, Salt Lake City.

Virginia Electric & Power Co., Richmond.

Washington Water Power Co., The, Spokane; Western Electric Company, Inc., N.Y.C.; Western Massachusetts Electric Co., Monticello, Ill.; Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh; Wisconsin Electric Power Co., Milwaukee; **Wisconsin Power & Light Company,** Madison.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown.

"Interlocking" Lobbying

Many of the 166 corporations in Buchanan's quiz list had either taken individual, independent action to influence public opinion and public policy-formation on various issues, or had contributed to or cooperated with other firms or associations which had done so.

An example of both pooling with other firms and of independent action was the activity of the General Electric Company which in lobby act statements, reported expenditures of $128,563 in the first nine months of 1949.

Of this sum, $5,000 had been given to Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., toward expenses for work for continued suspension of the copper import duty. The rest was for work on the Taft-Hartley Law: $43,419 for the services of three men, including ex-NLRB member Gerard D. Reilly, $17,965 was for distribution of GE's Taft-Hartley testimony, and $62,171 for distribution of a labor law questionnaire.

Revere Copper reported it collected $15,000 from GE in 1947 and 1949, and a total of $110,500 from 11 firms in those two years. Of these, three on Buchanan's list — GE, International Nickel ($7,500) and Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co. ($7,500) — gave $30,000 according to Revere's reports.

The GE, General Motors Corp., Curtiss-Wright Corp., and Westinghouse of Buchanan's list were among contributors of $500 or over to the Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., in the first half year of 1949, in a typical trade association type of activity.

Corporation contributions to a special-problem kind of organization were shown in the last of 1949 contributors to Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., of Milwaukee and Washington. This organization, operating in the social security field, received a reported $102,415 in 1949, of which Buchanan-list firms contributed, in amounts of $500 or more, as follows:

General Motors Corp., $3,500; Standard Oil Co. (N.J.), and Ford Motor Co., $1,500 each; $1,000 each from Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Armco Steel Corp., Chrysler Corp., General Electric Co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Shell Oil Corp., Standard Oil Co. (Calif.) Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., and the Texas Co.; $500 each from The Borden Co., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., B. F. Goodrich Co., Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Gulf Oil Co., International Harvester Co., Johns-Manville Corp., S. H. Kresge Co., Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Sun Oil Co., and U. S. Rubber Co.

Corporations give also to organizations carrying on opinion-molding activities over a broad field of issues and political-economic philosophy.

An analysis of the financial structure of the National Economic Council, as released by the Buchanan Committee, among other things showed that, according to NEC lobbying law reports, 40 corporations or business concerns, 24 individuals, a charities fund and a cancer and blood research foundation made a total of 104 contributions of $500 or more to NEC from Aug. 1, 1946 to Dec. 31, 1949. Amounts of the contributions are not given, but seem to have averaged about $1,000 each, said the House unit.

Firms on Buchanan's questionnaire list which were among NEC contributors, and number of contributions from each: Empire State, Inc., N.Y. (8); Gulf Oil Corp. (5); Lone Star Cement Corp., N. Y. (5); The Texas Co. (3); Union Carbide & Carbon Co. (2); Armco Steel Corp. (2); Monsanto Chemical Co. (1); Harnischfeger Corp. (1); Sears Roebuck & Co. (1); Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. (1); and Beech Aircraft (1).

More Firms Added

In response to Republican criticism, Buchanan added five firms to his original list of 166. GOP House members had asked why the list omitted the Latex firm (which had sponsored newspaper ads on public issues), the oil interests of Edwin Wendell Pauley (Fortuna), ex-fund raiser for the Democratic Party and friend of President Truman, Convair (of which then-Defense Secretary Louis A. Johnson was a director), and the two Kaiser enterprises.

Buchanan had replied in a House speech June 15 that these firms had not been listed as contributors to certain foundations and other organizations which carry on public opinion-building work, but that he would quiz them, too. The following day questionnaires were sent to: International Latex Corp., N.Y.C.; Fortuna Petroleum Co., c/o Ed Pauley, Los Angeles; Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., San Diego; Kaiser-Frazer Corp., Willow Run, Michigan; and the Kaiser Steel Corp., at Fontana, Calif.

Later Buchanan queried two other Kaiser firms, the Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. and Kaiser Industries, Inc., and on June 19, the questionnaire went to the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and United Mine Workers of America, and to the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, National Farmers Union and National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

Report

A report on the Committee's findings produced by its questionnaires to corporations was released Oct. 22. More than $32 million had been spent by 152 of the corporations since Jan. 1, 1947, Chairman Buchanan stated.

Three firms, Consolidated Vultee Corp., Inland Steel Co., and Southern California Edison Co., "refused to furnish requested information", according to the Committee, and the rest just did not answer.

The report showed that 65 of the corporations reported spending over $2 million in printing and distributing books and pamphlets dealing with public issues.

An additional $2 million plus was spent by 31 firms for advertising on public issues. Of this amount a CQ analysis of the Committee's work revealed that 23 of the 31 firms were public utilities which said that they had spent sums which total $1,427,556 in a nationwide campaign against

TVA, public power, Brannan Plan, national health insurance, etc., and for the Taft-Hartley Law, trimming Federal spending, and taxing presently untaxed organizations.

Most of the rest of the advertising money, CQ's study showed, was spent by Schenley Industries, Inc., against the Luckman Committee's food conservation work early in 1948 and against wartime liquor excise taxes in 1949 ($279,369.79 and $14,036.60 respectively); by the Southern Railway System, which reported $208,715.78 spent mostly against subsidies to transportation competing with the railroads; and by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, which spent $125,000 on a suggested way to cure freight car shortages; and $67,334.05 by Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. on unreported topics.

The total advertising funds spent (correcting for a typographical error in the Committee's printed release), was $2,138,224.72.

Contributions Largest Sum

The largest category in Buchanan's release was the close to $27 million reported spent by 125 corporations for contributions deducted as business expenses before taxes and made to groups and foundations which distribute literature dealing with public issues or made to tax exempt organizations.

Buchanan's comment: Each year hundreds of millions of dollars are spent to influence Congress. Most of this money is spent for pamphleteering and advertising. This is good and proper . . . But the Congress and the people have a right to know who is behind the gigantic campaigns to influence Congress either directly or indirectly."

The replies to our letter show very clearly that American business is spending millions of dollars to flood the country with pamphlets, leaflets, and books dealing with public issues like TVA, social security, labor legislation and the like. Millions of these pamphlets are distributed to school teachers, the clergy, and other local community-thought leaders with the intention of thereby indirectly influencing Congress. . .

"The biggest part of the money spent to influence Congress is spent by organizations which have many functions besides lobbying, that is, by business corporations such as the General Motors Corporation, and by trade associations. . ."

GM Data Analyzed

A CQ check into the voluminous GM raw data published by the Committee shows:

GM disbursed $4,867,051 in the years 1947-49 among 375 national, state, and local groups, in contributions which were made either to tax-exempt groups or deducted by GM from gross income before taxes as business expenses or as charitable and similar deductions, and which were made to groups which prepare or distribute literature on public issues.

Of this sum, $2,843,745 went to the Automobile Manufacturing Association, $229,610 to National Association of Manufacturers, $35,000 to Foundation for Economic Education, $30,000 to American Economic Foundation, and $346,200 to various chambers of commerce.

GM did not spend for advertising of a public issue nature, it said. But, according to its answers to another part of the questionnaire, GM spent an estimated $824,317 for printing, and $214,009 for distributing, a total of 22,097,191 copies of 45 publications. These sums would be higher except for those items for which GM reported printing, but not distribution, costs.

The totals given here include the cost of printing and distributing the 7,120,000 copies (averaging 30,000 weekly) of Henry J. Taylor's radio talks, but not the cost of the radio program, about which the Committee did not ask.

It was not clear from the raw data, which the Committee did not analyze, nor add, whether there was some overlapping or duplication, as between the contributions and literature items.

Only Fraction Reported

Buchanan emphasized that the report covered only 173 out of the more than 500,000 corporations in the U. S., and that he believed that the "business of influencing legislation is a billion dollar industry".

FLOOR ACTION

Although most of the activity in 1950 of the House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities took place in the group's own Committee chambers, some of it spilled over onto the House floor.

On March 23, for example, the House voted another $45,000 to finance the Lobby Committee's work. Some discussion — both pro and con of the Buchanan group's program — was held.

On June 8, 1950, the Buchanan group underwent formal attempts to censure it.

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) introduced legislation proposing suspension of the Select Committee on Lobbying Activities until a new committee could itself investigate the lobby group.

In his resolution, Hoffman said it had been charged that activities of the Lobbying Committee tended "to create fear, to intimidate and prevent individuals, including Congressmen and business organizations, from exercising their constitutional right of free speech and their right to petition Congress." Hoffman denounced the Committee's activities as "an assault on all those who advocate constructional government."

Rep. Henderson Lanham (D Ga.), a Committee member, defended its work and said Chairman Frank Buchanan (D Pa.) "has leaned over backward to try to be fair."

Then, on June 15, Buchanan took the floor himself to defend his choice of organizations his group wished to investigate thoroughly.

Buchanan said his Committee was "not out to 'get' any groups," although he had been criticized by Rep. Clarence Brown (R Ohio) and other GOP committeemen of investigating only "right wing" organizations.

(The Buchanan group then was concerned with the Committee for Constitutional Government, the Constitutional Educational League, and the National Economic Council. In addition, Buchanan had sent his questionnaires to 166 leading corporations for data on their Washington activities. Also critical of Buchanan's operations was Rep. Eugene Cox (D Ga.) who publicly called for the corporations to ignore the questionnaires.)

Interrupting Buchanan's speech, Rep. Hoffman asked if his group were interested in organizations "opposed to the Taft-Hartley law." Buchanan replied that he was preparing to query labor unions on their activities, as well as the Americans for Democratic Action, the Public Affairs Institute,

and the Foundation for Economic Education.

His Committee has "operated on both sides of the street," Buchanan said. He declared the 166 corporations sent questionnaires were "a representative group." The Committee was "interested only in the facts about lobbying" and "a reading of the hearings will show we have been most fair and impartial."

Contempt Citations

The major floor action growing from the Buchanan group's investigations concerned the House's decision that witnesses who had refused to testify before the group were contemptuous of Congress. The witnesses had refused to divulge records or data about their organizations, or had refused to answer questions to the satisfaction of the Buchanan Committeemen.

These witnesses were: Dr. Edward A. Rumely, executive secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government, William A. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and Joseph P. Kamp, vice chairman of the Constitutional Educational League.

Rumely and Patterson were cited by the House on the recommendation of the Buchanan group, on Aug. 30. Kamp was cited on Aug. 31. (For details of these actions, including debate on the House floor, see page 423.)

Final floor action during 1950 with respect to the Committee came Sept. 21, when the House approved another $10,000 to enable the Committee to wind up its work. This last installment brought to $95,000 the amount appropriated for Buchanan's group.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Democratic members of the House Select Committee to investigate Lobbying Activities Oct. 24 issued a 67-page report on lobbyists and their influence on legislation. Republicans on the Committee did not sign the report.

The majority appraisal, based on extensive hearings earlier this year, said the "billion dollar lobbying industry" is rarely corrupt but offers very real dangers.

The investigators tried to find "whether the disclosures made pursuant to the act reveal the realities of pressure group operation". They concluded "we need more information on lobbying and lobbyists" and changes to make the act more effective.

Rep. Buchanan, chairman of the Committee, said he did not favor curbing lobbying activity but thinks it "should be carried on in a goldfish bowl."

The present system of pressure politics "has assumed extraordinary proportions", will continue to expand, and "may challenge the existence of representative government", the report warned.

No restriction should be imposed on legitimate lobbying, said the Committee. It recommended the following approaches:

(1) Changing the registration law to obtain more information on lobbyists. (2) Stronger political parties because if they "don't accept responsibility the pressure groups will move in by default". (3) Streamline government, "for pressures thrive on government when it becomes too complex for ordinary citizens to understand".

Two answers the Committee report considered but rejected were: (1) Government support for interests which "do not have adequate resources" to compete with better-financed lobbies. (2) Give organizations a formal place in policy making.

Lobbying Classified

The Committee report put the array of lobby techniques into two categories: (1) Direct contact with Congressmen, and (2) the "sharply focused attempt to capture public opinion", thus creating "grass roots" pressure on Congress.

Here were some of the Committee statements on lobbying in the United States:

"One of the central purposes of government is that people should be able to reach it; the central purpose of what we call 'lobbying' is that they should be able to reach it with maximum impact and possibility of success."

The scope of lobbying "is constantly expanding. (It) is not generally understood because it evolves too quickly for periodic Congressional investigations to keep fully apace of it."

" . . . modern pressure on legislative bodies is rarely corrupt . . . is increasingly indirect, and largely the product of group rather than individual effort."

The report termed "inaccurate and unrealistic" most definitions of present day lobbying.

The refrain "from group after group", commented the report, is "Millions for 'education' or 'public enlightenment,' but not one cent for lobbying—as we define it."

The "only two practical gauges of lobbying activity", said the report, are "intent and some substantial effort to influence legislation. The means employed are secondary..." Intent and effort are the "only criteria inclusive enough to span the entire present system of pressure politics".

Growth Of Lobbying

The "sheer weight of group pressures had increased enormously during and subsequent to the Second World War...the impact of war solidly established lobbying as a major industry," said the report.

Increased government powers and necessity of organizing for national emergency brought "a marked increase in the number of organized groups having an active and continuous interest in shaping public policy to their own ends."

Their effort was "more intense, more diversified, and more effectively financed than it had ever been before," according to the report. With a high currency flow it was "good business to spend freely to protect administrative rulings — particularly one's self from adverse legislation or when the costs were chargeable to 'operating expenses'." Companies using institutional or editorial advertising to keep their names before the public, could, at no added cost, present their views on legislation, said the report. "Contributions to 'educational' leagues and foundations of every imaginable political color mushroomed. The entire pattern of pressure politics took on new dimensions during the war, and it has retained them ever since."

Groups and individuals filing under the lobby registration act have in three and a half years reported spending over $75 million, said the Committee. But this represeints "a very

incomplete picture of the realities of lobbying" asserted the report. "If the full truth were ever known... lobbying, in all its ramifications, would prove to be a billion-dollar industry."

On lobby spending, the Committee said:

"So far as reported expenditures for lobbying are concerned, organized business far outspends other interests ...We believe lobbying to be every man's right. But some men are more able to make their rights meaningful than others. In practical terms, this has meant that those interests with the most to spend for protection have proclaimed lobbying for all men as an almost sacred article of faith. It is not unlike the elephant shouting 'Everyone for himself,' as he stomps up and down among the chickens."

Sources of Funds

"Lobbying is an important and usually an honest business, and it is a business which runs on money," said the House Committee. Sources of funds are "orthodox" solicitation directly from members in the form of dues, and contributions which are the means of support for "leagues," "foundations" and "committees". In the latter system, "the role of the large contributor. . . is vital".

"Merwin K. Hart of the National Economic Council has devised a method whereby large contributors can sponsor hundreds of subscriptions to council publications and at the same time enjoy that deep satisfaction which can come only to those who have made a tax - deductible gift to a charitable or religious institution."

Other groups depending on tax-deductible contributions, the Committee said, are: Committee for Constitutional Government, and Foundation for Economic Education. CCG, the Congressmen reported, uses a variety of mailing lists for specific fund-raising campaigns. The list of lists comprises 12 typewritten pages, said the investigators.

Lobby Techniques

The art of influencing legislation is constantly expanding, with new methods being developed and old tactics being used in new ways, reported the Committee.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards "has systematized all means of direct contact between its members and legislators more completely than any other group appearing before this committee," stated the report. NAREB has carefully selected contact men "of substance within their communities" to phone or visit key Congressmen at crucial points in the legislative process, the Committee said.

Aiding in the job of getting their views to lawmakers is the use of the Congressional frank, extensively employed by Committee for Constitutional Government. "Close to 2.5 million pieces of franked material of one Member of Congress were obtained by this organization alone in a single year for distribution postage - free at the taxpayers' expense. This same organization publicly advocates government economy."

The new emphasis in pressure tactics is on "lobbying at the grass roots", said the Committee. In this, the pressure group "seeks to create an appearance of broad public support for its aims". Example of a group capitalizing on this technique, said the Congressional report, is the Committee for Constitutional Government, which it said has filed under the lobbying act under protest.

The group's three major activities, asserted the Committee, appear to be raising money, stimulating letter and telegram campaigns on pending legislation, and distributing books and pamphlets to Congressmen, state legislators, private institutions, and individual citizens.

Another group aiming at "grass roots" is the tax-free Foundation for Economic Education, the Committee said, although its literature "contains little of the specific exhortation to action which is so much a part" of CCG literature.

But both groups "have as their major function the distribution of printed matter bearing on public issues, and this is probably the most important component in what we have called lobbying at the grass roots."

Every group using this method, however, "has a different tone, a different clientele, a different technique of distributing its materials."

Government Lobbying

The Committee checked allegations of unlawful lobbying by such bureaus as the Federal Security Administration and Agriculture and State Departments. The law prohibits use of public money to influence Congressmen. It said the agencies took no part in the legislative process which wasn't in line with their "duties of leadership in matters of public policy".

Minority Statement

The three Republican members of the Committee blasted the group's majority report as "lopsided", "intolerant", and "questionable."

The joint statement by Reps. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), Clarence J. Brown (Ohio), and Joseph P. O'Hara (Minn.), issued Oct. 29, said the report "clearly is designed to help the leftists who are running for office on Administration tickets."

Their criticism, they pointed out, was made after a "hasty examination" of the report "which we have not had time to read thoroughly".

The Committee did not meet to consider the majority Report or vote on it, and thus it is not a report "of the Committee itself", the Republicans charged. Chairman Buchanan, issued the report while Congressmen couldn't be in Washington, due to political campaigns, said Halleck, Brown, and O'Hara.

"The majority members of the Committee say all lobbying by business and conservative elements is bad; all lobbying by left-wingers, labor organizations and Fair Deal office holders is good," the Republicans charged.

The "socialist white paper" approved the St. Paul "political rally" of Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan and "lobbying activities" of Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Agency chief, said the minority statement. The Republicans asserted that federal funds were "diverted illegally" at the St. Paul meeting, and Ewing took a "tax - financed European junket . . . to advocate socialalized medicine on a world state".

The majority report condemns "lawful petition by business and professional men and trade associations" and "implies that further legal restrictions on the Constitutional rights of free speech and petition should be imposed," said the statement.

The report "approves all lobbying by Government agencies as in the public interest" but condemns "as vicious" the "privately - financed, dignified, factual, educational campaigns by citizens, professional and business groups, opposed to the socialization of America", the three Republicans charged.

Buchanan's Rebuttal

Following the minority statement of Halleck, Brown, and O'Hara, Buchanan wrote the Washington Post, objecting to statements that the minority members were not consulted on the report.

The letter, as published Nov 10, said a galley proof of the report was submitted to all Committeemen in mid-August and was "reviewed and discussed in executive session and changes were made at the suggestion of both minority and majority members."

Two later revised galleys also went to minority and majority members, Buchanan said. He quoted from letters of Oct. 8 and 9 from Brown and Halleck discussing the report. Both letters "indicate that the writer had read and was familiar with the earlier galleys", Buchanan commented.

Buchanan denied that the investigation was motivated by politics. "I have tried my best to steer a straight course through difficult seas, and feel that a reading of the report itself will show that we have been fair and honest in our approach and temperate in our language."

To charges that the report glossed over government lobbying and approved a "political rally" at which funds were "diverted illegally," Buchanan cited hearings at which officials testified and said the General Accounting Office investigated charges of illegal agency lobbying and found nothing improper.

Senate Echoes

Democratic Sens. Elbert D. Thomas (Utah), James E. Murray (Mont.) and Theodore Francis Green (R.I.) said the House Lobby Committee's report on corporation lobbying revealed "corporations are spending millions of dollars for political propaganda" and urged requirement of full disclosure of such expenditures.

They referred to the House Committee's report that 152 corporations had spent more than $32 million in three years on activities "relating" to attempts to influence legislation. They backed Committee Chairman Buchanan's contention that lobbying should not be curbed but "should be carried on in a goldfish bowl".

Supplemental Reports

On Nov. 4, the Buchanan Committee issued another document. It was a printed collection of hundreds of documents from the files of the United States Savings and Loan League, a foe of public housing, and was released by the Committee as "a good overall picture of positive lobbying operation."

Chairman Buchanan said the League "had positive ideas as to affirmative government action they desired to help their business and they set about obtaining legislation carefully and methodically."

The Committee report, which consisted of a two page introduction, followed by 739 pages of appendixes, included numerous pieces of correspondence between the League and various Congressmen, discussing pending legislation.

Bodfish Bulletin

One of the documents was a "confidential bulletin from Morton Bodfish" (chairman of the League executive committee) sent June 9, 1950, to League members. It said, "Our business is indebted to its long-time friends in both houses" for "keeping alive the interest of the drive toward insurance-premium reduction whenever legislation affecting our institutions or their instrumentalities in Washington is in the hopper." Listed as the "friends" were Reps. Brent Spence (D Ky.), Jesse Wolcott (R Mich.) and Sen. John Bricker (R Ohio).

Other correspondence, between "Morton" (Bodfish) and "Ev" (ex-Rep. Everett M. Dirksen, elected Nov. 7 as new Illinois Senator), referred to 1947 slum clearance legislation on which both men expressed similar views. The League exchanged letters with a number of other Congressmen in regard to housing legislation.

Still more reports were issued in December.

Farm, Labor Spending

The Buchanan study on spending by farm and labor organizations to influence legislation gave tables of expenditures by nine organizations questioned by letter.

Total for four farm groups — American Farm Bureau Federation, National Farmers Union, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, and the National Grange — was $931,569.72.

The five labor groups — American Federation of Labor, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Congress of Industrial Organizations, International Association of Machinists, and United Mine Workers of America — reported spending a total of $2,117,383.

The totals were based on amounts the groups reported spending on travel to and from Washington, maintenance of Washington offices, printing, advertising, contributions to other organizations, and for miscellaneous legislative activities.

Casbo's Methods

In its study of the Conference of American Small Business Organizations, the Buchanan group listed CASBO's methods as (1) Attempts to influence legislation directly through personal contact with Congressmen, formal Committee appearances, and by sending letters, telegrams, resolutions, analyses, and poll results to legislators, and (2) lobbying indirectly through various publications which "exhort" the reader to contact Congressmen on pending legislation.

CASBO also "participates actively in elections and reviews school textbooks for their conformity to CASBO standards", the Buchanan report stated.

"For good or ill, CASBO is doing essentially what many other groups are trying to do," said the Committee. These groups have recognized that "traditional" lobbying is not enough and "have entered upon a for reaching and infinitely ambitious struggle to control public opinion", according to the Buchanan study.

The Buchanan Committee said "it is proper and desirable that small business be represented before Congress" but if the representation is by groups "whose single-minded attachment to the special interest of small business is open to question, the Congress cannot rely on their expressions as to the true needs and interests of small business".

The Committee majority reports were followed Jan. 3 by a minority report of Charles Halleck (R Ind.), Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), and Joseph P. Hara (R Minn.), who said the Committee had "fallen far short of the important and desirable purposes underlying" its creation. The Republicans also criticized the Democrats for failing to recommend "much needed amendments" to the lobby law.

Lobby Files Closure

During 1950, official files of reports filed under the lobby registration law were closed to the press and the public for extended periods, despite the provision of the law which provides for their availability to the public.

Inspection of all current lobby reports was prohibited for a period of four and a half months starting in early April. Following petitions to House leaders by Congressional Quarterly the files were put on a half-open basis at the end of August.

Under the half-available plan, registrations of new lobbyists could be scrutinized on request, but financial reports of lobbies were withheld until printed in the Congressional Record, weeks after the end of the three-month period they covered.

The reports are made under the 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act to both the Senate Secretary and House Clerk. Those officials closed the files after a new reporting form was introduced March 31 at the request of the House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities, headed by Rep. Frank Buchanan (D Pa.) (See page 752.) Under the new plan, one long registration form replaced the three forms used from the time the Act went into effect in 1946.

The officials said the new method, intended eventually to simplify the lobby registration process, had made so much more work for their staffs that they could not take time to comply with the provision that the reports be open for inspection.

All current lobby reports, therefore, were withheld between April 17 and July 14. On July 14, reports filed through May 5 were printed in the Congressional Record, and made available to public inspection. These covered registrations and financial statements for the first three months of 1950.

Action During 'Blackout'

After its analysis of legislation showed that in many cases bills then before Congress had been acted on while registrations of lobbyists concerned were withheld, Congressional Quarterly on Aug. 14 sent letters to House officials calling this to their attention.

The letters were addressed to Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.), Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R Mass.), and Ralph Roberts, Clerk of the House. Copies were sent to members of the Buchanan Committee.

The letters pointed out that the lobby data was withheld from scrutiny at a time when vital emergency legislation was being written. A formal request was made to the officials to take immediate action to open for public inspection the files containing information listed by lobbyists who had registered since May 5.

House Clerks Roberts and Buchanan said they expected an improvement in the situation soon. Other Congressmen petitioned replied that they would study the lobby files situation.

Improvement Expected

On Aug. 22, reports filed between May 5 and July 20 were published in the Record, and made accessible to the public. Soon afterwards, all registrations were made available on a current basis. Financial reports continued to be withheld until their publication in the Record.

Financial reports filed between July 20 and Oct. 20 appeared in the Record on Nov. 27.

LOBBY SPENDING BREAKING RECORDS

CCG, Farm Bureau, and AMA Led In First Six Months of 1950

324 GROUPS REPORT

Three-hundred twenty-four organizations -- associations, unions, firms -- reported to the Congress under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act that they spent $5,272,739.35 in the first half of 1950, an exclusive Congressional Quarterly News Features survey showed.

The Committee for Constitutional Government, a storm-center during the hearings of the Buchanan House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities, led all others in the amount reported spent, $517,580.19, but business groups as a whole -- 150 of them -- led all other categories with $1,808,997.15.

The reports, which covered income and spending, legislative interests and publications, reflected big and little fights of the second session, 81st Congress. Bulking large were issues like national health insurance; excise tax repeal; government spending and reorganization; social welfare programs; various foreign policy measures; federal regulation, subsidy or supplementing of various private industries, especially transportation; natural resources development; labor-management relationships; postal rate increases; and farm legislation.

The roundup, which does not include reported expenditures and receipts of any group if reported later than July 20, showed that the tempo of lobby spending -- or of lobby expenditures reporting -- continued to increase in 1950 just as it had done in previous years. In fact, each year since the lobbying law went into effect Aug. 2, 1946, has shown a swelling of reported disbursements. In some cases, this is a result of increased legislative activity by the nation's organizations; in other cases it merely reflects different expenditure reporting methods.

The 1950 first-half figures of $5.27 million was really an understatement, because it was composed, in an unusually large degree of reports which covered the first quarter only. This was because in 1950 the financial reports were withheld from public scrutiny until printed in the Congressional Record, and this roundup included only those reports which were turned in before the House clerks closed the books on the roundups which were printed in the Records of July 14 and August 22. It did not include reports which did not become available to the public until November 27, when the Record carried 102 pages of data.

The $5.27 million 1950 first-half figure compares as follows with those of former years (which are more nearly entirely on a six-month basis):

In 1949, $4,342,998 was spent by 273 groups, according to reports filed by late September ($4,347,026 from 279 reporting units if individuals are counted also);

In 1948, $3,764,538 was reported spent by 237 groups as of the end of September (counting a few individuals who used the organizational report forms);

In 1947, $2,692,869 was reported spent by 132 groups as of early August.

WHAT SURVEY INCLUDES

The 1950 figures, as well as those of previous years, are based chiefly on the reports by organizations and largely ignore those of individual lobbyists who work for these organizations or for other clients. Approximately 2,000 individuals, law and public relations firms, and other agents have filed under the lobbying law, though many claim they are not lobbyists or are not required to file under the lobbying law. About 1,000 lobbyists and legislative agents filed financial reports for the first quarter or first half of 1950.

In many cases, the reports by the organizations cover the receipts and expenditures of their agents as well. In a number of cases, organizational reports do not include data given by their agents.

In a very large number of cases, legislative represenatives of trade associations, unions, firms, and other groups have filed reports and their clients have not. This is largely because a multi-purpose organization may interpret the lobbying law's language to excuse them from making financial reports on grounds that their "principal purpose" is not seeking to influence legislation, but their legislative agents are less likely to feel that this language excuses them, too.

Counting both individual and organizational financial reports for the first two quarters where available, over 2,050 were checked and the organizational reports condensed for this roundup. Of the 2,050 documents, CQ examined about 1,700 of them in toto as filed by the organizations; the rest were prepared for this roundup on the basis of what was printed in the "Congressional Record".

THE BIG SPENDERS

Ten organizations reported spending more than $100,000 each.

Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., New York City, led at the half-year mark with $517,580.19. CCG's rate of reported expenditures in the first half of 1950 was considerably higher than in 1949, when it spent $306,297 for the half-year, $620,632 for the year.

The $454,172.06 reported by American Farm Bureau Federation for the seven months ending June 30, 1949, which was the second highest organizational expenditure reported, is not at all comparable to AFBF's 1949 first-half figure of $29,314, which was for its Washington office only. The 1950 figure included costs of running "several departments" and other items not covered in the 1949 reports.

The third-highest entry, that of the American Medical Association with $347,575.48, is on a legislative allocation basis. If the $74,850.48 reported disbursed by AMA in Washington were to be added to the $700,000 which AMA's National Education Campaign said it got from AMA, AMA's disbursements would then stand at $774,850.48.

These figures compare with the $508,397 AMA reported spent by July of 1949, and the $1,522,683 full-year 1949 AMA figure. (AMA figures for 1949 and the $774,850 figure for 1950 should be cut in half, AMA feels, because only half is for legislative work on the theory that the Education Campaign is partly to defeat national health insurance and partly to sell people on voluntary prepaid medical plans.)

The ten biggest reported expenditures:

Committee for Constitutional Government	$517,580.19
American Farm Bureau Federation (7 months)	454,172.06
American Medical Association (allocation)	347,575.48
Transportation Association of America (total; six months)	200,511.67
United World Federalists (total; said less than 15% is allocable to lobbying)	191,473.47
National Association of Electric Companies (total)	184,308.23
Association of American Railroads (allocation)	158,844.21
Townsend Plan, Inc., and Townsend National Weekly, Inc. (first quarter only)	153,986.59
National Small Business Men's Association (total)	119,498.17
National Milk Producers Federation (total).	108,408.25

(Note: The Townsend groups' first-quarter figure is given although they have filed later reports; however, these reports are not available in time for this survey. If the Townsend expenditures continued at the same rate, they would rank fourth in this list.)

The above list does not necessarily include the organizations with the biggest total expenditures for all purposes, legislative and non-legislative, which have filed reports or whose agents have filed. Where an organization listed a total expenditure of over $100,000 for example, and an allocation of under $100,000, it was not added to this list and the lesser figure was used in arriving at the $5,272,739 spending total and other spending subtotals.

SPENDING BY CATEGORIES

Business associations and firms reported the biggest expenditures, with a total of $1,808,997.15 from 150 groups. In addition, tax groups -- most of whose receipts came from business donors -- reported a total of $227,153.19 spent by 30 organizations. The combined total for business and tax organizations thus was $2,036,150.34 spent by 180 groups.

The 46 citizens groups, their total swelled by the $517,580.19 spent by the high scoring Committee for Constitutional Government, expended $989,383.42 for the second-place figure.

Farm groups, 12-strong, were boosted by the American Farm Bureau Federation's second highest individual group's $454,172.06 figure into third place among categories, with a $648,888.99 figure. The AFBF figure, however, was a 7-month one, and included non-legislative costs, that organization said. In 1949, AFBF's first-half outlay was $29,314, for Washington office expenses, according to its reports.

The business groups' apparent 1950 decline of $62,080 from the first-place $1,871,077 sum it put out in 1949 may be explained by the fact that $45,793 spent by National Associated Businessmen and 10 of its affiliates in the 1949 period were counted by CQ under the business category, whereas the 1950 roundup classifies NAB groups under tax units, and also by the fact that this 1950 roundup has a greater proportion of "first-quarter only" data than the 1949 roundup had by Sept. 20, 1949.

However, it should also be noted that the 1950 business figure includes the $200,511.67 reported spent by Transportation Association of America, while the 1949 sum does not include any figure for TAA, which had filed reports without expenditures totals at that time.

The big boom in the 1950 tax group expenditure total, from $99,879 last year at the mid-point to $227,153, is accounted for not only by CQ's own shift of classification, but more importantly, by the terrific drive for excise and cooperative taxation early this year.

The drop this year in the first-half reported expenditures by professional groups, from $586,007 in 1949 to $549,393, is much more than accounted for by the big-spending American Medical Association figures. AMA's total in January-June of 1949 was counted as $508,397, although the medics thought only half of that figure was allocable to legislative work. But the 1950 first-half AMA reportable expenditure was chalked up as $347,575, though AMA's National Education Campaign arm reported simultaneously that it had been given $700,000 by AMA and AMA's own figures showed that, in addition to whatever it had given the Campaign, it had also spent $74,850.48, mostly in Washington.

LOBBY EXPENDITURES IN 1950 and 1949, FIRST HALF

CATEGORY	1950 Spent	1950 No. of Groups	1949 Spent	1949 No. of Groups
Business	$1,808,997.15	150	$1,871,077	143
Citizens Groups	989,383.42	46	771,961	35
Employees	$272,143.54	29	$135,949	23
Farm	648,888.99	12	228,214	13
Foreign Policy	454,198.68	13	392,691	9
Professional	549,393.33	23	586,007	16
Reclamation, etc.	221,470.31	14	205,350	10
Taxes	227,153.19	30	99,879	13
Veterans, Military Affairs	101,110.74	7	51,870	11
TOTAL	$5,272,739.35	324	$4,342,998	273

BREAKDOWN OF BUSINESS GROUP EXPENDITURES, 1950, FIRST HALF

	Reported Spent	No. of Groups
General	$304,030.48	12
Building Products, Real Estate	153,584.27	8
Financial	150,329.52	21
Food and Agricultural Products	182,033.77	25
Oil, Gas, and Mining (including makers of products using gas, etc.)	144,191.33	15
Power and Communications (including the various media)	254,370.75	13
Retail and Service Groups (except those included above)	45,207.68	10
Transportation		
General	$200,511.67	1
Air	13,250.49	3
Highway	5,071.77	3
Rail	175,744.07	13
Water	100,815.04	6
Total	495,393.04	26
Miscellaneous Companies	25,720.49	5
Miscellaneous Trade Groups	54,135.82	15
TOTAL	$1,808,997.15	150

BREAKDOWN OF CITIZENS GROUP EXPENDITURES

Civic, Civil Rights, General	$671,909.85	22
Welfare, Religious	300,819.41	15
Women's Groups	16,654.16	9
TOTAL	$989,383.42	46

BREAKDOWN OF EMPLOYEE GROUP EXPENDITURES

American Federation of Labor & affiliates (except railway)	$169,197.53	10
Congress of Industrial Organizations (and affiliates except railway)	24,096.92	3
Railway	38,817.73	6
Other employees (except railway)	40,031.36	10
(Note: Machinists union counted here, though now voting on affiliation with AFL and presently a member of Railway Labor Executives' Association)		
TOTAL	$272,143.54	29

METHODS OF ALLOCATION

The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act does not spell out whether total budget or the portion of expenses judged allocable to legislative efforts shall be reported, nor has there been a decision on which is to be used. There is no clear and universally accepted method of determining how to allocate. The reported expenditure figures, therefore, vary widely as to what they cover.

Some groups which allocate simply report the expenses of their Washington office. Others, like the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., report the whole expenses of various departments and allocate a percentage of publication expense of other departments. Others take a flat percentage of the total as lobbying expense. Some, like the CIO, report the salaries of their lobbyists on individual lobbyist expense forms and other legislative allocations on the organization expense sheet (in which case the figure does not include salaries).

Some organizations report that fraction of their publication costs which the legislative contents bear to the whole content (AFL and U.S. Savings and Loan League). Others, which have carried many legislative stands in their house organs which are sent to Congressmen and to their members, do not count their publication costs.

Still other organizations do not explain in detail their allocation formula, but give total expense, or total expense of most categories, and the amount allocated to lobbying. The National Association of Home Builders adopted this procedure.

Others give only the allocation figure. And still others set down a figure without indication of just what it means, presumably relying on the context to give it meaning.

Because of the great variation in the reporting, it is not desirable, therefore, to give too great weight to direct and unqualified comparisons between various organizations' or categories of organizations' expenditures as reported -- the dollar figures just do not always mean the same things.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE FORM

The new report form, put into effect on recommendation of a 4-0 vote of the Buchanan Committee investigating lobbying, has elicited information in many cases which the old forms did not -- analysis of receipts and expenditures, description of legislative measures of interest to the organizations, data on loans, quantities and description of literature issued, etc.

But it also appears to have rendered more difficult the problems of those filling out the form, to judge from the complaints and queries written on the forms or on accompanying letters. These queries were frequently addressed to the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate, as these officials are in charge of filing the documents. Others were addressed to the Buchanan committee of the House. However, these officials do not appear to have statutory authority to guarantee that, if their advice is followed in any given case, it will then be deemed by other authorities that full compliance has been had. Of course, much of the complaint fundamentally was addressed to the issue of whether it was necessary to file, and not to the particular form in use.

A common complaint arose from the fact that the language of the form's receipts section seems adapted to the situation of associations or other bodies which raise as well as disburse funds, rather than to the agent of such bodies or to commercial firms. Some association reports, however, complained that the form does not permit them to present properly the picture of their work and finances, and used appended statements to give the data.

Some of this discussion and accompanying data was not printed in the July 14 Congressional Record, which carried most of the first-quarter reports. Most of this discussion and much accompanying data was deleted in the editorial preparation of the August 22 Congressional Record, which carried some additional first-quarter reports and many second-quarter ones.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY LOBBY REGISTRATIONS

SUMMARY

"Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." -- First Amendment, Constitution of the United States.

The hundreds of people and organizations engaged in, and the millions of dollars spent annually on influencing legislation, is, in part, the modern development of this Constitutional right of petition. However, since the First Congress in 1789, pressures also have been exerted on members that were concerned only with gaining special privileges for one segment of the population or another. Congress for years talked about the lobbyist, but not until 1946 did it attempt, through the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, to bring into the open and put on record this type of pressure.

Congressional Quarterly News Features believes that these influences, sometimes highly organized, create and are an essential part of any meaningful story of our Congress, which must consider and act on the often-conflicting stated needs, hopes, fears, and values of the various types of groups in the population. These desires are sometimes expressed as legislative proposals directly to Congress or its individual Members, sometimes via "grass-roots" stimulation of public opinion, and sometimes via contacts with the Executive Branch. They are the raw material out of which national public policy, as well as the satisfaction of the private claims, must be hewed.

Believing this, CQ has given extensive coverage to the developments that followed enactment of the Lobbying Act, as well as to other data on such groups seeking to motivate legislative action. It should be stressed, however, that in listing registrations, pressure programs, financial reports, etc., no distinction is made as to the validity of purpose of any organization or individual. All comment is left to the readers.

Since Title III of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 went into effect Congressional Quarterly has published lobby registrations as filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. CQ has recorded the pressures exerted on Congress, analyzed the lobby financial statements and reported on lobby legislative programs.

There have been about 2,000 individuals, law or public relations firms, or organizations registered since the law became effective. This is not the number of registrations or of clients represented because: (1) some individuals have registered more than once, either for several clients or because of change in status; (2) some have registered for more than one client at a time; and (3) some clients have more than one registered representative. In addition, a considerable number of registrants have withdrawn. The two thousand-odd registrants represent upwards of 1,000 client organizations, individuals, or firms.

In some cases, clients have filed registrations in their own names, and their agents, officers, or employees have filed also. The legal rationalization for organizational filing, besides what many of them call "an abundance of caution", appears to be the thought that an organization like a union or trade association is not only the principal for whom its agents act, but also the agent of its members. This, however, appears to be a minority view of possible interpretations of the law's requirements, and registrations in the group's own name number in the dozens, not hundreds. This roundup shows such registrations and includes the names of the persons signing the group filings, as well as the registrations by the agents.

Aside from the clients registered for and those for whom financial reports have been filed, there are others which may be considered as lobbies or which conduct some activities to influence legislation, but which do not consider themselves as lobbies -- or as covered by the lobbying law -- and therefore do not file registrations or financial reports nor do their agents. Of course, some who do file also deny that they are covered by the lobbying law, or dispute its constitutionality.

The following list contains registrations between Dec. 13, 1949, and Dec. 31, 1950, with the House Clerk and the Senate Secretary, for 385 clients. This represents approximately 400 registrants, since there is some duplication and overlapping.

(It should be noted also that registrations and financial reports are separate things, though now filed on the same form. They are required by separate parts of the lobbying law, and in many cases registrations are not required of those who must file reports.)

THE REGISTRATIONS

Following is the registration roundup for 1950, arranged by category, and within the category in alphabetical order, except that state, local or other affiliates follow the parent body immediately instead of being alphabetically listed.

BUSINESS

General

AMERICAN TRADE ASSN. OF MOROCCO, Casablanca.
Robert Emmet Rodes, Casablanca and Washington (Works in interest of ATAM and Morocco Post No. 1, American Legion; said question "by whom employed" was "not applicable". No arrangement for compensation; expected that expenses would be reimbursed by the two groups when feasible).

CALIFORNIA MFRS. ASSN.
Law partnership of Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, Washington (filed by Calhoun; employed by 3 western associations re Social Security. See also Merchants and Mfrs. Assn. of Los Angeles, below, and Western Oil and Gas Assn. under Business, Oil, Gas and Mining).

CARACAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Caracas, Venezuela.

Law firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox, Washington (signed by Fowler Hamilton, partner); also, filed by

Fowler Hamilton, assisted by James G. Johnson, Jr., and L. M. Boykin (Law firm is to be paid on basis of man-days worked).

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U.S., Washington.

David J. Guy, manager of Natural Resources Department. (Was advised that he is not required to file -- not employed for "principal purpose" of influencing legislation, but duties may change and future interpretations of lobbying law may extend "present apparent scope" of law).

THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE U.S.A. ASSN., INC., Chicago.

Filed in group name (by ex-Rep. Jerry Voorhis (D Calif.), secretary); also, by

Wallace J. Campbell, Washington ($7,500 a year salary; about $200 a year expenses if needed. Lobbying activities, if any, incidental to information and research).

MERCHANTS AND MFRS. ASSN. OF LOS ANGELES

Law partnership of Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, Washington (filed by Calhoun; employed by 3 western groups, see Calif. Mfrs. item, above).

NATL. ASSN. OF MANUFACTURERS, N.Y.C., and Washington.

R. T. DeVany, member, Washington staff (Allocates maximum of $400 per month of his (unstated) salary as pay for work re legislation).

NATL. SMALL BUSINESS MEN'S ASSN., INC., Akron.

Donald J. Thompson, Washington ($7,500 per year).

SMALLER BUSINESS ASSN. OF NEW ENGLAND, INC., Boston.

William J. Jamieson, executive secretary.

Building Products, Real Estate

HARRY HANSEN, Des Moines.

Filed in his own name (Self-employed, of law firm of Harry & Glen Hansen, and without pay. In previous registrations had filed as working, for expenses only, for Home Owners Protective League of Des Moines, 1947, and for Property Owners Assn. of America, 1948, 1949).

HEATING, PIPING AND AIR CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS NATL. ASSN., INC., N.Y.C.

Joseph C. Fitts, secretary ($10,000 a year for all duties, including legislative).

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION, N.Y.C.

Filed in firm name (by James O'Connor Roberts, attorney).

LANDLORDS OF AMERICA, Sacramento.

William H. Mattox, Sacramento (to receive "not over $185,000.00" from landords of America, etc. Expenses "not exceeding $12,000", which is included in the $185,000).

NATL. ASSN. OF MASTER PLUMBERS, Washington.

W. Frank Clucas, executive secretary;

Oliver F. Erickson, assistant executive secretary.

NATL. ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSN., Washington.

Filed in group name (by Clint J. Harder, natl. secretary); also by

David A. Fleming (director of the Line Construction Section and of governmental affairs, which includes "substantial duties" not covered by lobbying law, $7,800 a year);

George B. Roscoe ($10,000 per year as director of public relations and governmental affairs, which includes substantial duties and activities not covered by lobbying law).

JAMES STEWART AND COMPANY, INC., (construction), N.Y.C.

Douglas L. Hatch, a director and counsel, Washington ("Counsel fees based on services and to be agreed upon, including $2,500 retainer");

Frederick T. M. Crowley, Washington. (Associated with Douglas L. Hatch in general law practice and will aid in matters involving Hatch's client, the Stewart firm).

STRAN STEEL DIVISION of Great Lakes Corporation, Detroit.

Raoul E. Desvernine, attorney, Washington (Acting as special representative for the steel firm. Legislative interests to continue for about three years. $500-per-month compensation).

Financial

AMERICAN CARGO WAR RISK REINSURANCE EXCHANGE.

Law firm of Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, N.Y.C., filed by Paul H. Lacques, partner (Represents marine insurance firms, members of four groups, see below. Fees depend on work).

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS

Law firm of Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, N.Y.C., filed by Paul H. Lacques, partner (Represents members of four groups of sea risk firms, see American Cargo item, above).

AMERICAN LIFE CONVENTION, Chicago

Reregistrations, filed in group's own name (by ex-Rep. Robert L. Hogg (R W.Va.), executive vice president and general counsel); also, by

Robert L. Hogg ($25,000 yearly salary, for all duties).

AMERICAN MARINE HULL INSURANCE SYNDICATE

Law firm of Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, N.Y.C., filed by Paul H. Lacques, partner (Represents members of four groups of sea risk firms, see American Cargo item, above).

THE ASSN. OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS OF THE U.S.

Law firm of Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, N.Y.C., filed by Paul H. Lacques, partner (Represents members of four groups of sea risk firms, see American Cargo item, above).

BANKERS FARM MORTGAGE COMPANY, Fond du Lac, Wis.

F. A. Carlton, Chicago;

A. D. Sutherland, attorney-at-law, Fond du Lac. (Employed to 1956. To receive "5% if legislative relief is obtained and the bonds are paid").

BENEFICIAL MANAGEMENT CORPORATION, loan and finance business, Newark, N.J.

Law firm of Sullivan, Bernard and Shea (filed by Lawrence J. Bernard, partner), Washington ("Will be paid a fee of $15,000 upon enactment of HR 6073. No expenses anticipated." The bill, which amended Internal Revenue Code, became law Aug. 9. Law firm members: Ex-Assistant Treasury Secretary, ex-Navy Secretary John L. Sullivan, Bernard, and John L. Shea; George E. McMurray, Jr., associate).

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U.S., N.Y.C.

Weston Vernon, Jr., of law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley, N.Y.C. Does not believe self subject to lobbying law.

FIRST KENTUCKY COMPANY, a securities investment firm, Louisville.

Filed in firm's name (by Henry Y. Offutt, president); also,

Law firm of Wyatt, Grafton & Grafton, Louisville (filed by ex-Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt, partner. The Wyatt law firm consists of Wilson W. Wyatt, Arthur W. Grafton, Cornelius W. Grafton, Macauley Letchworth Smith, Robert L. Sloss, Louis Lusky, and L.M. Fleisher, and associate Ed P. Jackson, Jr.)

THOMAS D. GRIFFIN, Chicago, acting for an informal group of licensed small loan companies.

J. Milton Cooper, attorney at law, Washington, also;

Sullivan, Bernard & Shea, law firm, Washington (filed by Lawrence J. Bernard).

ARNOLD HASKELL, Los Angeles.

Morgan and Calhoun, lawyers, Washington (Filed for two clients; see M. H. Sherman Co. item, below).

INSURANCE ECONOMICS SOCIETY OF AMERICA, Chicago (research and educational institution, studying all forms of social insurance)

Edward H. O'Connor, managing director (Employment will terminate with adjournment of 81st Congress).

INVESTMENT BANKERS ASSN. OF AMERICA, Washington, and Chicago.

Murray Hanson, general counsel and chief paid executive officer (Does not admit that his or the Association's activities are such as to require registration. Estimated that $2,400 of annual salary is maximum, based on projected estimate of time to be spent, reportable under lobbying law).

LIFE INSURERS CONFERENCE, Richmond.

Martin B. Williams, executive director and treasurer (No part of his salary is "identifiable with matters within the purposes of the (lobbying) Act". Neither registrant nor any other staff employee has been employed for purpose of trying to influence passage or defeat of any federal legislation, and therefore Williams does not consider self subject to lobbying law).

MOTORS ACCEPTANCE COMPANY, Milwaukee, and a Committee representing companies similarly interested.

Victor L. Brown, chairman (Filed Nov. 6, 1950, to cover years 1948-50, saying actual registration form "was inadvertently omitted, but quarterly reports for these years have been filed");

Ellsworth C. Alvord of law firm of Alvord and Alvord, Washington.

NATL. ASSN. OF INSURANCE AGENTS, N.Y.C.

Registered in group name but reserves question of whether it need do so, as it feels it is not within purview of lobbying law. (Filed by John F. Neville, secretary).

NATL. ASSN. OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS, INC., N.Y.C.

Herbert R. Hill, Richmond, Virginia, non-salaried trustee and committee chairman. (Does not believe that his activities bring him within application of lobbying law);

Gordon D. McKinney, N.Y.C., actuary (salary $10,000 yearly, but reports $602.80 "conceivably applicable" to Lobbying Act. This figure is 22 days at $27.40 each);

Morgan and Calhoun, attorneys-at-law, Washington (filed by Leonard J. Calhoun). (Employed until final action on pending revenue bill, HR 8920. To be paid "reasonable fee" to be determined solely on time basis);

Nathaniel H. Seefurth, chairman, Committee on Federal Law and Legislation, N.Y.C. (Stated president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, trustees, and committee chairmen of association serve without compensation).

NATL. ASSN. OF MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS, N.Y.C.

George Hurley, lawyer, of Hurley, Moriarty & Moakler, Providence; also

George B. Lester, partner in law firm of Oliver and Donnally, N.Y.C. and Washington ($7,500 approximately is annual share of partnership income for services to NAMSB. Not more than 15% of this is for purposes mentioned in lobbying law. He is paid by the law firm, which is retained by the banking groups. Does not believe required to file).

NATL. ASSN. OF SECURITIES DEALERS, INC., Washington.

Wallace H. Fulton, executive director, combining functions ordinarily those of a president and secretary ($2,500 a year is estimated maximum portion of his salary, based on time to be spent); also,

John W. Lindsey, counsel ($1,500 a year of salary is maximum estimate).

M. H. SHERMAN COMPANY, management and investments, Los Angeles.

Charles D. Hamel, and

F. Weaver Myers, partners in law firm of Hamel, Park & Saunders, Washington (Law firm is employed re various matters, including legislative, $150 per day); also,

Morgan and Calhoun, lawyers, Washington (filed by Gerald D. Morgan, a partner. For two clients; see Arnold Haskell item, above. "Reasonable compensation").

Food and Agricultural Products

AMERICAN PAPER & PULP ASSN., N.Y.C.

Filed in its own name (signed by Earl W. Tinker, executive secretary. Believes activities not covered by lobbying law and reserves right to challenge any and all provisions of that law and its application to the past, present, or future activities of the Association); also, by

Earl W. Tinker (Compensation of "such proportion of the registrant's annual salary of $25,000 as his time spent on legislative matters bears to his total working time");

Fred Morrell, Washington representative (Compensation will be such proportion of his $9,000 annual salary as his time spent on legislative matters bears to his total working time. Doubts lobbying law applies and reserves right to challenge the law).

AMERICAN PULPWOOD ASSN., N.Y.C.

Filed as organization in own name; also, by

E. H. Brinckerhoff, secretary (Legislative activities "will be such as to preclude any remote suggestion that their 'principal purpose' " is to influence lawmaking or to collect money for use "principally" to that end. Registration filed out of caution, and over protest of some Board of Directors

members. Brinckerhoff's compensation, for registration purposes, is portion of his $13,000 annual salary proportional to time spent on legislative action).

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, N.Y.C.
Leo A. Diamond, employee of law firm of Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke & Whiteside, N.Y.C.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF KANSAS CITY, MO., Kansas City, Mo.
Filed in group name (by Walter R. Scott, executive vice president); also, by
Law firm of Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, Washington (filed by ex-Rep. Albert L. Reeves, Jr. (R Mo.), partner).

BOSTON WOOL TRADE ASSN., Boston.
Ewart A. Hester, of law firm of Clinton M. Hester, Washington (Reregistration; registrant is paid $10,000 yearly, for all his services, by his firm, which in turn is paid by above client, and U.S. Brewers Foundation, and other, unnamed clients. His work on bills affecting the two clients takes only small part of his time. Doubts lobbying law requires his filing).

BOTTLE FERMENTED CHAMPAGNE PRODUCERS INC., Washington.
Frank M. Ludwick, Washington (On annual retainer from four firms, see below. "Advises clients of pending legislation which would affect their business and...might be requested to intercede in their behalf. The amount of effort involved would determine the amount of his compensation").

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUIT EXPORT ASSN. (processor and merchant exporters under Webb-Pomerene Export Trade Act).
H. C. Dunlap, secretary, San Francisco.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, Chicago.
Carl E. Bostrom, president. (His office is an elective, uncompensated one and is not employment as a lobbyist, has been advised by counsel that he is not required to file).

CIGAR MFRS. ASSN. OF AMERICA, INC., N.Y.C.
Erbe, Maybruck Associates, Inc., public relations counsel, N.Y.C. (filed May 11 by Milton E. Maybruck, vice president. $1,500 monthly for 3 to 6 months. Believes not required to file; employed to bring public attention to cigar industry interests re excise tax).

DRIED FRUIT ASSN. OF CALIFORNIA (commercial and grower cooperative processors).
H. C. Dunlap, vice president and manager, San Francisco.

FINGER LAKES WINE GROWERS ASSN., Hammondsport, N.Y.
Frank M. Ludwick Washington (for four firms).

FLOUR MILLERS' EXPORT ASSN., Washington.
Miss Helen Gervais, secretary. (No compensation for legislative activities, which "are only incidental to the conduct of the office". Salary $400 monthly; anticipated expenses, maximum of $25 yearly).

GRAIN AND FEED DEALERS NATL. ASSN., St. Louis.
James A. Tawney, Washington ($5,100 a year gross salary for all types of legal services).

HEALD LUMBER COMPANY, Manila, Philippines.
Lucien H. Mercier, general counsel, Washington. (Filed for this firm, two Philippine mining firms, and the Philippine-American Committee, Washington, of which all three firms are members. General retainer from three firms unaffected by this work for more federal funds for Philippine war-damage claims; see also, under Oil, Gas, and Mining, and under Foreign Policy, categories below).

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., INC., Hartford (rectifiers).
Frank M. Ludwick, Washington (for four firms).

KRAFT FOODS CO., Chicago.
Byron W. Hill. (Legislative interests to terminate in three weeks; filed April 13).

ROBERT MOORE & CO., N.Y.C. (cotton futures brokers).
Wm. Calhoun Hope, political and market analyst. (Said no money received as lobbyist. Works as market analyst in New York, pays occasional visit to Washington).

MYTINGER & CASSELBERRY, INC. (vitamins), Long Beach, Calif.
Robert Irvin, public relations counsel, Long Beach;
Charles S. Rhyne, lawyer, Washington;
David E. Bamford, lawyer, of Rhyne's office.

NATL. ASSN. OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE IMPORTERS, INC., Washington.
Maurice W. Fillius ($1,500 annually).

NATL. COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA, INC., Memphis.
Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice president and secretary, Memphis. (Believes self not required to file, but does so because of his understanding of Justice Department interpretation of lobbying law);
Read Dunn, Jr., Director of Foreign Trade, Washington. (Believes self not required to file);
Clifton Kirkpatrick, Director of Field Service, Memphis. (Does not believe self covered by lobbying law);
Albert R. Russell, assistant to executive vice president, Memphis. (Does not believe required to file);
John H. Todd, Washington ($10,000 a year).

NATL. LICENSED BEVERAGE ASSN., Racine, Wis.
Ralph E. Curtiss, attorney-at-law, Washington. (NLBA is national trade association of owners of taverns, restaurants and cabarets. Curtiss had been registered for Associated Tavern Owners of America, which merged with the Natl. Tavern Assn. under the new name, NLBA. Compensation remains the same, $150 monthly retainer, plus $75 per diem devoted to Association work, which includes non-legislative work).

NATL. LUMBER MFRS. ASSN., Washington.
R. A. Colgan, Jr., executive vice president. (Said advised by counsel law "not applicable to me").

NATL. RENDERERS ASSN., Washington (producers of inedible animal fats).
F. B. Wise, secretary-treasurer and Washington office manager.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, N.Y.C.
John C. White, of law firm of Fulbright, Crooker, Freeman & White, Washington. (Employed for fiscal year ending June 30, 1950. Filed Dec. 1949. $5,000 per annum retainer for departmental and Congressional representation);
Selvage, Lee & Bledsoe, Washington, of which the parent firm is Selvage & Lee, N.Y.C, industrial public relations (signed by Samuel B. Bledsoe, partner, $1,000 monthly, for about one year).

FRED B. PROPHET CO., Detroit (industrial food catering concern).
Elizabeth Arnold, public relations, Washington.

RETAIL TOBACCO DEALERS OF AMERICA, INC., N.Y.C.
Eric Calamia, managing director. ($7,000 yearly salary. Said it is "ambiguous" whether his work requires filing; does not believe legislative activities consume more than one per cent of his time, and are mainly confined to occasional appearance before a Congressional Committee).

TAYLOR WINE COMPANY, Hammondsport, N.Y.
Frank M. Ludwick, Washington (for four firms).

UNITED FRESH FRUIT & VEGETABLE ASSN., Washington.
C. W. Kitchen, executive vice president. (Salary is $22,500 yearly.) Reregistration.

U.S. BREWERS FOUNDATION, N.Y.C.
Ewart A. Hester, of law firm of Clinton M. Hester, Washington (see Boston Wool item, above).

WEST VIRGINIA PULP AND PAPER COMPANY, Wood Department, N.Y.C.
M. H. Collet, forest engineer and assistant to a vice president. (Denies applicability of lobbying law to his work, reserves right to contest its applicability and its constitutionality if it should apply to his activities).

Oil, Gas and Mining

AMERICAN COAL SALES ASSN., Washington.
Filed in group name (by W. W. Bayfield, executive secretary; disclaimed that lobbying law requires it); also, by
Amos H. Gall, assistant executive secretary. (Filed but disclaimed required to do so. Said no compensation other than reimbursement for expenses).

AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE, N.Y.C.
Frank M. Porter, president. ($60,000 yearly, for all duties, including legislative; latter is anticipated to take a very small portion of his time. Believed not required to file, but Justice Department had expressed view that his predecessor was subject to lobbying law; his duties same as predecessor's);
Fayette B. Dow, senior partner of law firm of Dow, Lohnes, and Albertson, Washington. (Dow is special representative of API, with authority to act for it only re specific subjects. API opposes continuation of existing excise tax on lubricating oils. For that purpose, Dow was assisted by Donald C. O'Hara of his office, who appeared before Ways and Means Committee hearings. Substantially no other activity by either Dow or O'Hara on this matter, and $600 would be ample to cover services of both. $1,000 a year of Dow's total income "would amply cover all time which may be devoted to federal legislation..."); Donald C. O'Hara, Washington. (Employed and paid by Fayette B. Dow for "various legal work". Believes that $600 "can properly be assigned to the work I expect to do" re excise taxes).

AMERICAN TUNGSTEN ASSN., INC., Fresno, California.
H. A. Savage, Fresno and Washington. (To be paid "What Board of Directors may allow -- expenses and reasonably for time -- probably $500. per week").

ANTHRACITE INSTITUTE, Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Arnold Levy, of law firm of Freedman & Levy, Washington. ($1,500 monthly general retainer covering legal services, mostly non-legislative; and expenses).

ASSOCIATION OF PETROLEUM RE-REFINERS.
Heber C. Hicks, executive secretary, Arlington, Va. ($2,000 a year);
Seymour Friedman, lawyer, Washington ($500 a month, of which $250 a month is for general, legal services for Assn.).

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, Philadelphia.
J. H. Walter, lawyer (also by Attapulgus Clay Company, see below).

ATTAPULGUS CLAY COMPANY, Philadelphia (producer and marketer of adsorbents, e.g., fullers earth).
Filed in firm's own name; also, by
R. H. Hubbell, Jr., vice president;
W. E. Sawyer, Jr., secretary-treasurer;
Charles J. Bloch, of law firm of Hall & Bloch, Macon, Ga. (Paid on fee basis for each case handled; legislative work pay "probably" at $100 daily rate, with probable total of 10 days on the depletion allowance issue during the session); and,
J. H. Walter, lawyer (also employed by Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia).

BALATOC MINING COMPANY, Manila, Philippines, (gold mining).
Lucien H. Mercier, general counsel, Washington. (Filed for this firm, one other mining firm, a lumber company, and the Philippine-American Committee of which the three firms are members; see also the Benguet item below, the Heald Lumber item, under Business, Food and Agricultural Products, and the Philippine-American item under Foreign Policy.

BELL CLAY CO., Gleason, Tenn.
Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn. (for 7 clay firms, see H. C. Spinks Clay Co., below).

BENGUET CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, Manila, Philippines (chrome and gold mining).
Lucien H. Mercier, general counsel and director, Washington. (See Balatoc item above).

THE CALIFORNIA COMPANY, New Orleans (exploration for and production of oil and gas).
T. C. Nugent.

COMMITTEE FOR PIPE LINE COMPANIES, Tulsa.
Fayette B. Dow, of law firm of Dow, Lohnes, and Albertson, Washington. (Client opposes passage of S 571 which would divorce pipe line firms from firms which have built and owned them. $500 would "amply" compensate him for time spent considering S 571).

COOLEY CLAY CO., Mayfield, Ky.
Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn. (for 7 clay firms, see H. C. Spinks Clay Co., below).

CRAW COMPANY, Las Vegas, Nev.
Edward K. Wheeler, of law firm of Wheeler & Wheeler, Washington. (Reregistration for this and one other oil firm, see Shore Line item, below).

EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY, Cleveland.
Ex-Rep. Henderson H. Carson (R Ohio), of law firm of Burt, Carson, Lynch and Vogelgesang, Washington, D.C., and Canton, Ohio. ($12,000 annual retainer for legal services primarily of non-legislative nature. Has been one of the gas firm's attorneys for over 27 years).

EASTERN MAGNESIA TALC COMPANY, INC., Burlington, Vt.
Ex-Rep. Wesley E. Disney (D Okla.), Washington, member of law firm of Disney, Houston, Klein & Melone, of Tulsa. (Employed by three talc firms re depletion allowances; perhaps other firms may join. Each of three to pay Disney $3,000, with $15,000 the maximum total fee for services to the industry).

ECONOMY SMOKEATER, INC., Buffalo.
Manning Taylor, vice president and general sales manager, Broadalbin, N.Y.

THE M. A. HANNA COMPANY, Cleveland.
Jones, Day, Cockley & Reavis, a law partnership, Cleveland, Washington. (Filed by H. Chapman Rose, a partner).

INTERNATIONAL TALC COMPANY, INC., N.Y.C.
Wesley E. Disney, Washington (for three talc firms, see Eastern Magnesia item, above).

KANSAS INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS ASSN., Wichita.
Thurman Hill, of law firm of Barnes & Hill, Washington.

KENTUCKY CLAY MINING CO., Mayfield, Ky.
Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn. (For 7 clay firms, see H. C. Spinks, Clay Co., below).

KENTUCKY-TENNESSEE CLAY CO., Mayfield, Ky.
Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn. (For 7 clay firms, see H. C. Spinks Clay Co., below).

LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSN., N.Y.C.
Robert Lindley Ziegfeld. (Said "such a small part of the work is devoted to presenting the industry's views on legislation that it is impossible to segregate the amount paid and received for this purpose").

LONG BEACH OIL DEVELOPMENT CO., Los Angeles.
William W. Clary, of law firm of O'Melveny & Myers, Los Angeles. (For three oil firms, see below).

W. H. LOOMIS TALC CORPORATION, Gouverneur, N.Y.
Wesley E. Disney, Washington (for thee talc firms, see Eastern Magnesia item, above).

MID-CONTINENT OIL & GAS ASSN., Tulsa.
Claude C. Wild, Jr., Washington. ($7,200 annual retainer fee, of which one-fourth is for legislative work).

MURPHY CORPORATION, El Dorado, Ark. (oil).
H. Cecil Kilpatrick, of law firm of Kilpatrick, Ballard & Beasley, Washington. (Charge to be based on amount of time devoted).

NATL. COAL ASSN., Washington.
Lovell H. Parker, tax consultant, Washington;
Don Sullivan, (Assistant to the president of Ayrshire Collieries Corporation, Indianapolis; in that capacity is concerned primarily with company affairs, not legislative activities. Will continue to receive his annual salary from that company; no additional compensation for legislative activities as such, but expenses will be paid by Natl. Coal Assn.)

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY, N.Y.C.
Carlton H. Rose, Washington representative.

NATIONAL MINES CORPORATION, Weirton, W.Va.
Raoul E. Desvernine, attorney, Washington. (Acting as special representative of the Mines firm. Legislative interests to continue for about three years; $500-per-month compensation).

NATL. OIL JOBBERS COUNCIL, Minneapolis (about 25 state associations).
Otis H. Ellis, lawyer, Washington. ($750 monthly. Employed until Jan. 1, 1951. Doubts that as much as 5% of time will be re legislative matter or that is required to file).

OGLEBAY NORTON & COMPANY, Cleveland (engineering and ore sales).
Forrest E. Finley, public relations counsel, Washington, ($740 monthly);
Sam O'Neal, public relations counsel, Washington ($510 monthly).

OIL HEAT INSTITUTE OF GREATER WASHINGTON, INC., Washington.
A. Graham Shields, managing director.

OLD HICKORY CLAY CO., Paducah, Ky.
Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn. (for 7 clay firms, see H. C. Spinks Clay Co., below).

OZARK-MAHONING CO., Tulsa (chemical mining).
Ex-Rep. Wesley E. Disney (D Okla.), Washington.

PETIT ANSE COMPANY, Avery Island, La., ("owner of oil rights, stock of subsidiary, etc.").
Barnes, Dechert, Price, Myers & Clark, law firm, Philadelphia. (Filed by Kenneth W. Gemmill, partner, who said it is tax counsel to clients.
The members of the Barnes law firm are: John Hampton Barnes, Robert Dechert, Charles Myers, Philip Price, Joseph S. Clark, Jr. (a former special deputy attorney general of the State of Pennsylvania, 1935), and Owen Brooke Rhoads.
Also, Carroll Robbins Wetzel, Theodore Voorhees, Kenneth W. Gemmill, Robert V. Massey, Jr., John Bishop VI, Harrison H. Clement, Cuthbert H. Latta, George Craven and H. Francis De Lone.
Associates of the firm are: Scott Seddon, Albert W. Gilmer, Francis L. Van Dusen, J. Peter Williams, John R. Clark, Chester C. Hilinski, Arthur E. Newbold, III, and Harold P. Dicke.
Also, George B. Ross, Robert W. McConnell, Jr., Robert M. Landis, Raymond J. Bradley, F. Hastings Griffin, Jr., and Francis D. Murnaghan, Jr.).

PITTSBURGH CONSOLIDATION COAL CO., Pittsburgh.
Walter F. Schulten, assistant to first vice president. (No compensation for legislative work as such).

SHORE LINE OIL COMPANY, Las Vegas, Nev.
Edward K. Wheeler, of the law firm of Wheeler & Wheeler, Washington. (Reregistration for two firms; see Craw, above. No compensation contemplated, other than that received and reported in previous reports. The firm of ex-Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont.) and his son, Edward K. Wheeler, had registered for these two clients on the so-called tidelands oil issue and had filed reports prior to 1949; then compensation, activities and filing had ceased. With new "tidelands" bills, possible activity impended).

SIGNAL OIL AND GAS CO., Los Angeles.
William W. Clary, attorney. (For 3 oil firms).

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC., N.Y.C.
Joseph J. Hammer. ($4,500 is that portion of entire (unreported) annual salary attributable to duties subject to lobbying law).

SOUTHWEST EXPLORATION CO., Los Angeles. (Oil).
William W. Clary, attorney. (For 3 oil firms).

H. C. SPINKS CLAY CO., INC., Paris, Tenn.
Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn., lawyer, stockholder and director of Spinks firm. (For seven firms which mine ball, wad, and sagger clays; see Bell, Cooley, Kentucky, Kentucky-Tennessee, Old Hickory and United items, this category. Reasonable fee and $600 expenses for Washington trips).

TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPE LINE CORPORATION, Houston.
F. Weaver Myers, together with his law firm of Hamel, Park & Saunders, Washington, and,
Gerald D. Morgan, together with his law firm of Morgan & Calhoun, Washington. (Reasonable compensation to be determined with respect to the services performed, difficulties encountered, and results accomplished; payable by a retainer of $10,000 a month for not more than five months, with aggregate amount to be finally determined and settled at end of services. Expenses not likely to exceed $1,000).

UNITED CLAY MINES CORP., Trenton, N.J.
Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn. (for 7 clay firms, see H. C. Spinks Clay Co., above).

WESTERN OIL AND GAS ASSN.
Law partnership of Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, Washington. (Filed by Calhoun. See Calif. Mfrs. item, under Business, General).

Power and Communications

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO., N.Y.C.
Blake T. Newton, Jr., Washington. (Newton filed June 23, is attorney for the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Companies, AT & T subsidiaries, temporarily on loan to AT & T during the illness of Frank Quigley, its Washington attorney. Newton is paid $12,500 yearly by the local phone firm for all duties. See also, Southern Bell item, below).

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Atlanta.
Edward B. Crosland, general attorney of Southern Bell, Atlanta and Washington. (Salary is $9,900 yearly. Legislative interest to last until about Aug. 1, 1950 (filed April 28). Temporarily assisting American Telephone and Telegraph Co. during illness of its Washington lawyer, Frank Quigley, see AT & T, above).

CARLTON LAMP CORP., Newark, N.J.
Joseph Borkin, attorney, Washington (filed for ten incandescent lamp manufacturers; see Dura, Duro, Elram, Jewel, Pennsylvania, Republic, Save, Solar and Wabash items, below. $500-a-month, party for legal work, partly for seeking aid of small business and antimonopoly committees of Congress).

CLASS ROOM PERIODICAL PUBLISHERS ASSN., Dayton.
Donald M. Counihan, attorney, Washington. (Employed for six months at $500 a month; filed Feb. 7).

COMMITTEE OF A SMALL NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS MAGAZINES, N.Y.C.
Filed in group name (signed by George J. Hecht, chairman; Said legislative interests limited to "current quarter" filed April 28). Expenses estimated at less than $3,000);
Forrest E. Finley, Washington. (Compensation undetermined; not to exceed $2,000; filed April 25).

COUNCIL OF MOTION PICTURE ORGANIZATIONS (COMPO), Committee on Taxation and Legislation, Washington (informal committee representing 10 motion picture organizations, which in turn represent others, see below). Filed in group name by
Abram F. Myers. (Employed for duration of Second Session, 81st Congress. All services to Council, except clerical, are donated. Myers' only compensation is from Allied States Assn. of Motion Picture Exhibitors, itself a conference of 20 regional organizations of independent theatre owners.
Council members: Allied States Assn.; Motion Picture Industry Council; Variety Clubs Intl.; Theatre Owners of America; Motion Picture Assn. of America; Metropolitan Motion Picture Theatres Assn.; Trade Press Publishers; Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers; Pacific Coast Conference of Independent Theatre Owners; and Independent Theatre Owners Assn.).

ALLEN B. DU MONT LABORATORIES, INC., Clifton, N.J.
Fred Eldean Organization, Inc., public relations counsel, N.Y.C. (signed by Jason C. Carle).

DURA ELECTRIC LAMP CO., Newark, N.J.
Joseph Borkin, Washington (for ten lamp firms, see Carlton Lamp item, above).

DURO TEST CORP., North Bergen, N.J.
Joseph Borkin, Washington (for ten lamp firms, see Carlton Lamp item, above).

ELRAM LAMP WORKS, Hoboken, N.J.
Joseph Borkin, Washington (for ten lamp firms, see Carlton Lamp items, above).

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZE MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS, N.Y.C.
Guy Martin and Robert A. Saltzstein, B. F. Saltzstein of counsel, lawyers, Washington and Milwaukee.

JEWEL PRODUCTS, INC., Bloomfield, N.J.
Joseph Borkin, Washington (for ten lamp firms, see Carlton Lamp item, above).

KING BROADCASTING CO., Seattle.
Andrew G. Haley, of law firm of Haley, McKenna & Wilkinson, Washington (for three television station operators. $100 for 6-hour per diem; about $100 for mimeographing. See May Broadcasting and Meredith-Syracuse items, below).

MAY BROADCASTING CO., Shenandoah, Iowa.
Andrew G. Haley, Washington (for three television broadcasters, see King Broadcasting, above).

MEREDITH-SYRACUSE TELEVISION CORP., Syracuse, N.Y.
Andrew G. Haley, Washington (for three television broadcasters, see King Broadcasting, above).

NATL. ASSN. OF BROADCASTERS, Washington.
Justin Miller, president. (No compensation or expenses provided for carrying out legislative interests; those expenses will be small. Receives $50,000 yearly for all services to NAB),
Ralph W. Hardy, director of Radio Division. ($17,500 a year as director. Neither NAB nor Hardy collects money to aid, nor is principal purpose of either to aid, passage or defeat of legislation. His legislative duties are incidental. Does not believe required to register).

NATL. ASSN. OF ELECTRIC COMPANIES, Washington.
Mr. O. L. Norman, assistant to the president. ($15,000 yearly. Questions whether and to what extent lobbying law applies to him);
Stephen E. Fitzgerald (doing business as "The Stephen Fitzgerald Company") and
Raymond C. Baker, as employee, N.Y.C. (Employment beginning January 1, 1950, to last until termination. $50,000 annual fee. $10,000 maximum annual expenses, for production costs like mimeographing and printing, telephone and telegraph, etc.).

NATL. BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC., Washington, and affiliated companies.
George Y. Wheeler, II, assistant vice president, Washington office. (Compensation covers all duties and no specific part is allocable to duties re legislation).

PACIFIC LIGHTING CORPORATION and subsidiaries, San Francisco.
Miller & Chevalier, a law partnership composed of Robert N. Miller, Stuart Chevalier, Joseph D. Peeler, Frederick O. Graves, John C. Ristine, Donald V. Hunter, David W. Richmond, Charles T.

Akre, and Numa L. Smith, Jr. (signed by Richmond), Washington. (Reasonable compensation, with a retainer of $7,500 payable to this firm and a similar amount payable to associate counsel, Morgan and Calhoun, Washington Bldg., Washington. Expenses not to exceed $500. Legislative interests will continue during consideration of excess profits tax);

Morgan and Calhoun, law partnership, Washington. (Fair and reasonable compensation, with $7,500 retainer; total amount of compensation to be finally determined at end of services; expects expenses will not exceed $500).

PENNSYLVANIA ILLUMINATING CO., Scranton.
Joseph Borkin, Washington (for ten lamp firms, see Carlton Lamp item, above).

RADIO-TELEVISION MFRS. ASSN., Washington (formerly Radio Mfrs. Assn.).
Bond Geddes (now retired; at time of registration was executive vice president, general manager and secretary);

Ex-Rep. Joseph E. Casey (D Mass.), Washington, of Boston law firm of Warren, Garfield, Whiteside, & Lamson. (Employed for remainder of calendar year 1950; to receive $5,000 retainer and $1,000 a month, and expenses, beginning March 1, 1950);

Law firm of Pierson and Ball, Washington, (signed by F. Cleveland Hedrick, Jr., a partner. Legislative interest, re excess profits tax bills, will last through Dec. 31, 1950. Expects $2,500 flat fee, plus about $150 reimbursed expenses for travel, communications, etc. "Anticipated expenses of person filing, $1,000."

The Pierson and Ball firm consists of W. Theodore Pierson, Frederic J. Ball, Harrison T. Slaughter, Thomas N. Dowd, Vernon C. Kohlhaas, Ralph L. Walker, F. Cleveland Hedrick, Jr., Lowell J. Bradford, and Robert E. Hodson).

REPUBLIC CO., Hoboken, N.J.
Joseph Borkin, Washington (for ten lamp firms, see Carlton Lamp item, above).

SANGAMO ELECTRIC CO., Springfield, Ill.
H. Cecil Kilpatrick, of law firm of Kilpatrick, Ballard & Beasley, Washington. (No fee agreement; charge will be based on time devoted).

SAVE ELECTRIC CO., Toledo.
Joseph Borkin, Washington (for ten lamp firms, see Carlton Lamp item, above).

SOLAR ELECTRIC CO., Warren, Pa.
Joseph Borkin, Washington (for ten lamp firms, see Carlton Lamp item, above).

THEATRE OWNERS OF AMERICA, INC., N.Y.C.
Gael Sullivan. (Employed on annual contract, starting June 1, 1948. To receive "nothing in addition to annual salary").

WAAM, INC., Baltimore.
Morton P. Fisher, of law firm of Fisher & Maguire.

WABASH APPLIANCE CORP., Brooklyn.
Joseph Borkin, Washington (for ten lamp firms, see Carlton Lamp item, above).

Retail and Service Groups

LINEN SUPPLY EXCHANGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington.
Jo V. Morgan, attorney at law, Washington. (Fee to be "fair amount...having in mind the results obtained." $500 for expenses).

NATL. ASSN. OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.
George H. Frates, Washington representative. ($11,200 yearly salary, plus Washington office costs of $1,374 yearly rent, $225-a-month for stenographer, and other office costs about $105 monthly. Frates' duties include both legislative and departmental ones).

NATL. ASSN. OF SHOE CHAIN STORES, INC., N.Y.C.
Edward Atkins. ($500 is estimate of part of annual salary allocated to lobbying).

NATL. RETAIL DRY GOODS ASSN., N.Y.C.
Erskine Stewart, Washington. (Portion of (unstated) salary attributed to legislative work is $1,500 yearly)

NATL. RETAIL FURNITURE ASSN., Chicago.
Filed in group's own name (signed by Leo J. Heer, vice president), and, by

Leo J. Heer. (Heer allocated $1,000 of his annual salary for purposes of the registration. Said counsel believes activities of NRFA and its representative exclude it from provisions of the lobbying law); also, by

Thomas N. Tarleau, of law firm of Willkie, Owen, Farr, Gallagher & Walton, N.Y.C. ($500 per diem; total compensation to be about $2,500. Employed for about one month; filed Nov. 14. About $150 expenses).

Transportation

GENERAL

NATL. ASSN. OF TRAVEL OFFICIALS, Washington.
James L. Bossemeyer, executive vice president ($833 per month for all duties).

UNIVERSAL CARLOADING & DISTRIBUTING CO., INC. (freight forwarding), N.Y.C.
Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, law firm, Washington. (Filed by ex-Rep. Albert L. Reeves, Jr. (R Mo.), partner).

AIR

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES ASSN. OF AMERICA, INC., Washington.
Harry R. Brashear. (Permanent employee, at $13,008 annual salary, no part of which is for work covered by lobbying law);

Lucien W. Shaw, lawyer, Palm Springs, Calif. ($1,000 retainer plus $150 per diem fee and actual travel costs to and from Washington and living costs in Washington. Legislative interest to last about three months; filed Oct. 11).

AMERICAN AIRLINES SYSTEM, including AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC., and AMERICAN OVERSEAS AIRLINES, INC., N.Y.C. and Washington.
Walter S. Weismann, Jr., Washington, assistant to the vice president. ($9,000 a year salary. Legislative work is only portion of work, and with no extra pay).

BRANIFF AIRWAYS, INC.
Sullivan, Bernard and Shea, law firm of which partners are John L. Sullivan, Lawrence J. Bernard and John E. Shea (filed by Sullivan), Washington. (For 10 airlines, see below. Employed for six months beginning Jan. 6, 1950, to be paid $30,000 at rate of $5,000 a month beginning January).

CAPITAL AIRLINES, INC.

Sullivan, Bernard and Shea, law firm, Washington. (For ten airlines; see Braniff item, above).

CHICAGO AND SOUTHERN AIR LINES, INC.

Sullivan, Bernard and Shea, law firm, Washington. (For ten airlines, see Braniff item, above).

COLONIAL AIRLINES, INC.

Richard D. Lunn, Auburn, Maine. (Does not believe his activities for client fall within terms of "attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation" in lobbying law);

Sullivan, Bernard and Shea, law firm, Washington. (For ten airlines; see Braniff item, above).

DELTA AIRLINES, INC.

Sullivan, Bernard and Shea, law firm, Washington. (For ten airlines; see Braniff item, above).

LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORP., Burbank, Calif.

Vernon A. Johnson, Washington. (Amended registration. $12,000 annual salary plus expenses; had been $11,000 since April, 1948, $10,000 annually before that date. Expenses exclude entertainment).

MID-CONTINENT AIRLINES, INC.

Sullivan, Bernard and Shea, law firm, Washington. (For ten airlines; see Braniff item, above).

NATL. AVIATION TRADES ASSN., Washington.

Charles A. Parker, executive director. ("Salary was agreed upon at $7,500 if it can be collected which depends on the general response of the membership after some revisions in the NATA set-up". Employed for one year with renewal possible).

NORTHEAST AIRLINES, INC.

Sullivan, Bernard and Shea, law firm, Washington. (For ten airlines; see Braniff item, above).

NORTHWEST AIRLINES, INC.

Sullivan, Bernard and Shea, law firm, Washington. (For ten airlines; see Braniff item, above).

PIEDMONT AIRLINES

Sullivan, Bernard and Shea, law firm, Washington. (For ten airlines; see Braniff item, above).

SEADROME PATENTS COMPANY, INC., Philadelphia.

Robert E. Fowler, of public relations firm of Robert E. Fowler Associates, Inc., Washington. ($250 a month. Employed for four months from Nov. 1, 1949; filed Jan. 17, 1950);

Minor Hudson, of law firm of Hudson, Creyke & Lipscomb, Washington. ($250 a month. Employed for four months from Nov. 1, 1949; filed Jan. 17, 1950).

SLICK AIRWAYS, INC., San Antonio and Washington.

Stephen E. Jones, vice president, Washington. ($7,200 a year. Thought that he may not be subject to lobbying law requirements, but filed on advice of counsel as a precaution);

Holland E. Meacham, University Club, Washington. ($7,200 a year. Filed Jan. 14; was to be in Washington during first six months of 1950).

SOUTHERN AIRLINES

Sullivan, Bernard and Shea, law firm, Washington. (For ten airlines; see Braniff item, above).

HIGHWAY

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSN., Washington.

Robert W. Brown, manager, Legislative Department. (Said his employment is not for principal purpose of aiding or accomplishing passage or defeat of any legislation by Congress, and hence does not require filing. Filed as precaution, under advice of counsel, and without conceding requirement).

AMERICAN TRUCKING ASSNS., INC., Washington.

Lovell H. Parker, tax consultant, Washington. (Retained at $500 per month for general services, only a part of which, if any, may be for legislative services; no expenses anticipated).

ILLINOIS TERRITORY INDUSTRIAL TRAFFIC LEAGUE, Chicago.

Samuel W. Earnshaw, transportation counsel, Washington. (Filed Aug. 25, 1950; legislative interests to continue for August and September, 1950, only. Filed again Nov. 1; interest until December. Maximum compensation $150 weekly and incidental expenses).

THE NATL. ASSN. OF INDEPENDENT TIRE DEALERS, INC., Washington.

Winston W. Marsh. ($10,000 yearly salary as general manager; estimates that a maximum of 5% of his time, and hence 5% of salary, is most that could be charged to legislative interests, no matter how broadly that term is defined; $25 per quarter is maximum allocable expenses. Believes lobbying law is inapplicable to himself, or if applicable, is unconstitutional; filed under protest).

NATL. COUNCIL OF PRIVATE MOTOR TRUCK OWNERS, INC., Washington.

H. Scott Byerly, managing director. (Believes not required to file, but does so as precaution. Main duties involve management of group afairs and rendering information services to members re various legislative, regulatory, trade and other activities affecting them).

REFRIGERATED CARRIERS ASSN., Atlanta.

David G. Macdonald, lawyer, Washington. (Paid $400 monthly for legal services; portion attributable to legislation not stated);

Walter H. Maloney, attorney, associated with Macdonald, Esq., as counsel. (Fee basis only. $250 retainer; maximum fee $500; no monthly or yearly payments).

TRAILER COACH MFRS. ASSN., Chicago.

Filed in group name (by Edward L. Wilson, managing director).

RAIL

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago.

J. W. Weingarten, Omaha. (Employed as district attorney for Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota at $12,800 yearly salary. Federal legislative work incidental).

FEDN. FOR RAILWAY PROGRESS, Washington.

Duncan G. Groner ($5,500).

IOWA RAILWAY COMMITTEE, Des Moines.

M. F. Hicklin, secretary. ($8,700 annually. Committee is composed of state attorneys for Iowa of all Class I railroads operating within Iowa:

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Chicago, Great Western; Chicago, North Western; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Illinois Central; Great Northern. Also, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; Davenport, Rock Island and North Western; Wabash; Union Pacific; Minneapolis and St. Louis; and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha).

THE MICHIGAN RAILROADS' ASSN., Lansing.

Roy C. Vandercook. (Is paid for work in state legislative matters, public relations and labor relations. Work in federal legislative matters is incidental and minor).

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND ST. LOUIS RR CO., Cleveland.

Law firm of Dudley, Algire, Jones and Ostmann, Washington. (Filed Oct. 9 by Claude W. Dudley. No agreed basis of compensation other than a reasonable fee will be paid for services rendered. Employment period probably six months. Law firm consists of Dudley, E. Clyde Algire, Joseph Mabbett Jones, and Bernard G. Ostmann).

THE OHIO RAILROAD ASSN., Columbus.

Earl C. Shively. (To receive expenses only. Has been with Association since 1934. The rail group includes all steam railroads having main trackage rights in Ohio, except the Akron, Canton & Youngstown Railroad Co., and is supported by assessments on a mileage basis. The members are:

The Baltimore and Ohio RR Co.; The Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co.; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry.; Detroit, Toledo and Ironton RR Co., Erie Railroad; The New York Central RR Co. Also, The New York, Chicago and St. Louis RR Co.; Norfolk and Western Ry.; The Pennsylvania RR Co.; Pittsburgh and Lake Erie RR Co.; Pittsburgh and West Virginia Ry.; Wabash RR Co.)

RAILWAY BUSINESS ASSN., Chicago.

P. Harvey Middleton, president. (Reregistration. RBA is organization of firms, including manufacturers, which supply railroads with materials, equipment and other goods).

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RY. CO.

C. Fred Coleman, division special agent, Lewisville, Ark. (Main duties are claim investigations and similar work; legislative interests are "intermittent and casual". $14-per-diem while working on federal legislative matters. Doubts required to file).

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, San Francisco.

Law firm of Sullivan, Bernard & Shea (filed by John E. Shea, partner), Washington. ("Reasonable fee to be determined upon termination of employment for this purpose." Law firm members: Ex-Navy Secretary John L. Sullivan, Lawrence J. Bernard, and Shea; George E. McMurray, Jr., associate).

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Bryan P. Leverich, railroad attorney, Salt Lake City. (Filed Sept. 15; legislative interest to Oct. 1, 1950, possibly longer, re railroad union shop bills. $15,000 annual salary; legislative work incidental to regular employment).

WISCONSIN RAILROAD ASSN., Madison.

C. A. Hummel. ($29 a day ($750 a month -- 26 days per month). Appears in interest of all Wisconsin Class I railroads. Paid necessary traveling and living expenses away from home).

WATER

AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP CO., N.Y.C.

John L. Hoen, Washington representative. (For two steamship lines; see Eastern item below. $15,000 a year, to be apportioned from the two ship lines).

AMERICAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY and its affiliate, NORTH AMERICAN SHIPPING & TRADING CO., INC., N.Y.C.

Willard Walter, executive vice president of Earley-Walter, Inc., steamship brokers and owners agents, Washington. (Filed, though not sure covered by statute. Earley-Walter firm, as charter agent for the two shipping firms is paid "customary brokerage commissions for such services. Compensation for additional services is not fixed").

COMMITTEE FOR PROMOTION OF TRAMP SHIPPING UNDER AMERICAN FLAG IN FOREIGN COMMERCE, N.Y.C.

Marvin J. Coles and his law firm, Ingoldsby, Coles & Wright, Washington. (Other firm members are John L. Ingoldsby and James Skelly Wright; filed by Coles).

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC., Boston.

John L. Hoen, Washington. (For two steamship lines; see American-Hawaiian item above).

MADRIGAL AND COMPANY, Manila, Philippines (engaged in shipping and manufacturing).

Myron G. Ehrlich, of law firm of Loving & Tedrow, Washington.

NATL ASSN. OF STEVEDORES, N.Y.C.

Daniel A. Lynch, member of law firm of King & Lynch, N.Y.C. ("Paid to date (Nov. 10, 1949) $4,200. Receive $200 every month plus any additional amount agreed upon. None agreed upon to date" Form, which was notarized Nov. 10, was mailed to the Clerk of the House, Dec. 8, 1949, together with letter which said he "does not believe the lobbying act was intended to cover an attorney performing legal services and rendering legal advice to a client". Said payments cover all legal services as general counsel and not just those re "overtime-on-overtime" bill, which was passed during the first session).

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, San Francisco.

Law firm of Gardner, Morrison & Rogers, Washington. (Will be paid "reasonable value" of services and routine expenses. No agreement on compensation or time of payment.

The law firm consists of Fred W. Morrison, George Rogers, Ralph W. Gardner, Newman A. Townsend, Seymour Sheriff, Thomas J. Beddow, Ward E. Lattin, Meade C. Patrick, and ex-Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky. 1947-49).

PACIFIC AMERICAN STEAMSHIP ASSN., San Francisco.

Arthur H. Breed, Jr., and James D. Hahn, Associates, Oakland, Calif. ($200 a week and expenses).

PACIFIC FAR EAST LINE, INC., San Francisco.

Law firm of Radner, Zito & Donoghue (filed by William Radner, partner, Washington. (Compensation for legal services and expenses "if and when billed on a quantum meruit basis." Radner firm includes Radner, Frank I. Zito, Robert F. Donoghue, Odell Kominers, and J. Franklin Fort).

SHIPBUILDERS COUNCIL OF AMERICA, N.Y.C.

L. R. Sanford, president. (Legislative duties take very small portion of his time. Expenses will not exceed $150 in any quarter, probably. Work includes appearances before executive agencies and also before Congressional Committees. Doubts self required to file).

SOUTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE, INC., Savannah.

William I. Denning, attorney, Washington.

TAMPA SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, a dissolved corporation, Ernest Kreher, Max Kreher, Paul Kreher, et al., Trustees, Tampa.

Robert C. Handwerk, of law firm of Scrivner & Handwerk, Washington. (Employed by two firms until recovery is had, or the claim dismissed. "Paid nothing. I am to receive 10% of amount of recovery." Private claim bill against U.S. Government, arising out of accidentally-set fire).

TAMPA SHIPBUILDING REALTY CORPORATION, Tampa.
Robert C. Handwerk, Washington. (For two firms; see Tampa Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., above)

WISCONSIN & MICHIGAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Detroit.
Marvin J. Coles, of Ingoldsby, Coles & Wright, attorneys, Washington. (Compensation is for legal services and will depend on time required).

Miscellaneous Companies

ACME STEEL COMPANY, Chicago.
William Ingles, Washington.

AHLBERG BEARING COMPANY, Chicago.
William Ingles, Washington.

AMANA REFRIGERATION, INC., Amana, Iowa.
Arthur D. Condon; and
Alfons B. Landa, both of law firm of Davies, Richberg, Beebe, Busick & Richardson, Washington.

ARMSTRONG-BLUM MFG. COMPANY, Chicago.
William Ingles, Washington.

WALTER FIELD COMPANY, Chicago.
Harriet F. Pilpel, N.Y.C. (For two firms; see National Bellas Hess item, below).

THE JOS. W. HICKS ORGANIZATION, Chicago.
Jos. W. Hicks, president and owner. (Reregistration; doubts that activities fall within scope of lobbying law. Firm did not have, at time of filing, April 24, clients that it was representing in Washington. It has represented several clients' relationships with before regulatory commissions and Congressional committees, etc. Principle activities are public, industrial, and stockholder relations, not Washington representation).

JOSTEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (jewelry mfr), Owatonna, Minnesota.
Ex-Rep. Elmer J. Ryan (D Minn.), South St. Paul, Minn. (Filed Feb. 27; employed for 30 to 60 days; to receive $1,000 to $1,500 depending on time consumed).

KENSINGTON STEEL COMPANY, Chicago.
William Ingles, Washington.

CLAYTON MARK & COMPANY, Evanston, Illinois.
William Ingles, Washington.

NATIONAL BELLAS HESS, INC., N.Y.C.
Harriet F. Pilpel, Esq., lawyer, N.Y.C. (For two firms; see Walter Field item, above. $2,500 fee plus possible additional compensation dependent upon time spent and amount of work involved. The two firms are among those in Committee Against Discrimination on Small Catalog Postage Rates; see under Miscellaneous Trade Groups, below).

NEW PROCESS COMPANY, Warren, Pa.
Robert B. House, Jr., associate counsel with law firm of Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, Washington. (House's compensation from his law firm is not affected by this employment. Law firm is retained by New Process firm and has registered; see 1949 Almanac, p. 853).

PALMER-BEE COMPANY, Detroit.
Robert E. Kline, Jr., Washington counsel, of law firm of Kirlin, Campbell, Hickox & Keating, Washington. (Preparing private bills for relief of client firm "for loss of $729,285.80 in manufacture of radar equipment for Navy; having bills introduced by Sen. Ferguson and Mr. Michener. preparing and presenting memorandum and other information in support of bill." Retainer fee of $7,500 received. Further compensation indefinite; depending on extent of services rendered, to be paid on completion of work).

RAYTHEON MFG. COMPANY, Waltham, Mass.
Filed in firm name (by Ernest F. Leathem, assistant to the president); also by
Elmer J. Gorn, patent lawyer. (Has been employed from Oct. 1930 to date, $12,000 a year).

REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY, Washington and Richmond.
Fletcher Plumley, attorney-at-law, Washington. ($416.66 per month retainer, which provides for "some legislative activity").

W. A. SHEAFFER PEN COMPANY, Fort Madison, Iowa.
Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., public relations and publicity, N.Y.C. (signed by John Stahr, vice president. $36,000 annually, plus expenses, for all services including product and prestige-type promotion, employee and stockholder relations, etc., and lobbying. The lobbying will consist of preparation and distribution of news items based on client statements or expressing client views, aiding in preparation of such statements when asked, and relaying to Congressmen client views, statistical data and information).

C. H. STUART & CO., Inc., Newark, New York (chemical mfg.).
Leonard J. Calhoun, together with his law firm of Morgan & Calhoun, Washington. ("Reasonable compensation to be determined with respect to the services performed, the difficulties encountered and the results accomplished").

UNITED SPECIALTIES COMPANY, Chicago.
William Ingles, Washington.

Miscellaneous Trade Groups

AMERICAN COIN MACHINE MFRS. ASSN., Chicago.
Filed in group name (signed by H. B. Jones, president).

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR INTERMEDIATE COINAGE, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Edward Walsh Mehren, chairman, Beverly Hills and Washington. (Serves without remuneration).

ASSOCIATED THIRD CLASS MAIL USERS, Washington.
Jean R. Meyer, an employee of the law firm of Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, Washington. (Legislative interests, postal rate increase bills, to continue to Oct. 3, 1950; filed June 7).

COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN CONTRACTORS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN WORK, N.Y.C.
Ellsworth C. Alvord, of law firm of Alvord and Alvord, Washington.

COMMITTEE AGAINST DISCRIMINATION ON SMALL CATALOG POSTAGE RATES, N.Y.C.
Morris L. Ernst, of Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst, law firm, N.Y.C., and,
Harriet F. Pilpel. (Retainer between Committee and registrants provides for $10,000 fee, with possible additional compensation dependent on time spent and outcome).

DIESEL ENGINE MFRS. ASSN., Chicago.
Robert B. Craig, Washington. (Compensation at rate of $7,500 yearly, plus expenses. Registrant "to bring to the members of the Association any legislation or appropriations which may have bearing on their business").

ARTHUR GAINES, manager of Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, as chairman of a committee representing about 25 large Symphony Orchestras of the U.S.
Sam O'Neal, Washington. (Seeking repeal of 20% excise tax on admissions to symphonies. $1,500 retainer fee and $500 monthly, expenses to be borne by O'Neal. O'Neal has employed Forrest Finley to assist; Finley will share equally in fee after expenses are paid);
Forrest E. Finley. ($500 initial retainer plus $250 a month).

NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE ASSN., INC., Washington.
Edward J. Brunenkant, Jr., executive.

NATL. ASSN. OF BAND INSTRUMENT MFRS.
Public relations firm of Grant, Ploeser, Dixon & Murphy, Chicago (filed by ex-Rep. Robert A. Grant (R Ind.), South Bend, Ind. Filed as employed by an industry committee made up of five groups of manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of music instruments; see below. Grant, Ploeser firm members are Grant, ex-Rep. Walter C. Ploeser (R Mo.), Ross Murphy and Karl Dixon);
Robert A. Grant, see above. (Filed as employed by his firm. He and firm employed through 1950).

NATL. ASSN. OF MUSICAL MERCHANDISE MFRS.
Public relations firm of Grant, Ploeser, Dixon & Murphy, Chicago (for an industry committee of five associations; see Natl. Assn. of Band Instrument Mfrs., above).

NATL. ASSN. OF MUSICAL MERCHANDISE WHOLESALERS.
Public relations firm of Grant, Ploeser, Dixon & Murphy, Chicago (for an industry committee of five associations; see Natl. Assn. of Band Instrument Mfrs., above).

NATL. ASSN. OF MUSIC MERCHANTS, Chicago; William Gard, executive secretary.
Public relations firm of Grant, Ploeser, Dixon & Murphy, Chicago (for an industry committee of five associations, care of Gard; see Natl. Assn. of Band Instrument Mfrs., above).

NATL. ASSN. OF WHOLESALERS, INC., Washington.
Paul H. Bolton, executive vice president. ($10,000 a year for all duties. Filed as precaution to avoid claim of non-compliance with "so-called Lobbying Act" and despite counsel's advice that, on basis of his and NAW's activities, no filing is necessary).

NATL. BALLROOM OPERATORS ASSN., Des Moines.
Jack A. Osherman, member of law firm of Gallagher, Osherman, Connor and Butler, Washington. ($15,000 retainer for legal services and $10,000 additional for successful end of the matter, both payable to law firm. To oppose provision in HR 6000, the Social Security revision bill, which would redefine "employee". Approximate period of employment to be until bill is passed by Senate).

NATL. BURLAP BAG DEALERS ASSN., INC., Brooklyn.
Harry I. Rand. (Employment terminates Jan. 15, 1951, filed March 17, 1950. $5,000 per year annual retainer as general counsel. Representation before Congress is incidental and by no means principal part of duty, and therefore believes self probably not required to file).

NATL. PAINT, VARNISH & LACQUER ASSN., INC., Washington.
Daniel L. Boland, associate general counsel. ($10,000 yearly "for all services, of which legislative matters comprise a very minor part").

NATL. PIANO MFRS. ASSN. OF AMERICA, INC.
Public relations firm of Grant, Ploeser, Dixon & Murphy, Chicago (for an industry committee of five associations; see Natl. Assn. of Band Instrument Mfrs., above).

NATURAL RUBBER BUREAU, Washington.
Warren S. Lockwood, president of W. S. Lockwood, Inc., and director of the Bureau. (Filed letter stating that he and H.C. Bugbee, associate director of the Bureau, are filing, even though it is not the principal purpose of the Bureau or Lockwood or Bugbee to influence federal legislation);
H. C. Bugbee, associate director. (Employed by W. S. Lockwood, Inc.).

NATL. TOOL AND DIE MFRS. ASSN., Cleveland.
George S. Eaton, executive secretary. ($10,000 a year for all duties; lobbying will be very minor part of work. Does not believe required to register).

WESTERN CONFERENCE NATL. PARK CONCESSIONERS, Chicago.
Rufus G. Poole, lawyer, Washington.

WOVEN WIRE PRODUCTS ASSN., Chicago.
Filed in group name (by E. H. Kitzelman, president. Said has no legislative interest).

CITIZENS GROUPS

Civic, Civil Rights, General

ALASKA STATEHOOD COMMITTEE, Juneau, Alaska.
Randolph Feltus, public relations counsel, N Y C. (Monthly retainer to end when statehood bill passes or is defeated).

COMMUNIST PARTY U S A., Legislative Department, N Y C.
Filed as a group, by Fred M. Fine, secretary.

KLAMATH TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OREGON, Klamath Agency, Ore.
Mr. Dice Crane, official representative;
Hiram R. Robbins.

MANOR PARK CITIZENS' ASSN., Washington, D.C.
George A. Corbin. (Service was gratuitous).

MISSION INDIANS in Southern California, Adam Castillo, president, Mission Indian Fedn., San Jacinto, Calif.
Norman M. Littell, Washington. (Reregistration. Represents 20 bands of Mission Indians. Registration in Aug. 1949 (see 1949 CQ Almanac, p. 855) named 17 bands and said Littell and his associates, Rufus G. King, Jr. and S. King Funkhouser to serve them at $5,000 annual retainer and expenses, subject to approval of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Now said no compensation received).

NATL. COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT THE MUNDT BILL, Washington.
Ex-Rep. Jerry J. O'Connell (D Mont.), chairman. (Reregistration. $100-per-week salary; $40 weekly for expenses. Employed for about 18 weeks; filed April 21, 1950);
Mrs. Elisabeth Sasuly. (Legislative interest covers period April 5, 1950 to May 1, 1950, when employment terminates; filed April 25. Salary, $75 weekly and $50 expenses for the period. Said $380 will have been received for services by date service is terminated);
John T. Bernard, Chicago. (Filed in behalf of NCDMB, which was to pay part expenses, and his employer, United Electrical, Radio & Machine

Workers of America, District Council 11, Chicago; for detail, see the UE item, under Employee Groups, Other Employees, below).

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT THE MUNDT BILL, N.Y.C.
Filed in group's own name (by Isidore Blumberg, secretary); also, by
Isidore Blumberg ($60 weekly salary, plus $15 weekly for expenses, depending on availability of funds received as contributions).

NATL. COUNCIL, JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS OF THE U.S. OF NORTH AMERICA
Filed in group name (by James L. Wilmeth, natl. secretary, Philadelphia. (Said group is a "secret, patriotic fraternal organization").

NATL. ECONOMIC COUNCIL, INC., N.Y.C.
Edward Jerome. (Employed part time, monthly duration: $425 per month retainer);
Ivan Lebedeff, Hollywood, Calif. ($500 monthly; employed for about one year; filed June 13, 1950).

NATL. TENANTS' COUNCIL
Harry Mopsick, attorney, Linden, N.J. (Self-employed but in interests of three tenant groups, at no compensation and at own expense; see below, N.J. Tenants', and, Union County Fedn., items. Does not believe his activity covered by lobbying law).

NEW JERSEY TENANTS' COUNCIL
Harry Mopsick, Linden, N.J. (For three tenants' groups; see Natl. Tenants' item, above).

UNION COUNTY FEDN. OF TENANTS' LEAGUES (N.J.)
Harry Mopsick, Linden, N.J. (For three tenants' groups; see Natl. Tenants' item, above).

Welfare, Religious

AMERICAN FEDN. OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Washington.
Mildred Scott, secretary.

AMERICAN PARENTS COMMITTEE, Washington.
Mrs. Edson R. Mattice ($70 per week).

CATHOLIC PRESS ASSN., INC., N.Y.C.
John J. Courtney, Washington. (To receive "reasonable value of services, as and when billed." Does not believe activities of association, its members, or registrant fall within lobbying act because normally confined to publishing information, committee hearings, etc. But interested in all phases of legislation).

COMMITTEE FOR THE NATION'S HEALTH, INC., Washington.
Dr. Frederick E. Robin, education director (chief salaried officer. Salary at $666.66 per month and expenses at about $10-a-month).

THE EVER LIVING AND ONLY TRUE GOD AND HIS FRIENDS, PERFECT MENTAL AGE MIND & TRUE ORDER PMA FOR UTU, Washington and elsewhere.
Elder John Dickinson Bell, "God's trustee & Regent..." (Reregistration. "Expenses may not exceed $500,000 the first year; after that, about $15 per year per each of 30 million voters).

GENERAL WELFARE FEDN. OF AMERICA, INC., Washington.
Thomas E. Boorde. (Reregistration. No salary; actual expenses).

NATL. COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, N.Y.C.
Mr. Lynn Adams, Washington representative. (Reregistration).

NATL. CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS
Anna H. Hayes, president, Twin Falls, Idaho;
Ethel G. Brown, chairman of Standing Committee on Legislation, Los Angeles; and
Edna Callaghan, chairman of Washington Committee on Legislation, Washington. (All disclaim that their activities constitute lobbying within purview of the lobbying law, and filed under protest. They are not paid for their services. President Hayes' expense budget is $6,000 a year, of which not more than 5% will be related to legislative activities. The combined expenses of the two chairmen are estimated not to exceed $250 per quarter. Chairman Brown directs work of the Washington committee. Hayes and Brown serve three-year terms).

NATL. REHABILITATION ASSN., INC., Board of Directors, Washington.
Elton B. Whitten ($7,800 a year for all services; $2,400 a year for all expenses).

SISTERS OF CHARITY OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, Mount St. Joseph, Ohio.
Firm of Fulton, Walter & Halley, N.Y.C. and Washington (filed by Wilbur D. Sparks, firm associate. "Firm has represented Sisters of Charity in general matters for two years at annual retainer of $2,500. No additional fee specified for our representation in present matter".
The law firm includes Hugh Fulton, Henry G. Walter, Jr., Rudolph Halley, Joseph W. Burns and Harmon Duncombe; the New York office includes Robert M. Davis, George T. Frampton, James K. Lindsay, Daniel J. O'Connell, and George Rowe, Jr., and the Washington office includes Marshall Hornblower and Wilbur Sparks).

THE TOWNSEND PLAN, INC., Cleveland.
Wayne B. Albers, state organizer, West Palm Beach, Florida;
Edna L. Eaton, New England Director of Townsend Clubs, Boston, and
E. L. McDonald, Portland, Oregon. (Reregistrations. See CQ yearbook for 1947, p. 768);
Scott A. Miskimins, Missouri state organizer, Independence, Missouri. (Reregistration; see citation above. Receives 25% of all donations made to Townsend Plan, Inc., from State of Missouri, and pays his operating expense from his commission checks);
Russell E. Douglas, state Townsend representative for Kansas, Wichita.

Women's Groups

NATL. SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, National Defense Committee, Washington.
Mrs. Frances B. Lucas, executive secretary. (Estimates one sixth of her time during tenure of office will be spent on matters relating to federal legislation. $100 per quarter of annual salary allocable to legislative matters; expected maximum annual expenses, $50. Registration "not an admission" that she is subject to lobbying act, or has received or spent money to influence legislation).

WOMEN OF THE WORLD AGAINST WAR
Caresse Crosby, Washington. (Self-employed in interest of WWAW; unpaid. Expenses to be paid for out of contributions).

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSNS., Natl Board, N.Y.C.

Filed in group's own name (by Edith D. Macy, acting president); also, by

Miss Elsie Dorothy Harper, public affairs secretary (Reregistrations. $1,700 annual salary; $1,360 for expenses).

EMPLOYEE GROUPS

AFL

(exclusive of railway labor)

AMALGAMATED ASSN. OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA (AFL), Detroit

Filed in group's own name (by A. L. Spradling, president), and, by

O. David Zimring, lawyer, Washington and Chicago (employed by the union); and, by the following employees of Zimring:

Bernard Cushman, lawyer, Washington,

Justus R. Moll, lawyer, Washington, and,

Eli L. Oliver, economist, Washington (Zimring to receive $200 per day, for periods at odd intervals, probably not exceeding a day or two per month. The others said they receive no extra compensation, over their regular salary from Zimring, for legislative work).

Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 241 Chicago.

Filed in group's own name (by Daniel J. McNamara, recording secretary, who, together with other officials, will represent it).

Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 589, Boston.

Filed in group's own name (by John C. Carey, president, and by Joseph P. Fahey, business agent, who will represent it, together with others).

AMERICAN FEDN. OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES (AFL), Washington.

Filed in group's own name (by the late James G. Yaden, president); and, by

John A. McCart ($5,000 a year).

AMERICAN FEDN. OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, (AFL), Lodge No. 14, Balboa, Canal Zone.

Filed in group name (by R. M. Lovelady, president and legislative representative. Legislative interest to last until June 30, 1950; filed April 26, 1950. Lovelady to be paid $825 a month to cover all his expenses and reimburse him for absence from regular employment. This salary effective during the session of Congress).

AMERICAN FEDN. OF MUSICIANS OF THE U.S. AND CANADA (AFL), N.Y.C.

Law firm of Freidin & Littauer, N.Y.C. (filed June 27 by Sidney I. Roberts, partner); Before its reorganization, law firm was known as

Poletti, Diamond, Freidin and Mackay, N.Y.C. (under which name it registered March 13 for the same client, in form signed by Jerome H. Adler, partner. Both registrations declared disbelief that registrants were subject to lobbying law. Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D-Lib N.Y.), a member of the firm, did not act as such on this client's legislative interest, his office told Congressional Quarterly).

CANAL ZONE CENTRAL LABOR UNION (AFL), Balboa, Heights, Canal Zone.

Filed in group's own name, and in that of Canal Zone Metal Trades Council, Balboa Heights, (by E.W. Hatchett, secretary. Legislative interests to run through April 1950; filed April 26); also by

Howard E. Munro, Washington (for both Canal Zone labor union central bodies. Employed for year 1950; compensation and expenses not to exceed $850 monthly while away from Canal Zone); and,

Walter Wagner, legislative representative, Washington (for both Canal Zone labor union central bodies. Employed for duration of Congress).

CANAL ZONE METAL TRADES COUNCIL (AFL), Balboa Heights, Canal Zone (see Canal Zone Central Labor Union item, above, for detail on all three filings).

Filed in group's own name; and, by

Howard E. Munro; and,

Walter Wagner.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES' COUNCIL (AFL), Washington.

Filed in group name (by Thomas G. Walters, operations director).

NATL. ASSN. OF POSTAL SUPERVISORS, (AFL), Washington.

Filed in group name (by John A. McMahon, president. McMahon stated that he has not engaged in legislative work since March 1, 1949, and that this will be handled by Jesse V. Horton, first vice-president and legislative representative).

SOUTH CAROLINA FEDN. OF LABOR (AFL), Columbia.

Earle R. Britton. (Reregistration, filed April 26. Employed "during 81st Congress, possibly another quarter." Said compensation is expenses while in Washington. See 1949 Almanac, p. 856, under AFL's own item).

CIO

(exclusive of railway labor)

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO), Indiana Division No. 56, Indianapolis.

Mary Salisbury, legislative director. (Paid only for time lost from regular occupation. Spent and received $19.80 for services in first quarter).

INDUSTRIAL UNION OF MARINE AND SHIPBUILDING WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO), Camden, N.J.

Charles L. Brecht, Washington (For IUMSWA and its railroad affiliate. $80-per-week salary; $4,500 for office and personal expenses. See United Railroad Workers item, under Railway Labor, below).

Railway Labor

AMERICAN TRAIN DISPATCHERS ASSN. (Independent), Chicago.

Benjamin Edward Bowden, Washington. (Temporary employment, about 2 months; filed Feb. 13. $19.50 per day, not exceeding 5 days per week; and actual living expense in Washington, about $11 a day).

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS (Independent), Cleveland.

Mr. G. W. Laughlin, Assistant Grand Chief Engineer, Florence, South Carolina. (Filed March 23.

This employment is a "temporary assignment on amendment to the Veterans Preference Act of 1944". Annual salary, as Brotherhood officer, is $13,120).

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN, (Independent), Cleveland.

James S. Gunn, Washington. (Temporary assignment; $12.50 a day, and $12.50 a day for expenses).

BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYES (AFL), Detroit.

T. C. Carroll, president;
C. R. Brown, Washington;
F. M. Crance, Lynchburg, Va.; and,
Edward J. O'Brien, Philadelphia.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYES (AFL), Cincinnati.

Filed in group's own name (signed by Grand President George M. Harrison; also by
Oscar W. Holste, legislative agent, Washington;
Hugo J. Ripp, legislative agent, Washington;
Henry P. Schmidt, legislative agent, Washington; and,
Otts D. Steinback, Washington.

INTL. ASSN. OF MACHINISTS (Independent), Washington.

Joseph P. McSparron, and,
Raymond H. Moran, railway labor representatives (Reregistrations).

INTL. BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS (AFL), Chicago.

A. M. Corazza, Washington.

INTL. BROTHERHOOD OF FIREMEN AND OILERS (AFL), Chicago.

D. P. Murphy, Cincinnati.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS OF AMERICA (Independent), Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

C. W. Vance, Washington. ($14 per day; assigned to assist at intervals in the handling of legislative work in Washington. Expenses while in Washington; $8 per day for hotel, plus incidentals like taxi fare and communications).

RAILWAY LABOR EXECUTIVES' ASSN., Washington.

G. E. Leighty, chairman. (Leighty is also president of The Order of Railroad Telegraphers (AFL), an RLEA affiliate. For list of RLEA unions, see 1948 CQ Almanac, p. 446).

UNITED RAILROAD WORKERS OF AMERICA, affiliate of Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO), Camden, N.J.

Charles L. Brecht, Washington (For URWA and IUMSWA; see the shipbuilding union item, under CIO, above).

Other Employees

BUREAU OF SALESMEN'S NATL. ASSNS.

Marshall J. Mantler, managing director, Atlanta. ($1,800 annually; actual travel expenses limited to $1,500);

Andrew Paul Federline, Washington. ($200-a-month legal retainer, part-time basis, Washington counsel on legal, administrative and legislative matters; additional fee on matters involving litigation or formal legal appearances, as before Interstate Commerce Commission, etc..

Appears in interest of outside commission men in the men's, women's, and children's apparel and the shoe fields. Bureau members are:

The Natl. Assn. of Men's Apparel Clubs, Inc.;
The Natl. Shoe Travelers' Assn.; and,
The Natl. Assn. of Women's and Children's Apparel Salesmen, Inc.).

CHARLES T. DOUDS, Englewood, N.J.

Law partnership of Schoene, Freehill, Kramer and Davis, Washington. (Filed by Freehill. Firm is composed of Lester P. Schoene, Joseph H. Freehill, Milton Kramer and John F. Davis. A Federal employee back-pay case).

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES VETERANS ASSN., 3rd Regional Department, Philadelphia.

George V. R. Goddard, commander. (Reregistration. No salary; actual expenses involved in appearing before hearings. Employed Jan. 1950 to Jan. 1951).

FOREMANSHIP FOUNDATION, Dayton.

Gerard D. Reilly, of law firm of Reilly, Rhetts & Ruckelshaus, Washington. ($6,000. Employed for one year; filed Feb. 27).

"A GROUP OF FIFTY YOUNG MEN presently employed as Customs Inspectors at the Port of New York, Customs House, Treasury Department".

Philip P. Marenberg, Esq., Washington. ($500 per month until a decision is reached concerning their status).

INTL. ASSN. OF MACHINISTS, District Lodge No. 44 (federal employees), Washington.

Filed in group's name (by Pres. Nels P. Alifas, with explanation that it had previously been thought labor unions need not register, though their agents charged with legislative work must. Alifas had filed previously; see CQ Almanac, Vol. III, p. 769).

INTL. UNION OF MINE MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS, Chicago.

Bernard W. Stern, research director. (Paid at bi-monthly rate of $198; anticipates maximum of one-twentieth of year will be on legislative work. Anticipated Washington expenses $150 maximum).

NATL. ASSN. OF U.S. STOREKEEPER-GAUGERS, Philadelphia.

Filed in group name (by John A. Cranage, national secretary-treasurer. Represents the 1,400-odd field men in Alcohol Tax Unit of Bureau of Internal Revenue who carry the keys and supervise distilleries for tax purposes; computing and calculating alcohol, inspecting the equipment, etc.).

NATL. LEAGUE OF DISTRICT POSTMASTERS, Washington.

Cassius B. Gravitt, Jr., assistant legislative representative ($5,000 yearly).

ORGANIZATION OF PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington.

Filed in group's own name, in April (by Leon F. Kneipp, who was then executive officer); also, by
Melvin C. Merrill (filed in August; Dr. Merrill was at that time on part-time service as executive officer of OPEDA. $100 per month; employed for about three months. According to USDA sources, Merrill no longer holds that post; was succeeded by Dr. Frederick V. Rand).

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO & MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, District Council 11, Chicago.

John T. Bernard, union legislative representative (filed Aug. 31 in behalf of UE and Natl. Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. Employed by UE, with expenses to be paid partly by NCDMB. Legislative interests to last pending Congressional consideration of Mundt-Ferguson-Nixon bills; August and possibly part of September. To be paid for minimum travel and subsistence costs only, not exceeding $200).

FARM GROUPS

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDN., Chicago.

Joe Betts, assistant legislative director, Washington ($6,600 annually):

Hugh F. Hall, assistant legislative director, Washington ($7,000 annually).

AMERICAN NATL. LIVE STOCK ASSN., Denver.

Radford Hall ($3,600 a year salary. "Average time to be spent in Washington (the only part of my work which could be considered as lobbying) about two weeks out of the year").

INTL. CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSN., c/o Tennessee Crop Improvement Assn., Knoxville.

Filed in group's own name (signed by H. W. Wellhausen, president. Although the group filed this statement on a lobbying law form, the answers given would appear to indicate that this is not meant as a registration at all. The group denied having had legislative interests since 1946; said no reports will be filed).

KINGS COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR FAIR COTTON ALLOTMENTS, Hanford, Calif.

Lyman D. Griswold, of law firm of Walch & Griswold, Hanford. ($150 per diem fee; retaining fee $1,000. Paid on account (for expenses also), $,1755. Committee is informal association of about 70 cotton farmers in Kings County).

NATL. COUNCIL OF FARMER COOPERATIVES, Washington.

Glen A. Wilkinson, lawyer, associated in practice with Ernest L. Wilkinson, general counsel for NCFC. (Interest continues until enactment of HR 6000; interested in assuring that non-farm employees of farmer cooperatives are covered by Social Security Act).

NATL. FARMERS UNION (Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America), Denver (home office), and Washington.

Robert Engler, assistant legislative secretary. ($5,000 annual salary; "about 80% of my time is spent influencing legislation on matters of interest" to NFU).

THE NATIONAL GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, Washington.

Paul Taber, assistant to the master, administrative assistant and in charge of Grange Extension and public relations. (Legislative interests will occupy a very small part of his time until tenure expires, between June 30 and Dec. 31, 1951, he said. Only a very small part of his $6,500 yearly salary and of his expenses can be charged to legislative work).

NATL. MILK PRODUCERS FEDN. (formerly Natl. Cooperative Milk Producers Fedn.), Washington.

Marion R. Garstang,
Otie M. Reed,
Margaret K. Taylor, and,

H. Willis Tobler ($8,000 a year each for Garstang, Reed and Taylor, and $7,700 a year for Tobler, in each case for all services including those of lobbying, if any. Reregistrations).

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA MILK PRODUCERS' ASSN., Washington.

Filed as a group (signed by B. B. Derrick, secretary-treasurer); also, by

Chester F. Bletch, field representative; and,
B. B. Derrick.

VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSN. OF AMERICA, INC., Columbus, Ohio.

Filed in group's own name (signed by H. D. Brown, secretary).

WYOMING WOOL GROWERS ASSN., McKinley, Wyoming.

J. B. Wilson, secretary ($6,000 a year).

FOREIGN POLICY

AMERICANA ASSOCIATES, N.Y.C.

Mrs. Sherly Goodman Esman, director. (Works in interest of the "people of the United States of America and their Foreign Affairs". Permanently employed with "above company whose field is international industrial relations through cultural projects". No salary; expenses "whatever it takes to do the job right").

AMERICAN ASSN. OF PORT AUTHORITIES.

Sterling St. John, Jr., Washington. (Said he is not employed, but is a consultant and representative on port and foreign-trade zone matters. As chairman of Special Committee on Foreign Trade Zones of AAPA, St. John spoke for that group on trade zone law changes. No compensation).

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GERMANY, INC., Milwaukee.

B. H. Hofmann, national secretary. (Unsalaried. Employed indefinitely on per diem basis at $25 per diem).

ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE, N.Y.C.

Robert J. Bishop. (Employed for one year at $750 a month; filed Jan. 11).

MRS. GLADYS CANDLER BAKER, Providence (housewife).

Frank L. Hinckley, lawyer, Providence (for two clients re enemy alien property seizures; employed to end of 81st Congress and possibly during first session of 82nd. Filed Sept. 11. See also Freeman item, below).

THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Embassy of Chile, Washington.

Law firm of Davies, Richberg, Beebe, Landa & Richardson, (formerly Davies, Richberg, Beebe, Busick & Richardson), and the following individuals:

Joseph E. Davies,
Franklin D. Jones,
Donald R. Richberg,
Raymond N. Beebe,
Alfons B. Landa,
Seth W. Richardson,
T. Peter Ansberry,
James T. Welch,
Adrien F. Busick,
Raymond C. Cushwa,
C. Robert Mathis,
Delmar W. Holloman,
Arthur D. Condon, and

Stephen J. McMahon, Jr., (all communications to go to McMahon), all of the Davies firm, Washington. (No compensation).

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER, Washington.

Tracy S. Voorhees. (No compensation. No title; is "the member" of CPD "who is devoting the major portion of his time to its work". Said that though advised he is not required to file, does so out of caution).

DR. WALTER DUSCHINSKY, N.Y.C. (industrial designer).

C. Roger Nelson, and

Ganson Purcell, both of Root, Ballantine, Harlan, Bushby, and Palmer, law firm, N.Y.C., and Washington. (For private bill granting permanent residence to client).

ALBERT S. FALK, Wheaton, Minnesota.

Filed in own name. (Self-employed in own interest. Has a "World Peace Plan").

REPUBLIC OF FINLAND.

Emil Hurja, Washington. (Employed for one year; filed January. To receive $10,000, and $2,500 for expenses. Said he had been registered as a foreign agent and had been advised did not have to register under lobbying act, but now adivsed to do so, so filed "a little late").

FELIX J. FREEMAN, JR., N.Y.C. (bank employee).

Frank L. Hinckley, Providence (for two clients; see Baker item, above).

MIHAIL MARINESCU, N.Y.C.

Joseph P. Tumulty, Jr., Washington, member of law firms of Tumulty & Tumulty, Washington, and of Breed, Abbott & Morgan, N.Y.C. ($1,500 legal fee; probable duration, three months to two years. Re admission to U.S. of client).

NATL. LABOR-MANAGEMENT COUNCIL ON FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

O. R. Strackbein, chairman, Washington ($4,000 yearly).

PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN COMMITTEE, Washington.

Lucien H. Mercier, chairman of executive committee (Has "no understanding with anyone" for compensation for work re increased federal funds for Philippine war-damage claims, aim of Committee. Is counsel for three firms, for whom also registered (see Business, Food and Agricultural Products, and Oil, Gas, and Mining for the firms), but will receive no extra pay from them for this);

Ex-Rep. C. Jasper Bell (D Mo.), Kansas City, Missouri (Employed for duration of this session of Congress; filed Feb. 20. $25,000 plus cost of travel to, and living in, Washington, for self and wife; expenses not to exceed $6,000).

POST WAR WORLD COUNCIL, Norman Thomas, chairman, and James Wood Johnson, treasurer, N.Y.C.

Dorothy Detzer. ($150-a-week; anticipated maximum expenses $25 weekly. Employed indefinitely; definitely until June 1, 1950; filed April 25, 1950).

HEDWIG LYDIA RIEDNER

Benjamin F. Saltzstein, attorney, Milwaukee, and,

Robert A. Saltzstein, attorney, Washington (employed by B. F. Saltzstein, above. Re return of property seized by U.S. during World War II under Trading With the Enemy Act).

JOSEPH ROSS, Scarsdale, N.Y.

Cox, Langford, Stoddard and Cutler, law firm, Washington (signed by Oscar Cox, senior partner, filed Oct. 10. Expected duration of legislative interest is not beyond Jan. 1951; may be ended with this quarter. Re admission to U.S. of Mr. Ross' sister and niece, Mrs. Maly Braunstein and Mrs. Aurelia Rappaport).

RUSSIAN DOLLAR-BONDHOLDERS COMMITTEE, N.Y.C.

Filed in group's own name (signed by Edgar Lowell, chairman. Said "Committee represents claimants, American nationals, who, as legal owners of dollar-bonds issued by prior governments of Russia, are seeking partial satisfaction from 'United States Treasury Special Deposit Account Numbered 3.' Compensation to Committee for such representation to be maximum of 10% of awards made to claimants represented. Expenditures and disbursements of Committee for prosecution of claims to be assumed by Committee; estimated expenses, under $1,000).

U.S. COMMITTEE FOR A UNITED NATIONS GENOCIDE CONVENTION, N.Y.C.

Willard Johnson, general secretary. (No reumeration received by any person working with Committee).

UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS, INC., Foreign Affairs Research Council, N.Y.C.

Margaret W. Dudley, assistant legislative director, Washington ($56.25 per week, plus expenses which include travel, lodging, office overhead, and communications);

Jerome H. Spingarn, legislative director, Washington ($708.34 per month).

GOVERNMENT OF VENEZUELA, Washington.

Lathrom & Jenkins, a law partnership consisting of Donald M. Lathrom and Ray L. Jenkins, Washington (signed by Jenkins); also, by

John L. Schroeder, attorney (filed, listing Lathrom & Jenkins firm as his employer, and the same legislative interests as given by the law firm, i.e., bills re oil imports into U.S.).

COUNTESS CARMENCITA VON PLETTENBERG, and, COUNT WALTHER VON PLETTENBERG, Bremen, Germany.

Laurence A. Knapp, lawyer, Washington, of law firm of Little, Leader, LeSourd & Palmer, of Seattle and Washington. (Compensation may be determined by terms of bills, which would compensate the Countess for her interest in property seized in World War II under Trading With the Enemy Act).

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGY, Chicago (a medical association).

Filed in the group's own name (signed by William C. Stronach, executive secretary); and also by,

William C. Stronach. ($10,000 annual salary for all duties; probably not more than aggregate of two days annually is spent on duties re legislation, writing letters, etc.).

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSN., Chicago.

Mrs. Margie Sornson Malmberg, Washington. (Employed to end of session; filed Feb. 6. "$450 per month (Note: Month of January paid on consultant basis -- $25 per day and expenses.)" Expenses to include room at $200 a month; suite doubles as ALA Washington office; $100 for food. Limited travel expense. Office details not worked out; secretary to be paid $225 a month. Legislative work is only part of Washington office activity).

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN., Chicago.

Cyrus H. Maxwell, M.D., Washington. ($10,000 per annum);

William D. McAdams, public relations, Washington. (Employed by Whitaker & Baxter, public relations firm in charge of AMA Natl. Education Campaign, Chicago. $3,600-per-quarter fee to be paid by Whitaker & Baxter. Only transportation expenses paid).

CONNECTICUT STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY, New Haven.

Creighton Barker, M.D., executive secretary. (Not employed for purpose of influencing legislation and does not believe self required to register. Legislative work to require estimated 1% of his time and no part of salary is specifically allocated for that purpose).

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington.

Filed in group's own name (by Theodore Wiprud, executive director, secretary-treasurer, and editor of "The Annals"); also, by

Theodore Wiprud ($10,000 annual salary. Said neither Society nor Wiprud lobbies, but filed because they collect AMA dues and assessments).

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY, Trenton.

James E. Bryan, as agent ($2,000 of total annual salary that covers part of time devoted to lobbying. Average expenses reportable under lobbying act not exceeding $15 a month).

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Raleigh.

James T. Barnes, executive secretary ($7,000 annual salary, and $2,100 a year expense budget. Employed Sept. 15, 1947 to May 1, 1952, under present election. Salary is as executive secretary, not for lobbying. Probably full time will be on non-lobbying duties, but filed as precaution in light present and future duties and responsibilities. Does not believe covered by lobbying law).

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Committee on Public Health Legislation, Pittsburgh.

C. L. Palmer, M.D. ($9,480 -- includes chairmanship of following committees -- Committee on Public Health Legislation, Committee on Rural Medical Service, State Healing Arts Advisory Committee, and Advisory Committee to the Bureau of Vocation Education. 1/5 of salary estimated as pertaining to Public Health Legislation. Is employed for 15 years and paid by the state medical society).

VANDERBURGH COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, Evansville, Ind.

Arthur P. Tiernan, executive secretary.

VERMONT STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY, Rutland.

Getty Page ($4,000 a year salary for all activities, including lobbying).

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSN., Chicago.

Filed in group name (by J. G. Hardenbergh, executive secretary).

ASSN. OF AMERICAN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Chicago.

Harry E. Northam ($10,000 a year; "possibly no more than 10 per cent of my total time for the Association is devoted to legislative activities affecting the medical profession").

CONNECTICUT ASSN. OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, New Haven.

Robert Ash, Esq., lawyer, Washington.

D. C. PHARMACEUTICAL ASSN., Washington.

Horace Walker, public relations counsel. (Reregistration).

DON B. GOODLOE, Washington.

Filed in his own name. (For purposes of this act, is self-employed. Purpose is promotion of legislation for benefit of American teachers and for solution of national problems. Does not believe his activities come within purview of lobbying law. No regular compensation for these activities, but has, at times, been reimbursed for incidental expenses by organizations with which he has worked).

INTL. CHIROPRACTORS ASSN., Davenport, Iowa.

George P. Sheridan, Tacoma, Wash. ($400 a month and expenses).

NATL. ASSN. OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, Washington.

Paul W. Walter, general counsel. ($2,000 paid; filed Nov. 28, 1949. Future payments depend on time devoted, including both professional and lobbying. Report does not include fees paid by individual Association members for legal, non-lobbying services).

NATL. EDUCATION ASSN. OF THE U.S., Legislative-Federal Relations Division, Washington.

Glenn E. Snow, Assistant Secretary for Lay Relations. (Filed Dec. 12; reported that his full salary for the calendar quarter had been $2,125; estimated for legislative service, $525);

Fred Burchfield, Logan, Ohio. (Employed for about four weeks, at $100 per week with overall limit of $200; filed April 10).

ARKANSAS EDUCATION ASSN., Little Rock.

Forrest Rozzell, field secretary. (Employed in this capacity during time aid to education bill is being considered by Congress. "Paid at the rate of $575.").

NATL. FEDN. OF PRIVATE SCHOOL ASSNS., Washington.

Kendall K. Hoyt, ($2,500 per year for part time, minimum);

Luke Lea, Nashville (Compensation for the balance of 1950, $5,000. Filed Sept. 18. Approximate period of employment five months. About $1,500 for travel, hotel, communications expenses).

NATL. ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING, N.Y.C.

Filed in group name (by Anna Fillmore, general director. Said all activities appear exempt under Section 308 of the lobbying law, the section controlling registration).

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, N.Y.C.

F. Weaver Myers, of the law firm of Hamel, Park & Saunders, Washington. (Compensation to be determined on basis of reasonable fees).

ORGANIZATION OF PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (See under Employee Groups, Other Employees, Above).

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE, Washington.

Dr. Henry J. Klaunberg. ($10,000 a year. Expenses reimbursed only when "incurred in normal course of conduct of the affairs" of the Institute).

RECLAMATION, RIVERS AND HARBORS

CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT ASSN., Phoenix.

Howard J. Smith. ($750 per month. Reregistration).

GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE ASSN., Washington.

N. R. Danielian ($1,500 a month).

LEAGUE FOR COLUMBIA VALLEY ADMINISTRATION, Seattle.

Joseph S. Miller, executive secretary ($170-per-month salary).

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles.

Dave Foutz, Washington ($100 per day; employed for 20 days, filed March 6);

Ex-Rep. Byron N. Scott (D Calif.), Washington. ($100 per day; employed until March 20, 1950, filed March 6);

Pittman & Roberts, law firm, Washington. (Employed from March 1 to Dec. 31, 1950, filed March 29. To receive $15,000, and no expenses. Does not believe contract comes within lobbying law scope).

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ASSOCIATION.

Ex-Rep. Walter C. Ploeser (R Mo.), St. Louis. (Said "not employed for this purpose", but appears or works in interest of the Association. No pay; pays own expenses).

NATL. RECLAMATION ASSN., Washington.

Merl B. Peek, assistant secretary-manager. ($6,000 a year salary; maximum of $4,000 a year for travel, and out-of-pocket expenses not to exceed $500 a year).

NATL. WATER CONSERVATION CONFERENCE, Philadelphia.
E. W. Rising, Washington. (No salary; expenses paid for).

OHIO VALLEY IMPROVEMENT ASSN., INC., Cincinnati.
O. Slack Barrett, president and general manager. (Did not report basis for compensation, but did report received $950 for services for first quarter and spent $164.18 for travel, food, lodging and entertainment).

SNAKE RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
E. W. Rising, Washington, public relations re land and water resources. (Received $250 salary in September and had reimbursable expenses totaling $166. Did not state salary basis).

VERDE RIVER IRRIGATION AND POWER DISTRICT, Phoenix, Ariz. (operating an irrigation district).
Robert C. Handwerk, and
Frank E. Scrivener, both of the law firm of Scrivener & Handwerk, Washington. (Compensation $500 yearly; expenses about $100. Expected duration about one year; filed June 28).

TAXES

EDWARD E. BLACK, as executor of the Estate of Francois L. Church, deceased, N.Y.C.
William W. Owens, of law firm of Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Caskey, N.Y.C. ("Trying to get a bill passed which will result in a refund of the taxes paid by the estate by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court in Commissioner v. Church, U.S. 632.").

RAY W. BRITTON, Erie, Pa.
Newell W. Ellison, of law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, O'Brian & Shorb, Washington. (Re revenue laws re partnerships).

BUSINESS COMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY CORPORATE TAXATION, N.Y.C.
Filed in group's own name (signed by William Mace Hickey, executive vice chairman); and, by
Wyatt, Grafton & Grafton, law firm, Louisville (signed by ex-Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt, a partner. Wyatt firm's compensation is not determined; employment period will be two to six months; filed Nov. 9. For firm members, see First Kentucky item under Business, Finance).

COLORADO ASSOCIATED BUSINESSMEN, INC., Denver.
Filed in group name (by Bart W. O'Hara, secretary-treasurer).

IOWA ASSOCIATED BUSINESSMEN, INC., Ames ("retail trade association").
Filed in its own name.

JEWELRY INDUSTRY TAX COMMITTEE, Baltimore.
Leon J. Engel, Baltimore. (Employed by J. Engel & Co., Inc., but appears for Committee at no compensation. Reregistration).

THE MERCHANTS NATL. BANK OF BOSTON, EXECUTOR of the ESTATE OF HELEN P. DANE, Boston.
Kenneth W. Bergen, lawyer, Boston. (Re taxes).

NATL. COMMITTEE TO LIMIT FEDERAL TAXING POWERS, Washington.
Filed in group name (by Joseph W. Seay, temporary chairman).

NATL. COMMITTEE FOR REPEAL OF WARTIME EXCISE TAXES, N.Y.C.
H. Leigh Whitelaw;
Wilson W. Wyatt, of Wyatt, Grafton & Grafton, law firm, Louisville.

ESTATE OF ELEANOR E. RICE, Philadelphia.
Williams, Myers & Quiggle, law partnership consisting of Paul F. Myers, Martin W. Meyer, John E. Skilling, J. C. Peacock and Robert H. Myers, Washington (filed by P. F. Myers. Re estate tax legislation. To receive $25,000 if and when firm's and estate's local lawyers' efforts result in allowance of claim for refund previously filed).

TAX COUNCIL OF THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES.
Thomas J. Donovan, N.Y.C. ("No compensation paid for services rendered to this organization." Reimbursed for actual expenses).

TAX EQUALITY COMMITTEE OF KENTUCKY, Louisville.
Donald F. Nemitz, secretary ($125 a month).

TV EXCESS PROFITS TAX COMMITTEE, c/o Fort Industries, N.Y.C.
Filed in group's own name (signed by Herbert Levy); also, by
John A. Kennedy, chairman (Serving without compensation, because interested as stockholder, director, and vice president of WSAZ, Inc., owner and operator of television station WSAZ-TV, Huntington, W.Va.);
Herbert Levy, secretary, Baltimore;
George B. Storer, treasurer, Miami Beach (Serving without compensation because, as stockholder, director and president of Fort Industry Co., is interested in proposed excess profits tax);
Morton P. Fisher, lawyer, Baltimore (To receive $5,000 when employer has available funds).

WISCONSIN ASSOCIATED BUSINESSMEN, INC., Milwaukee.
Filed in group name (by Richard M. Rice, secretary).

VETERAN'S, MILITARY AFFAIRS

THE AMERICAN LEGION, Indianapolis.
Miles D. Kennedy, Washington ($12,000 a year; employed beginning Jan. 1, 1950. Actual expenses about $30 a month);
Clarence H. Olson, assistant director of the legislative commission, Washington ($7,000 per year, plus expenses not to exceed $15 monthly).

AMERICAN LEGION, Morocco Post No. 1
Robert Emmet Rodes, Casablanca and Washington (For the Legion post and American Trade Assn. of Morocco; see under Business, General, for detail).

AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II).
Marvin J. Goldberger, Washington ($5,000 annually).

NATL. GUARD ASSN. OF THE U.S., Washington.
Filed in group name (by Maj. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, president).

GERALD R. O'MELVENY, Spokane.
O'Melveny, a lawyer, filed in his own name (No employer. Estimated no expenses and no revenue. Re reserve army legislation).

RETIRED OFFICERS ASSN., INC., Washington.
Harold B. Corwin ("$300 per month, no part of which is paid or received specifically for attempting to influence legislative action." Paid nothing for expenses. Said Association "is not maintained for principal purpose, nor does it solicit, collect or receive funds principally for the purpose of influencing legislative action").

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE U.S., Washington.

John P. Sutherland, assistant legislative representative.

INDIVIDUALS

HORACE CARTER, N.Y.C.

Filed reregistration (See CQ Almanac, 1949, p. 863; previous registrations said self-employed. 1950 form answered "to be filed accordingly" to questions on pay, expenses, and principal).

CARESSE CROSBY, Washington.

Filed in own name (self-employed in interest of "Women of the World Against War". Unpaid).

JOSEPH MOLNAR, Washington.

Filed in own name (Reregistration; filed in 1947 for "Taxpayers and the Unemployed").

HARRY MOPSICK, Linden, N.J.

Filed in his own name, as a self-employed lawyer. (Also as representing interests of three tenants' organizations, with no compensation and at own expense; see under Citizens Groups, the Natl. Tenants' Council and following items. Does not believe his activity covered by lobbying law).

JOSEPH H. YOUNG, Charlottesville, Va. (law student).

Sutherland, Tuttle & Brennan, law firm, Washington (filed April 29 by Mac Asbill, Jr., member. Retained until passage of accidental death private claims bill, which, as introduced, stated 10% maximum compensation for lawyers).

LOBBYIST WITHDRAWALS

There is no machinery explicitly provided in the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act for the withdrawal by a lobbyist or organization from the registration lists, nor is there any official file of such withdrawals. Consequently, many of those who registered at one time may have dropped out of activity without notice. Also, those who have given notice of withdrawal have done so in various ways, and their terminations have been filed in various places.

Congressional Quarterly Almanac has gathered these withdrawals from various files, but the list which follows does not pretend to include all, because of the way they are kept and the way they are worded.

In addition to those listed, there were a considerable number who said in their reports that their legislative interests would continue until the end of the Congress, or through the year 1950. These are not listed here because it is not clear whether they meant that as a definite withdrawal, dated to coincide with the end of the 81st Congress, or merely that the specific bills of interest would die with the Congress unless passed by it, and that they would be active on the bills which would be considered by the new Congress.

In the case of a number who said that their legislative interests had terminated, and who did not indicate that subsequent, final reports would be filed in which final payments for services and final disbursements statements would be listed, they are listed here even though in some cases it is possible that they will make such statements.

Other cases not included in this list are those in which the individuals concerned said that their interests would last for a stated length of time, or until a specific date, then in the future, but without further explanation. In such cases additional, final, reports would probably be required, and CQ will list them as withdrawals after such reports are filed.

Also, excluded from this list are those who said that their interests would continue until passage of a specific bill or of specific bills, even though such bills were passed later, but who did not make final reports.

While there is no formal machinery for withdrawal provided for in the law, the new combined form does ask those filing it to "please explain, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports" if legislative interests have terminated with the current quarter. It is not always clear, however, that an individual means to withdraw when he indicates that the specific bill or bills in which he was interested have ceased to be legislative issues. In some cases, such persons may wish to stay registered because they foresee the possibility of new, legislative interests. An answer which merely lists a past date of termination of interest, and which has been construed by CQ as a withdrawal, may not, therefore, be one.

Dates given below are for the effective termination of lobbying activity in most cases, and for the report of termination, in some cases. Report of termination, usually, is within three months of termination, but in some cases it is considerably later.

Withdrawal and termination dates given are in 1950, unless otherwise stated.

Dates of original registration, based mainly on the Justice Department-compiled indexes published by the House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities, likewise are for 1950 unless stated. In some cases, withdrawals were made by persons or groups which did not register but did file financial reports previous to or simultaneous with the termination-of-interest notice.

This list is based on statements filed before the House Clerk's cutoff date for inclusion in the Nov. 27 "Congressional Record" -- quarterly reports (which may have carried withdrawals) filed after that date were not available by CQ Almanac's deadline for this feature.

(See also, 1948 Almanac, pp. 437-9; 1949 Almanac, pp. 864-5, for previous roundups.)

BUSINESS

General

CALIFORNIA MFRS. ASSN. (and two other groups, see below)
Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, Washington, a law partnership -- Third-quarter report said "terminated". Re HR 6000, Social Security. (Had registered May 16.)

MERCHANTS AND MFRS. ASSN. OF LOS ANGELES
Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, Washington -- See Calif. Mfrs. Assn. item, above.

SMALLER BUSINESS ASSN. OF NEW ENGLAND, INC., Boston
Richard B. Parks -- Letter of Dec. 7, 1949, said would resign as of Dec. 15, 1949. (Had registered May 23, 1949.)

WISCONSIN STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Madison
E. L. Wingert, lawyer, Madison -- Said in report of April 17 that retainer to represent client re federal legislation ended Dec. 31, 1949 and he has not since that date been employed for that purpose. (Had registered Jan. 27, 1947.)

Building Products, Real Estate

APARTMENT OPERATORS ASSN. OF SEATTLE, Seattle
Donald C. Haas, president -- Second-quarter report said legislative interests ended. (Had registered in early 1949).

CONSTRUCTION MEN'S ASSN., N.Y.C.
Knight G. Aulsbrook, lawyer, Washington -- Feb. 22 letter said as of Jan. 15 had ceased to represent client and withdrew his registration. (Had registered March 25, 1949.)

Financial

AFFILIATED FUND, INC., N.Y.C. (and 6 other investment funds, see below)
William S. Youngman, Jr., N.Y.C. -- May 1 return said he had filed previously Dec. 1948 and March 1949, had since then been out of the country and had not

lobbied nor collected compensation, and does not intend to. This was final report as has withdrawn from the matter. (Had registered Dec. 30, 1948.)

AMERICAN BUSINESS SHARES, INC., N.Y.C. (and 6 other firms, see Affiliated Fund, above)
William S. Youngman, Jr., N.Y.C.

AMERICAN LIFE CONVENTION, Chicago
W. Lee Shield, counsel -- April 28, amended registration to show legislative interest ended Jan. 1, 1950. (Had registered April 7, 1949.)

BENEFICIAL MANAGEMENT CORP., Newark, N.J.
Sullivan, Bernard & Shea, law firm, Washington -- Third-quarter report said legislative interest ended upon enactment of HR 6073, amending tax laws, Aug. 9. (See Thomas D. Griffin item, below.) (Had registered June 20.)

CHEMICAL FUND, INC., N.Y.C. (and 6 other firms, see Affiliated Fund, above)
William S. Youngman, Jr., N.Y.C.

THOMAS D. GRIFFIN, Chicago, chairman of informal group of licensed personal finance companies affected by section 501 (b) (6) of Internal Revenue Code
Sullivan, Bernard & Shea, law firm, Washington -- Third-quarter report said legislative interest ended with passage of HR 6073, Aug. 9. (Had registered Jan. 7.)

"GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK as trustee of the several trusts described as the Frances G. Phipps trust, Herbert Sanford Ward trust, Sarita E. Barclay trust and Colville Herbert Sanford Barclay trust, under indenture date 24 December, 1913, and various indentures supplemental thereto made by Charles H. Sanford, 140 Broadway", N.Y.C.
Otis T. Bradley, N.Y.C., attorney -- Terminated in report of April 7, 1950. Employment was to attempt to get federal gift tax law amendments re "gifts in trust and the effect for gift tax purposes of the surrender by the grantor of a retained power to alter the disposition of the property but not in any way beneficial to himself."(Had registered Nov. 12, 1947.)

ARNOLD HASKELL, Los Angeles (and one firm, see Sherman, below)
Morgan & Calhoun, law firm, Washington -- Third-quarter report said "terminated...final payment will be reported in fourth-quarter report". Interest was re HR 8920, taxes. (Had registered July 6.)

INVESTORS MUTUAL OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis (and 6 other firms, see Affiliated Fund, above)
William S. Youngman, Jr., N.Y.C.

MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS SECOND FUND, Boston (and 6 other firms, see Affiliated Fund, above)
William S. Youngman, Jr., N.Y.C.

MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST, Boston (and 6 other investment funds, see Affiliated Fund, above)
William S. Youngman, Jr., N.Y.C.

MOTORS ACCEPTANCE CO., Milwaukee, and a committee of companies similarly interested
Victor L. Brown, president of Motors Acceptance firm and committee chairman; and,
Ellsworth C. Alvord, of law firm of Alvord & Alvord, Washington -- Third-quarter reports said interest ended with enactment of Public Law 680, 81st Congress (approved Aug. 9, 1950). (Alvord had registered May 6; Brown had registered Nov. 6 to cover years 1948-50, saying that while registration had inadvertently been omitted, quarterly reports had been filed.)

NATL. ASSN. OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS, N.Y.C.
Herbert R. Hill -- Third-quarter report said legislative interests ended due to retirement from board of trustees (had registered Feb. 27);
Morgan & Calhoun, law firm, Washington -- Third-quarter report said "terminated...Final payment will be reported on fourth-quarter report". (Had registered Sept. 15.)

NATL. ASSN. OF MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS, N.Y.C.
George B. Lester, of law firm of Oliver & Donnally, N.Y.C. -- Third-quarter report said legislative interests ended Sept. 30; no more reports will be filed. (Had registered Jan. 18.)

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, Newark, N.J.
Eugene J. Conroy, general solicitor -- April 27 letter by Donald B. Munsick, associate counsel, said Conroy's legislative interest ended "some time ago". (Had registered Jan. 10, 1947.)

M. H. SHERMAN CO., Los Angeles
Morgan & Calhoun, Washington -- See Arnold Haskell item, above.

UNION TRUSTEES FUND, INC., N.Y.C. (and 6 other firms, see Affiliated Fund, above)
William S. Youngman, Jr., N.Y.C.

Food and Agricultural Products

AMERICAN BUTTER INSTITUTE, Chicago.
Public relations firm of Hill and Knowlton, Inc., Washington -- Said in report of April 18 that legislative interest concerned HR 2023 (repeal of oleo taxes) and that passage of this law ends firm's interest in specific or proposed federal legislation "for the time being";
Charles Ellsworth, employed by Hill & Knowlton, Washington -- (Re HR 2023). Filed termination report April 7, 1950.
Hill & Knowlton had registered April 19, 1949; Ellsworth, July 13, 1948.)

THE ASSN. OF COCOA & CHOCOLATE MFRS. OF THE U.S.
Gordon Pickett Peyton, lawyer, Washington -- Letter of Feb. 11 said none of his activities warrant his registration; asked cancellation. (Had registered March 21, 1949.)

THE BEST FOODS, INC. (Manufacturers of food and other products, including margarine), N.Y.C.
In its own name and in that of
Law firm of Davis and Gilbert, N.Y.C. -- Reports filed April 19 and 20 said "it is believed that legislative interests have terminated with the current quarter." Firm had been interested in HR 2023, margarine tax repeal. (Law firm had registered Dec. 20, 1947.)

BOARD OF TRADE OF KANSAS CITY, Kansas City, Mo.
Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, law firm, Washington -- Second-quarter report said interest ended as of June 30. (Had registered March 7.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA PACKERS, LTD., Vancouver, B.C., Canada (fish packers)
H. Thomas Austern, lawyer, Washington -- May 10 report said representation ended with end of first quarter, 1950. (Had registered May 10, 1948.)

D.C. RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSN.
Jerome B. McKee, Washington -- June 24 note said, "as previously advised", he had not been associated with the liquor group since early 1948. (Had registered Feb. 24, 1947.)

NATL. ASSN. OF MARGARINE MFRS., Washington
Miss Modane Marchbanks, director, Consumer Service Dept., NAMM, Chicago -- Report filed April 27 said legislative interests (which had been re margarine tax repeal and proposed amendments to Navy Ration Statute contained in HR 330 and 4358) ended as of Jan. 31, when she severed her connection with NAMM. (Had registered Oct. 9, 1948).

NATL. COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA, Washington
Robert C. Jackson -- Letter of Jan. 6, 1950 said he left NCCA employment as of Oct. 1, 1949. (Had registered Jan. 8, 1947, July 2 and Nov. 2, 1948, and April 11, 1949.)

NATL. RETAIL LUMBER DEALERS ASSN., Washington
Joseph T. King, legislative counsel -- Third-quarter report said interest ended Oct. 1. (Had registered Oct. 12, 1946.)

PENNSYLVANIA BAKERS' ASSN., Philadelphia
C. Tracy Taylor, lawyer, Washington -- May 2 letter ended registration. (Had registered April 6, 1949.)

STAPLETON LUMBER & PILING CO., San Francisco
H. Rowan Gaither, Jr., of law firm of Cooley, Crowley & Gaither, of San Francisco -- May 5 letter said he had filed (April 28, 1948) when he became interested in passage of S 195 and HR 1113, which were enacted April 8, 1949, when his work and interest ended.

Oil, Gas and Mining

AMERICAN RETAIL COAL ASSN., Chicago
Bernard E. Urheim -- Third-quarter report said all activities falling within lobbying law ended in first quarter 1950. (Had registered Feb. 2, 1949.)

ASSN. OF PETROLEUM RE-REFINERS, Arlington, Va.
Seymour Friedman, attorney, Washington -- Re excise tax on lubricating and re-refined oils, especially HR 5648 and S 2172. Said "legislative activities continued during February and March, 1950. Discontinued as of March 31, 1950". Filed withdrawal April 15, 1950 (Had registered Feb. 18.)

THE ATLANTIC REFINING CO., Philadelphia
J. H. Walter -- Third-quarter report said interest ended during that quarter. (Had registered May 5.)

ATTAPULGUS CLAY CO., Philadelphia
In firm's own name; and,
R. H. Hubbell, Jr.,
W. E. Sawyer, and,
J. H. Walter, lawyer -- Third-quarter reports said interest ended that quarter. (All 3 individuals had registered May 5).

FUELS RESEARCH COUNCIL, INC., Washington
Tom J. McGrath, general counsel -- April 25 letter said his representation of FRC under the lobbying law ended as of Jan. 1. (Had registered May 9, 1949.)

GOLDFIELD CONSOLIDATED MINES CO., San Francisco
Filed in name of the mining firm by Estey A. Julian, vice president and general manager, who listed the firm and the law firm of Graves, Kizer & Graves, 1224 Old Natl. Bank Bldg., Spokane, as employers -- May 5, 1950 report said legislative interests ended with last quarter of 1949; present report covered payments for fees and expenses rendered through Sept. 1949. Also,
The law firm of Graves, Kizer & Graves, Spokane (signed by B. H. Kizer, partner); and,
James G. Johnson, Jr. (assisted by Lykes M. Boykin) of the law firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox, Washington, D.C., retained by the Spokane law firm. Both said legislative interest ended in last quarter of 1949 (HR 1326 and S 639, amending the tariff law re zinc ores).
Final form filed April 10 and 12, 1950, respectively. (Johnson had registered April 9, 1948.)

INSTITUTE OF COOKING AND HEATING APPLIANCE MFRS.
Henry Hoyt Morse, Gardner, Mass. -- May 13 letter said that as he had ended activities as legislative representative re excise taxes, he would no longer file. (Had registered Feb. 6, 1947.)

NATL. COAL ASSN., Washington
Charles J. Farrington, legislative counsel -- Said in report filed April 13, 1950, that employment as legislative counsel for NCA will end April 15. (Had registered Dec. 17, 1946.)

TEXAS INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS AND ROYALTY OWNERS ASSN., Austin
Pittman & Roberts, law firm, Washington -- Second-quarter report said interest ended April 21. (Had registered July 8, 1949.)

UNITED GAS PIPE LINE COMPANY, and, UNION PRODUCING COMPANY, both at United Gas Bldg., Shreveport.
In their own names, and in the name of,
C. Huffman Lewis, Shreveport, member of law firm of Wilkinson, Lewis & Wilkinson -- Reports of April 18 said had "no further legislative interests". Lewis had done work for the producing client re Natural Gas Act amendments. (Lewis had registered July 7, 1949.)

WESTERN OIL AND GAS ASSN.
Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, Washington -- See Calif. Mfrs. Assn. item, above.

Power and Communications

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO., N.Y.C., and Bell System companies
Edward B. Crosland, Atlanta -- Crosland, general attorney for Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., had served temporarily in Washington for the entire AT & T organization during the illness of the AT & T Washington man. In his report of July 6, Crosland said his legislative interests ended with the current (second) quarter. (Had registered April 29);
Blake T. Newton, Jr., attorney, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Companies, Washington -- Third-quarter report said legislative interests and employment ended with end of that quarter. (Had registered June 27.)

CARLTON LAMP CORP., Newark, N.J. (and 9 other small lamp mfrs., see p. 777)
Joseph Borkin, Washington -- Third-quarter report said legislative interests ended. (Had registered April 25.)

E STREET THEATRE CORPORATION, N.Y.C. (pertaining to National Theatre in Washington, D.C.)
Marcus Heiman -- Undated, unnotarized form, acknowledged by Clerk's office May 1, said he is no longer conducting and does not intend to conduct further legislative activities re National Theatre; said received no compensation, disbursed no money. (Had registered Jan. 12, 1949.)

NATL. ASSN. OF BROADCASTERS, Washington
Don Petty, general counsel -- Nov. 16 letter said that after Dec. 31, 1950 he would no longer represent NAB. (Had registered Feb. 5, 1948.)

NATL. ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSN., INC., Washington

Paul M. Geary, executive vice president -- Letter of Feb. 1 asked cancellation of registration. Report filed April 27 said legislative interests ended during the quarter in accordance with the letter;

David A. Fleming -- Oct. 9, Executive Vice President Paul M. Geary said in letter that Fleming no longer was employed by NECA. (Geary had registered May 24, 1947; Fleming, Jan. 31, 1950.)

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING ASSN. OF AMERICA, INC., Chicago

In its own name (signed by Karl L. Ghaster, Jr., general manager), and, also, by

R. A. Ruddy, manager, Legislative Division -- Statements of May 19 said legislative interests ended with current quarter; had opposed S 1847 (by Sen. William Langer (R N.D.), banning interstate transportation of alcoholic beverage ads).

Retail and Service Groups

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF LAUNDERING, Joliet, Ill.

Gall and Lane, law firm, Washington, by John F. Lane (members are John C. Gall and Lane, associates are William F. Howe, Jos. G. Butts, Jr., and Wiley Narron)-- Letter of April 10 said would no longer file quarterly reports;

George H. Johnson, vice president -- Letter of April 18 said would file no more reports. (Lane had registered Feb. 24, 1949; Howe, Feb. 19, 1947; Johnson, Feb. 10, 1949.)

INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL LAUNDERERS, INC., Chicago

Report in group's name filed April 12, 1950, said only legislative interest was in the wage-hour law amendments of 1949 enacted in 1949. No further legislative work is contemplated and no further reports will be filed. Filed by John J. Roche, secretary.

KEX NATL. ASSN., Washington (a laundry trade association)

Final report in group's own name filed April 26 said only legislative interest was in wage-hour legislation enacted in 1949. No further legislative work contemplated and no further reports will be filed.

LINEN SUPPLY ASSN. OF AMERICA, Chicago

Report filed in group's own name filed April 26 said only legislative interest was in the wage-hour law amendments of 1949 passed in 1949. No further legislative work is contemplated and no further lobby reports will be filed. Filed by Herbert V. Hedeen, secretary.

WESTERN CONFERENCE NATL. PARK CONCESSIONERS, Chicago (composed of operators of hotels, restaurants, stores in national parks)

Rufus G. Poole, lawyer, Washington -- June 30 report said legislative interests, which were re wage-hour legislation affecting the concessioners, ended with the then current quarter. (Had registered Nov. 30, 1949.)

Transportation

GENERAL

COMMITTEE FOR WORLD TRAVEL, INC.

L. Welch Pogue, and,

Gordon W. Rule, Washington -- Aug. 7 joint letter said CWT had been completely inactive throughout 1949 and 1950, they had received no pay and spent no money, and it was unlikely that CWT would be reactivated; so withdrew registration. (Both had registered March 25, 1948.)

AIR

SEADROME PATENTS COMPANY, INC., Philadelphia

Robert E. Fowler, public relations, Washington, and Minor Hudson, lawyer, Washington -- May 3 reports said employment ended with that quarter; had been re S 1009, to authorize Coast Guard to construct an experimental nonpropelled seadrome ocean station. (They had registered Jan. 18.)

HIGHWAY

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF MICHIGAN, Detroit

Raymond H. Berry -- April 19 report said legislative interest ended with his report of June 30, 1948, since which time there has been no legislative activity. (Had registered Feb. 12, 1948.)

RAIL

FEDN. FOR RAILWAY PROGRESS, Washington

Joseph Borkin, economic consultant, Washington -- April 28 report said legislative interests ended. (Had registered March 3, 1948.)

NATL. CONFERENCE OF RAILROAD INVESTORS, N.Y.C.

In its own name; and, also,

Robert E. Smith, chairman -- April 7 reports said legislative interest ended with enactment of Public Law 478 80th Congress (approved April 9, 1948), entitled 'An Act to Amend the Interstate Commerce Act''. (Smith had registered Jan. 13, 1947.)

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., San Francisco

Sullivan, Bernard & Shea, law firm, Washington -- Third-quarter report said interest, which was re tax law amendments on gains and losses on sale, exchange or abandonment of property used in business, had ended. (Had registered May 23.)

WATER

AMERICAN EXPORT LINES (and 5 others, see below)

Law firm of Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, of Washington, and two of its personnel;

John W. Cross, partner, and

Alfred E. Notarianni associate -- In Oct. 9 letter, Cross said that, as of Aug. 1, the firm's employment with the ship lines had ended. (Had registered May 1949.)

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES (and 5 others; see American Export Lines, above)

Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, and John W. Cross, and Alfred E. Notarianni.

COASTWISE LINES, San Francisco

William Radner, Frank J. Zito, Robert F. Donoghue, lawyers, Washington -- July 6 report stated activities for this client have ended; final report. (Radner had registered March 19, 1949.)

FARRELL LINES, INC. (and 5 others, see American Export Lines, above)

Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, and John W. Cross, and Alfred E. Notarianni.

GRACE LINES, INC. (and 5 others, see American Export Lines, above)

Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, and John W. Cross, and Alfred Notarianni.

LYKES BROS. STEAMSHIP CO., INC. (and 5 others, see American Export Lines, above)

Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, and John W. Cross, and Alfred E. Notarianni.

NATL. FEDN. OF AMERICAN SHIPPING, INC., Washington (work done in interest of above, but paid by Natl. Assn. of Stevedores, N.Y.C.)

Walter E. Maloney, member of law firm of Burns, Currie, Walker, and Rich, N.Y.C. -- April 12 report said legislative interests ended with first quarter 1950; were re HR 858, "overtime-on-overtime" bill approved as Public Law 177, July 20, 1949. (Had registered Feb. 12, 1949.)

PACIFIC AMERICAN STEAMSHIP ASSN., San Francisco

Arthur H. Breed, Jr. and James D. Hahn Associates, Oakland, Calif. -- Third-quarter report said legislative interests ended with successful passage of Panama Canal tolls legislation. (Had registered Jan. 30.)

PACIFIC FAR EAST LINE, INC., San Francisco

Radner, Zito & Donoghue, law firm, Washington -- Third-quarter report said "final report. Legislative activities now terminated". Re ship sales and charter extension, funds. (Had registered May 4.)

PACIFIC MARITIME ASSN. (formerly Waterfront Employers Assn. of the Pacific Coast), San Francisco

Fourth-quarter 1949 organizational report, filed in group's own name, was final one; also,

Radner, Zito & Donoghue law firm, Washington -- April 12, 1950 report was last one re this client, as legislative representation was primarily re "overtime-on-overtime" bill, and ended Jan. 31, 1950. All fees and costs have been paid. (Radner firm had filed quarterly reports since fourth quarter, 1948.)

SEA-AIR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, Washington

Robert E. Kline, Jr., of law firm of Kirlin, Campbell, Hickox & Keating, in Washington -- In report filed April 28, Kline said Committee went out of existence Dec. 31, 1949, and his work for them ended as of that day. (Had registered Jan. 17, 1947.)

UNITED STATES LINES (and 5 others, see American Export Lines, above)

Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, John W. Cross and Alfred E. Notarianni, Washington.

WATERMAN STEAMSHIP CORP., Mobile

Bon Geaslin, vice president and general counsel, Washington -- March 21 letter asked cancellation of registration; said prolonged illness incapacitated him for months and he has not lobbied. (Had registered Jan. 27, 1947.)

Miscellaneous Companies

ADVANCE ALUMINUM CASTINGS CORP., Chicago (and 17 other firms; see CQ Almanac, 1949, pp. 851-53)

Ex-Rep. James M. Barnes (D Ill.), of law firm of Barnes & Hill, Washington -- Third-quarter report said legislative interests ended; named as clients the 18 firms listed in his original statement; did not mention 9 firms listed on supplementary form re this matter. (Had registered March 2, 1949.)

AMERICAN-INDONESIAN CORP. (export-import), N.Y.C.

Joseph Borkin, economic consultant, Washington -- April 28th report said legislative interest ended. (Had registered Jan. 28, 1949.)

AVON PRODUCTS, N.Y.C. (and four other firms with common interest, see below)

Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, constituting law firm of Morgan and Calhoun, Washington -- Third-quarter report said "terminated. Final payments will be reported in report for fourth quarter". Re HR 6000, Social Security. (Had registered June 14, 1949.)

BEAUTY COUNSELORS, INC., Grosse Pointe, Mich.

Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, Washington -- See Avon Products item, above.

BETTER BRUSHES, INC., Palmer, Mass.

Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, Washington -- See Avon Products item, above.

THE HALOID COMPANY, Rochester, N.Y.

Richard B. Barker, Washington -- Filed "final report" April 26. (Had registered April 2, 1947.)

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, N.Y.

Richard B. Barker, Washington -- Filed "final report", April 26. (Had registered Jan. 27, 1947.)

RAYTHEON MFG. CO., Waltham, Mass.

In its own name; and also,

Lawrence S. Apsey;

Elmer J. Gorn -- Third-quarter reports said interests ended, withdrew registrations (Apsey had registered March 31, 1949; Gorn, Feb. 16, 1950.)

REMINGTON RAND, INC.

Thomas J. Shryock, Jr., Washington -- Final report filed April 28 said had no activities during first quarter and has completely ceased to lobby. (Had registered June 2, 1949.)

STANLEY HOME PRODUCTS, INC., Westfield, Mass.

Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, Washington -- See Avon Products item, above.

C. H. STUART, INC., Newark, N.Y.

Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, Washington -- See Avon Products item, above.

Miscellaneous Trade Groups

ALUMINUM RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Chicago

Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, constituting law firm of Morgan & Calhoun, Washington -- Third-quarter report said "terminated. Final payment will be reported in fourth-quarter report". Re extension of suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. (Had registered June 14, 1949.)

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR INTERMEDIATE COINAGE, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Edward W. Mehren, chairman of the board -- His executive assistant, Richard J. Mehren, in letter June 13, withdrew E. W. Mehren's registration (which had been filed March 20.) In second-quarter report withdrawal of both Mehren and the Institute was indicated.

ASSN. OF AMERICAN CONTRACTORS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN WORK (formerly referred to as Committee of American Contractors Engaged in Foreign Work), N.Y.C.

Arthur H. Kent, attorney, San Francisco -- Though legislative interest of employer continues, Kent has terminated his connection as Association representative in that interest as of March 31, 1950 (filed report April 12).

Specific legislative interest was amendment of Sec. 116 (a) of Internal Revenue Code, to "liberalize its requirement of bona fide foreign residence and extend exemption to earnings of American employees abroad under term contracts". Said there were no activities in 1949 and so no reports filed. (Had registered April 14, 1948.)

COMMITTEE AGAINST DISCRIMINATION ON SMALL CATALOG POSTAGE RATES

Morris L. Ernst, of law firm of Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst, N.Y.C. -- Letter of Feb. 10 said that, as the President had submitted his name to the Senate that day for membership on Advisory Board of the Post Office, he has discontinued activities for client. (Nomination confirmed by Senate Sept. 21. Had registered Dec. 28, 1949.)

COUNCIL FOR CLARIFICATION OF PRICING PRACTICES, Chicago

Filed in group's own name -- Third-quarter report said legislative interests, re S 1008, had ended in prior quarter, and that receipts of 3rd quarter went to pay off previously incurred obligations. Received 6 contributions of $500 or over but did not name donors; also,

William Simon, lawyer, of Miller, Gorham, Wescott & Adams, Chicago -- Third-quarter report said interest had ended in prior quarter; final report. (Had registered June 9, 1949.)

JEWELERS VIGILANCE COMMITTEE, INC., N.Y.C.

Robert F. Klepinger, lawyer, Washington -- Third-quarter report said legislative interests ran to Aug. 1, ended with that quarter. (Had registered Jan. 20, 1948; and, Jan. 20 and April 6, 1949.)

MANAGEMENT PLANNING OF WASHINGTON, INC., Washington, D.C. (firm represents various mfrs.)

Robert W. McMillan, consultant -- Second-quarter report said "termination as of June 30". (Had registered Jan. 14, 1947.)

NATL. POSTAL COMMITTEE FOR BOOKS

Morris L. Ernst, lawyer, N.Y.C. -- Withdrew Feb. 10 (see Committee Against Discrimination on Small Catalog Postage Rates item, above, for gist of identical letter of withdrawal. Had registered March 29, 1948.)

NATURAL RUBBER BUREAU, Washington

Warren S. Lockwood, director, and

Howard C. Bugbee, associate director. -- In May 10 letter by Lockwood, he said that after reviewing the lobbying law and their own activities "during the past six months", he and Bugbee decided they were not required to register, as they did (Feb. 16, 1950) as none of their activities could fall within the lobbying law, even under broadest interpretation.

RUBBER MFRS. ASSN., INC., N.Y.C.

W. J. Sears, vice president, and

Charles C. Miller, public relations director, Washington -- Third-quarter reports said legislative interests stated in second quarterly report ended June 30. (Sears had registered March 4, 1948; Miller, Feb. 18, 1947.)

THE TOILET GOODS ASSN., INC., N.Y.C.

Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, constituting law firm of Morgan and Calhoun, Washington -- Third-quarter report said "terminated". Re toilet goods excise tax. (Had registered Jan. 22, 1948, and Feb. 25 and June 13, 1949.)

CITIZENS GROUPS

Civic, Civil Rights, General

ALASKA STATEHOOD COMMITTEE, Juneau

Randolph Feltus, public relations counsel, N.Y.C. -- Third-quarter report said "terminated July 25, 1950". (Had registered May 2.)

ANTI NEPOTISM LEAGUE OF AMERICA

P. J. Dunn, Strasburg, Ohio -- Filed final report April 8, 1950. (Had registered Sept. 19, 1947.)

GREENBACK PARTY, Indianapolis

M. F. Greenstreet, Independence, Mo. -- June 28 statement said "stopping report 2nd quarter because the party so far has sponsored no special bill... May soon quit." (Had registered April 5, 1949.)

KLAMATH TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OREGON, Klamath Agency

Dice Crane, and

Boyd Jackson -- Third-quarter reports said legislative interests will continue indefinitely, but no more activities were planned, unless they are elected to represent the tribe during subsequent Congresses, in which case they will reregister. (Crane had registered Oct. 17, and filed a quarterly report for the second quarter; Jackson had registered Feb. 20, 1947.)

NATL. COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT THE MUNDT BILL

John T. Bernard, Chicago -- Third-quarter report said legislative interest ended with that quarter (had registered Sept. 5);

Thomas G. Buchanan, Jr., public relations -- June 27 report said his legislative interests ended May 27 upon completion of his employment.

NATL. CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS, and various Indian tribes

Mrs. Frances L. Horn (registered as Frances Lopinsky), Washington, lawyer -- April 24 report explained that her legislative interests were solely those arising from her employment as assistant to James E. Curry, whose clients the Indians are. She said that, since Curry had taken over full responsibility for filing reports under the lobbying law, she believes that the intent of the law is served and has ceased to file them in her own name. (She had registered Feb. 20, 1948.)

NATL. ECONOMIC COUNCIL, INC., N.Y.C.

Dr. H. McAllister Griffith -- Letter of March 7, by Merwin K. Hart, president, said Griffith connection with NEC ended Feb. 13;

Edward B. McEnerney, Washington -- March 27 letter said employment was ended Dec. 19, 1949;

Edward Jerome, lawyer, N.Y.C. -- Third-quarter report said interest ended. (Griffith had registered June 1, 1948; McEnerney, Oct. 14, 1949; Jerome, Feb. 20.)

Welfare, Religious

AMERICAN PARENTS COMMITTEE

Mrs. Alexander H. Uhl, Washington -- July 17 letter said had resigned as of "last June 4". (Had registered April 14, 1949.)

ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

P. Bateman Ennis, of law firm of Collins and Ennis, Washington -- Bill opposed had been S 1703, providing for use of unclaimed animals for research in District of Columbia. Ennis no longer acting as counsel for client. Said in financial report filed April 10, 1950, that he had written letters to Clerk of House and Secretary of Senate Feb. 7, to this effect; final report. (Had registered May 23, 1949.)

THE CHRISTIAN AMENDMENT MOVEMENT, Topeka

John Clifford Mathews, D.D., executive secretary -- Mildred G. Boyd, office director, said in Oct. 10 letter that Mathews had died Sept. 28. (Had registered Jan. 14, 1948.)

NATL. RECREATION ASSN., N.Y.C.

T. E. Rivers -- Second-quarter report said legislative interests have ended. (Had registered May 14, 1947.)

NATL. REHABILITATION ASSN., Washington

Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, constituting law firm of Morgan and Calhoun, Washington -- April 28 report (signed by Calhoun) said legislative interests were ended. NRA is interested in any bills affecting vocational rehabilitation program; no specific bills. (Had registered Jan. 15, 1947.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A., Division of Social Education and Action of the Board of Christian Education, Philadelphia

Miss Fern M. Colborn, assistant secretary --

Letter of Jan. 13 announced discontinuance of connection with organization as of Jan. 15; withdrew registration. (Had registered Jan. 17, 1947.)

Women's Groups

GENERAL FEDN. OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, Washington
Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck -- Third-quarter report said her term of office as president of GFWC ended May 1950. (Had registered July 14, 1947.)

NATL. WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA, Washington
Mrs. Margaret F. Stone, and,
Miss Elisabeth Christman -- Miss Christman, in a June 29 letter, said NWTULA had liquidated itself, and its agents did no lobbying "during the last quarter". (She had registered Nov. 27, 1946; Mrs. Stone, Oct. 12, 1946.)

EMPLOYEE GROUPS

AFL

(exclusive of railway labor)

AMALGAMATED ASSN. OF STREET, ELECTRIC RY. AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA (AFL), Detroit
Bernard Cushman,
Justus R. Moll, and
Eli L. Oliver, all of Washington -- Third-quarter reports said "final";

AASERMCEA, Division 241, Chicago
Daniel J. McNamara, recording secretary, and others -- Third-quarter report said "final".

AASERMCEA, Division 589, Boston
John C. Carey, president, and
Joseph P. Fahey, business agent, and others -- Third-quarter reports said legislative interests will no longer continue. (All six above registrants originally filed between June 14-16).

AMERICAN FEDN. OF MUSICIANS (AFL)
Law firm of Poletti, Diamond, Freidin & Mackay, N.Y.C. -- May 31 letter (signed by Jerome H. Adler) said that law partnership had been dissolved (had registered March 15);
Law firm of Freidin & Littauer, N.Y.C. -- Third-quarter report said interest ended with passage of HR 6000, Social Security bill. (Had registered July 5).

INTL. BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS (AFL), Local No. 4
Harlan Wood, lawyer, Washington -- April 18 letter said after study he found that administrative action under present law could grant relief he and his client sought, he therefore did not need to go to Congress, and hence withdrew his registration. (Had registered Feb. 2, 1948.)

CIO

(exclusive of railway labor)

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO), Illinois Division 14
Gerda T. O'Malley, Chicago -- Third-quarter report said "terminated as of July 1, 1950";

Michigan Division 15, Detroit
Helen Berthelot, Lloyd LaChapelle, and Frances V. Smith, president -- Letters of May 2; also,
Selma Farhat Tefft (registered as Selma Farhat) -- Letter of May 1;

Mountain States Division 17, Denver
T. Ralph Stuart, Jr. -- Letter of April 18;

Division 36, Washington, D.C.
H. Earl Massengill, Washington -- In final report filed April 29, said lobby work done was incidental part of real purpose of his trip to Washington; no money spent for lobbying, as interested in Taft-Hartley repeal, minimum wage, and other labor legislation. (Mrs. Tefft had registered Dec. 22, 1948; Berthelot, Jan. 10, 1949; LaChapelle, Stuart and Massengill, all March 7, 1949; and Smith, Aug. 5, 1949.)

Railway Labor

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN (Independent), Cleveland
James S. Gunn, Washington -- Report filed June 30 said his lobbying activities ended that day; they were re railway union shop and safety bills, and against the Donnell Bill, S 3463, on rail strikes. (Had registered Feb. 8.)

Other Employees

CHARLES T. DOUDS, Englewood, N.J.
Schoene, Freehill, Kramer & Davis, a law partnership, Washington -- Second-quarter report said the law firm was now Schoene & Kramer, that the member who had been handling the Douds case had left the firm and private practice, and that legislative interest had therefore ended June 30. (Former member is Joseph H. Freehill, now associate counsel of the Senate Labor Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations.) Re private claims bill (HR 8670) for back-pay for period during which Douds had been discharged as NLRB regional director before his reinstatement. (Had registered Jan. 24.)

INTL. UNION OF MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS, Chicago
Elizabeth Sasuly, Philadelphia -- In report filed May 1, re her work for Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers of America, she said she is no longer employed by Mine, Mill; will no longer report in that connection (she had registered for Mine, Mill, April 11, 1949);
Bernard W. Stern, research director -- Second-quarter report said legislative interests now ended. (Had registered May 17.)

NATL. ASSN. OF FEDERAL CAREER EMPLOYEES, Washington
John Stanton Bartlett, former president, Washington -- In reports for first and second quarters, covering his own receipts and expenditures, he placed responsibility for filing organizational reports on Monroe Sykes, Jr., financial secretary and treasurer, Portsmouth, Va., declared that he himself had been denied access to NAFCE books, warned of criminal penalties for Sykes if no reports are filed for the organization, and announced that he had severed all connections with the organization as of June 27. (Had registered April 6, 1949.)

NATL. ASSN. OF WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL SALESMEN
Andrew P. Federline, legal counsel, Chevy Chase, Md. -- March 30 letter asked cancellation of filing for that client, as it had been "premature and unnecessary". He had advised against fighting a bill pending when he was first retained, and which client had expected to oppose. His advice was accepted and

no lobbying occurred. Later that client co-founded Bureau of Salesmen's Natl. Assns., for which he has filed. (Had registered June 29, 1948.)

NATL. COUNCIL OF SALESMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, INC., N.Y.C.

Olga S. Ross -- Reported April 17 that all connections with NCSO had been severed as of March 31, 1950 and requested registration terminated. (Had registered April 2, 1949.)

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, N.Y.C.

Frances Saylor, Washington -- Third-quarter report said legislative activities discontinued, July 31. (Had registered Jan. 11, 1949.)

UE, District Council 11, Chicago

John T. Bernard -- Third-quarter report said legislative interests ended with that quarter. (Had registered Sept. 5.)

VETERANS ASSN. OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES, Naval Ship Yard, N.Y.C.

John Cooperstock, Revere, Mass. -- Legislative interest for above organization discontinued; final report filed April 10, 1950. Said nothing to report for 1949 and first quarter of 1950. (Had registered April 16, 1947.)

FARM GROUPS

AGRICULTURAL LABOR BUREAU OF THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY, INC., Fresno

Ralph B. Bunje, San Francisco -- Report of April 26 said no longer employed by the bureau and legislative interests ended as of Dec. 31, 1949. (Had registered March 7, 1947.)

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDN., Washington Office

James Donald Parel -- Nov. 20 deposition by Secretary-Treasurer Roger W. Fleming said Parel's resignation was accepted as of Oct. 31. (Parel had registered Dec. 2, 1946.)

KING'S COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR FAIR COTTON ALLOTMENTS

Lyman D. Griswold, Hanford, Calif. -- April 27th report said he had been in Washington in last quarter 1949 re cotton legislation and amendment to Public Law 272; has not been engaged in matters re such legislation in 1950 and will not be unless future arrangements are made. Said there is tentative talk in San Joaquin Valley of organization of farmers to hire a legislative representative. He suggested taking his name off lobby list at this time; will notify if engaged. (Had registered Dec. 14, 1949.)

NATL. COUNCIL OF FARMER COOPERATIVES, Washington

Ernest L. Wilkinson, Francis M. Goodwin, and Glen A. Wilkinson, practicing law under the name of Ernest L. Wilkinson, Washington -- Second-quarter report said "legislative efforts, in which Glen A. Wilkinson participated, have ceased". (He had registered June 12.)

NATL. FEDN. OF GRAIN COOPERATIVES, Washington

Roy F. Hendrickson, Washington representative -- April 21 letter said terms of employment no longer concerned with lobbying and had not been since last quarter of 1949, so his Jan. 10, 1950, report is final. (Had registered Feb. 8, 1949.)

NATL. MILK PRODUCERS FEDN., Washington

Edgar V. H. Hobbie -- Registration amendment was filed April 3 to show employment ended March 31, 1950;

Hill and Knowlton, public relations firm, Washington -- April 18 report said passage of margarine tax repeal bill ended firm's interest in specific or proposed legislation "for the time being";

Charles Ellsworth, employed by Hill and Knowlton -- Filed termination report April 7. Re bill cited above. (Hobbie had registered Jan. 19, 1949 and April 10, 1950; Hill & Knowlton, April 19, 1949; and Ellsworth, through his firm, July 13, 1948.)

JACOB NEUBAUER, Billings, Mont., farmer

Ex-Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont.), of law firm of Wheeler & Wheeler, Washington -- Third-quarter report said "no further activity contemplated." (Had registered April 18, 1949.)

WESTERN COTTON GROWERS ASSN. OF CALIF., Bakersfield

Ralph B. Bunje, San Francisco -- Report of April 26 said no longer employed by WCGAC and legislative interests ended as of Dec. 31, 1949. (Had registered Feb. 2, 1949.)

WYTANA CATTLE CO., Lewiston, Mont.

Miller & Hornbeck, Cleveland (signed by Donald W. Hornbeck, partner) -- April 19 report said legislative services, which had been in support of amendment to Natural Gas Act of 1938 (HR 1758 and S 1498) ended March 31, 1950. (Had registered Aug. 5, 1949.)

FOREIGN POLICY

CHINESE NEWS SERVICE, INC., N.Y.C. (an agency of the Government of the Republic of China, Formosa)

William J. Goodwin, The Loch, Roslyn, N.Y. -- Report of April 27 said his resignation as public relations advisor was accepted April 10. His activities, he said, were directed toward presenting to Congress the viewpoint of Nationalist China including rebuttal of "Communist propaganda which gained credence through constant repetition, wittingly or unwittingly by certain radio and newspaper correspondents as well as some Government representatives";

J. Paull Marshall, lawyer, Washington -- His April 25 report said his retainer from Goodwin was to run until July 1, 1950, but Goodwin had resigned his China position.

(Goodwin had registered for Chinese News Service July 4, 1949; before that, for Natl. Resources Commission of China, July 2, 1948. Marshall's registration dates for these clients, through Goodwin, July 7, 1948, July 15, 1949, respectively.)

CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON DISPLACED PERSONS, N.Y.C.

April 28 organizational report said it would be the last one, as legislative interests ended with passage of DP law amendment bill. CCDP would stay in existence for several months, though, to write report of its work and try to clear up debt, which it reported as $522,000.

GIZELA KUENZEL, Santa Barbara, Calif.

John L. Howland, of Rathbone, Perry, Kelley & Drye, law firm, N.Y.C. -- Third-quarter report said legislative interest ended with passage of S 1292 to amend Trading With the Enemy Act. (Registered Feb. 3, 1949.)

UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS, INC., N.Y.C.

Theodore Waller, Washington -- May 9 second-quarter and later statements said his legislative responsibilities ended April 10. (Had registered April 15, 1948.)

MRS. ELISABETH VON ELVERFELDT, N.Y.C.

Bleakley, Platt, Gilchrist & Walker, law firm, N.Y.C. -- Third-quarter report said legislative interest ended with passage of S 1292 which was signed into law Sept. 30. (Thomas B. Gilchrist, Jr., filed June 16, 1949.)

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONNECTICUT ASSN. OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, New Haven

Robert Ash, Washington -- Third-quarter report said employment ended with passage of Social Security bill, HR 6000. (Had registered July 18.)

NATL. EDUCATION ASSN. OF THE U.S., Legislative-Federal Relations Division, Washington

Fred Burchfield, Logan, Ohio -- In July 7 report said legislative interests continued for about four weeks, from April 15 to May 15, 1950. (Had registered April 12.)

NATL. FEDN. OF PRIVATE SCHOOL ASSNS., Washington

Stanley I. Posner, of law firm of Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, Washington -- Third-quarter report said all activities ended with passage of Public Law. 610 (regulation of veterans schools, became law July 13). (Had registered Oct. 6, 1949).

ORGANIZATION OF PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington

Leon F. Kneipp -- Ended his services as executive officer June 30 and such action as he may take in future in behalf of organization will be as individual member and not as paid officer. Therefore will file no more reports, according to his July 5 statement;

M. C. Merrill -- Third-quarter report said he was to be employed as executive officer only during that quarter; such action as he may take after Sept. 30 will be purely as individual member and therefore no more reports will be filed. (Kneipp had registered Jan. 20, 1948; Merrill, Aug. 5.)

RECLAMATION, RIVERS AND HARBORS

CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT ASSN., Phoenix

David Brinegar -- July 25 letter said he no longer was connected with CAPA. (Had registered Feb. 15, 1949.)

CATHRYN A. GLESENER, (Miss), San Francisco

Gordon W. Rule, lawyer, Washington -- Third-quarter report said legislative interest ended when S 469, a private claims bill, became law May 29. The claim arose out of property damage during construction of Bonneville Dam, and she was awarded $36,000, plus interest. (Rule had registered May 19, 1949.)

MISSOURI VALLEY DEVELOPMENT ASSN.

John B. Quinn, public relations, Lincoln, Neb. -- Report of April 18, though not explicitly saying anything about terminating the registration, did say that "Potential legislation interest for which undersigned registered never developed to extent of where it was a major activity and because proposed legislation was not introduced." (Had registered Feb. 4, 1949.)

NATL. COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES, Washington

Filed in its own name (signed by Benton J. Stong, executive secy.), a statement that legislative activity ended. Group came into existence early in 1950; received $2,496 from CIO, but was unable to get matching funds, so returned the CIO fund and ended the committee. (Stong had registered Aug. 1, 1949.)

NATL. AND REGIONAL LAND AND WATER ORGANIZATIONS' COORDINATING COMMITTEE, Washington (25 groups in opposition to creating more or enlarging present regional or valley authorities)

April 18 report in group name (filed by E. W. Rising, chairman,) said Committee's existence terminated with first quarter of 1950; no receipts or expenses that quarter.

REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AN MVA (Missouri Valley Authority), Washington

Oct. 10 statement in organization's own name (signed by Benton J. Stong, chairman) said legislative activity ended.

Committee was represented in Washington for a time by Stong, who received salary from Natl. Farmers Union as a contribution toward the Committee's work. This arrangement is ended. Committee has not collected nor disbursed any funds re legislation, except as previously indicated. (Stong had registered Jan. 7, 1949.)

SOUTHWESTERN IDAHO WATER CONSERVATION PROJECT, INC., Boise

E. W. Rising, Washington -- Report of April 22 said legislative interest ended with action by Senate in tabling "an amendment, dated March 8, 1950," of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee "to HR 5472, which affected land and water resources of Idaho".

TAXES

NATL. FUR INDUSTRY TAX COMMITTEE

Paul A. O'Bryan, of law firm of Dow, Lohnes, and Albertson, Washington -- Feb. 23 letter said no longer employed by Committee to support excise tax cutting bills. (Had registered Feb. 24, 1949.)

VETERANS AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

RESERVE OFFICERS ASSN. OF THE U.S., Washington

Thomas H. King, attorney, Washington -- April 29 statement said "lobbying activities to cease with this report, and no further report will be submitted"; had been re "legislation for development of a military policy for the U.S. which will guarantee adequate national security". (Had registered Sept. 18, 1948.)

VETERANS' AID SOCIETY, INC.

Joseph Kadans, lawyer, Baltimore -- May 6 letter said he had not represented VAS in any capacity since his first reports to the House, and withdrew his registration. (Had registered Feb. 3, 1948.)

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE U.S.

Jack Carter, Arlington, Va. -- Feb. 7 letter said VFW connections ended Jan. 9. (Had registered Aug. 28, 1946.)

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